



Draft Strategic Environmental Assessment

Environmental Report



DESIGNING AND DELIVERING
A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

KILTIERNAN-GLENAMUCK DRAFT LOCAL AREA PLAN 2025

Draft Strategic Environmental Assessment Environment Report

Prepared for:

Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council



Date: January 2025

Document No:

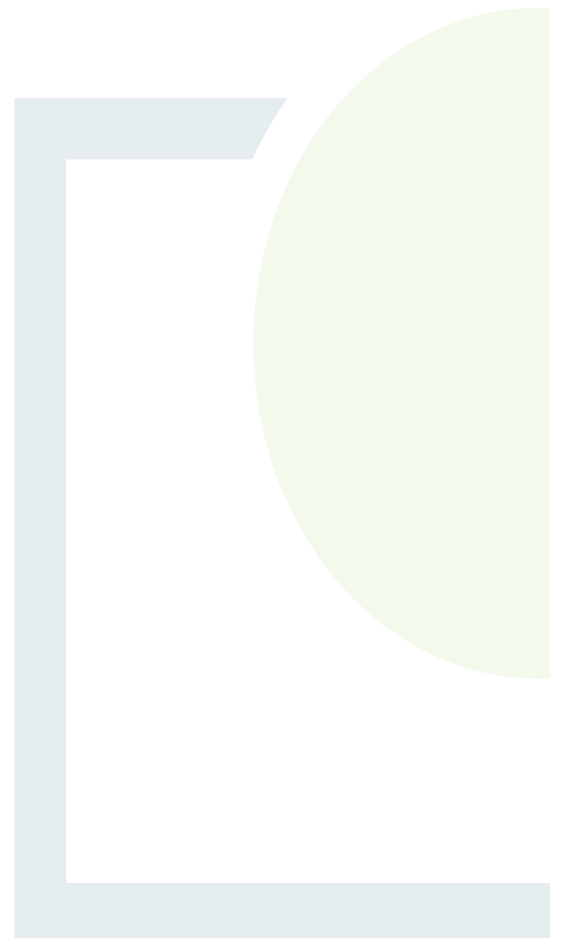
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DRAFT STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT

REVISION CONTROL TABLE, CLIENT, KEYWORDS AND ABSTRACT

User is responsible for Checking the Revision Status of This Document

Rev. No.	Description of Changes	Prepared by:	Checked by:	Approved by:	Date:
2	Draft	SND/NSC/KB	RD	BG	31/01/2025

Client: Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council

Keywords: Kiltiernan-Glenamuck, Strategic Environmental Assessment, SEA, Environmental Report, Local Area Plan

Abstract: Fehily Timoney and Company is pleased to submit this Draft SEA Environmental Report for the Draft Kiltiernan-Glenamuck Local Area Plan to Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council.

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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Introduction

This is the Non-Technical Summary of the environmental report for the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the Kiltiernan-Glenamuck Draft Local Area Plan 2025 (herein referred to as the 'Draft Plan' or 'Draft LAP') for the area of Kiltiernan and Glenamuck. The purpose of this SEA was to identify and evaluate the likely significant environmental effects of implementation of the LAP.

Background

Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council (DLR) has prepared an LAP for the Kiltiernan-Glenamuck area. This LAP, in conjunction with the current Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022-2028 (CDP), will inform and manage the future development of the Kiltiernan-Glenamuck area, commencing from 2025.

The Draft LAP sets land use strategy for the proper planning and sustainable development of the areas of Kiltiernan and Glenamuck, complying with the provisions of the CDP. The Draft LAP consists of a written statement that defines objectives for urban development; water, wastewater and renewable energy infrastructure; residential development; transport infrastructure; community infrastructure; natural heritage and recreation; and built heritage and conservation. The Draft LAP is consistent with the objectives of the higher order plans, including the National Planning Framework (NPF), the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy for the Eastern and Midland Region (RSES) and the DLR CDP.

Approach to SEA

The SEA process can be defined by four stages, all of which include some level of consultation with stakeholders and the public. These stages are defined as:

- Stage 1 – Screening: deciding whether an SEA is required, or not.
- Stage 2 – Scoping: establishing the spatial and temporal scope of the SEA and a decision-making framework that can be used to evaluate impacts.
- Stage 3 – Identification, Prediction, Considerations of Alternatives, Evaluation and Mitigation of Potential Impacts.
- Stage 4 – Consultation, Revision and Post-Adoption. This includes the implementation of statutory SEA monitoring.

The SEA process ran in parallel with the Appropriate Assessment (AA) process, which is an assessment process focusing on the potential effects of a plan or project on sites designated for nature protection known as 'European Sites.'

The Draft Plan

The Draft LAP sets out a strategic vision for Kiltiernan-Glenamuck and has been informed by collaboration and consultation with stakeholders and the general public and a range of background documents, including an Area Based Transport Assessment and the community Audit. The strategic vision of the Draft LAP places an overall focus on the integration of land use and transport.



The Vision for the Draft LAP is of a connected and sustainable neighbourhood which enhances the green infrastructure, rural character, heritage and biodiversity and includes a vibrant and inclusive village centre. The key elements of this vision are as follows:

- **Ten Minute Neighbourhood:** To deliver on the ten-minute neighbourhood concept and provide a network of well-designed connected neighbourhoods supported by a vibrant village centre with high-quality public realm.
- **Character and Heritage:** To protect and enhance the existing character and heritage of Kiltiernan-Glenamuck.
- **Quality Homes:** To ensure that new residential development provides a choice of high-quality new homes to complement the existing character of Kiltiernan-Glenamuck.
- **Sustainable Transport and Movement:** To manage existing and future transport demand in a sustainable manner by providing improved public transport links, cycling and pedestrian facilities combined with greater connectivity and permeability.
- **Sustainable Neighbourhood and Infrastructure:** To ensure the provision of new community and educational facilities in tandem with residential development to cater for the needs of existing and future residents.
- **Healthy Placemaking and Biodiversity:** To protect and enhance biodiversity and increase provision of connective active and passive recreational spaces and green infrastructure.

The Environmental Baseline

An evaluation and characterisation of the current state of the environment likely to be affected by the Draft Plan has been undertaken to inform the SEA process. The receiving environment within the plan area has been considered during this evaluation.

The following Environmental Components were considered during this evaluation:

- Population and Human Health
- Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna
- Landscape and Visual Amenity
- Cultural Heritage - Archaeological and Architectural
- Soils
- Land Use
- Air Quality & Noise
- Water
- Material Assets
- Tourism and Recreation
- Climate Change

A non-technical and high-level summary of the baseline environment is provided in the table below. This table provides an overview of the baseline environmental features present in the Plan Area.



Summary of Baseline Conditions in the Plan Area

Environmental Component	Summary of the Baseline Environmental Characteristics
Population and Human Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the 2022 Census, the total population in Kiltiernan-Glenamuck was estimated to be 1,563 persons. The agglomerate population across the various Small Areas that the Draft Plan boundary encompasses stands at 3,544. The total population in Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown was 233,860. The Settlement Strategy of the DLR County Development Plan identifies Kiltiernan-Glenamuck as a 'New Residential Community'.
Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no designated SACs within the Draft Plan area, however there are 11 existing SACs within a 15km radius. These include Ballyman Glen SAC, Bray Head SAC, Carriggower Bog SAC, Glen of the Downs SAC, Glenasmole Valley SAC, Howth Head SAC, Knocksink Wood SAC, North Dublin Bay SAC, Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC, South Dublin Bay SAC, Wicklow Mountains SAC. There are no SPAs within the Plan Area. SPAs within 15km of the Plan area include: North Bull Island SPA, South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA, Wicklow Mountains SPA, Dalkey Islands SPA, The Murrough SPA. The 15km Zone of Influence (ZoI) also partially includes a Marine SPA: North-west Irish Sea SPA There are no UNESCO Heritage Sites within the Plan Area. However, there are two sites within 15km of the Plan Area. Both are in Dublin City functional area (Dublin Bay Biosphere and Dublin City of Literature). Only the Dingle Glen pNHA is within the Plan Area. An additional 28 pNHAs can be found within the 15 km ZoI. There are no TPOs within the Plan area. In the wider area, Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown has eight TPOs across the county. There are no Flora Protection Order Sites within the Plan area. However, there are 20 designated Flora Protection Order Sites within 15km of the Plan area across the counties of Dublin and Wicklow. There are no Wildfowl Sanctuaries within the Plan area. However, the North Bull Island (WFS-19) is located within 15km of the Plan area. Salmonid waters within 15km of the Plan area include the Dargle and the Varty. OSPAR Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) within 15km of the Plan area includes North Dublin Bay MPA (O-IE-0002968). The most dominant land cover types in the Plan area are recorded as Discontinuous Urban Fabric, Industrial or Commercial Units, Pastures and Transitional Woodland-Shrub.
Landscape & Visual Amenity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Kiltiernan-Glenamuck area is located in a shallow, north-west to south-west aligned valley to the east of the Three Rock Mountain. Views to the south-west towards the Dublin Mountains are a particular feature of the area. Prospects and views identified for preserving in the Kiltiernan-Glenamuck area include: Three Rock Mountain and Two Rock Mountain from the Enniskerry Road (Sandyford-Kiltiernan area), and Sandyford Village Carrigollogan from the Enniskerry Road (south of Kiltiernan Village)
Cultural Heritage - Archaeological & Architectural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are currently ten Protected Structures in the Draft Plan Area. The Architectural Conservation Area within the area pertain to the Moss Cottages on Enniskerry Road. With regards to Industrial Heritage, there are three items listed in the County Development Plan as key industrial features in the Draft Plan area - the Bridge carrying Enniskerry Road over the river at Kiltiernan (Site No. 710), a Water Tap on the west side of Glenamuck Road at junction with Enniskerry Road (Site No. 995), and a Water Pump on the south side of Enniskerry Road, Kiltiernan (Site No. 996). Recorded archaeological monuments located within the LAP include an Enclosure (RMP No. 026-021). The Draft Plan Area is additionally partially within the zone of notification for five recorded monuments on the RMP.



Environmental Component	Summary of the Baseline Environmental Characteristics
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other significant archaeological remains in the immediate environs of the Draft LAP area include a Megalithic tomb - portal tomb (RMP No. 026-019), located to the west of the LAP area and a church and graveyard located at Bishops Lane. This portal tomb is also listed as National Monument No. 343.
Soils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil types in the Draft Plan area include Urban Soils, Brown Earth, Lake Alluvium and Lithosols. There are eleven audited County Geological Sites within 5 km of the Plan Area.
Land Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land use mapping for the Draft Plan Area is shown in Figure 4-9 of the main body of the report. This mapping shows the extent of all land use present in the Draft Plan Area (e.g., Discontinuous Urban Fabric, Industrial or Commercial Units, Pastures and Transitional Woodland-Shrub, etc.).
Air Quality & Noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Air Quality in Ireland 2022 report prepared by the EPA identifies that air quality in Ireland is generally good, however, there are concerning localised issues that are negatively impacting the air we breathe. Air quality monitoring results in 2022 show that the main pollutants are fine particulate matter (PM2.5) from solid fuel combustion and nitrogen dioxide (NO2) from vehicle emissions. People's health and the health of our environment is impacted by these pollutants. Ireland's ambition in the Clean Air Strategy is to move towards the World Health Organisation (WHO) Air Quality guidelines¹, this will be challenging but will have a significantly positive impact on health. Under the Clean Air for Europe Directive [Directive 2008/50/EC], the Draft Plan Area is within 'Zone A - Dublin Conurbation' of the four zones in Ireland. There are no air quality monitoring stations within the Draft Plan area. However, there are multiple sites within 15km of the Plan area, largely concentrated within Dublin City. The nearest air quality monitoring stations to the Plan area include Dún Laoghaire and Deansgrange. The current air quality at the time of reporting at both locations is of 'Good' status. Existing noise related impacts can be seen in Figure 4-10 of the main body of the report.
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Plan area is located within the WFD Catchment, Ovoca-Varty and Subcatchment Dargle_SC_010. EPA watercourses within the Draft Plan area include the Shanganagh_010 to the south and the Carrickmines Stream_010 to the north. Both watercourses flow in a south-easterly direction. Q-values available for the Shanganagh river closest to Draft Plan area have been recorded at the monitoring stations located in Cabinteely Park and Enniskerry Road. The latest Q-value for this watercourse has been recorded at the Enniskerry Road monitoring station in the year 2000 and is of Moderate (3-4) status. The latest Q-value available for the Carrickmines Stream was recorded at its Glenamuck Road monitoring station in 2003 and is of Poor (3) status. The WFD groundwater status (2016-2021) underlying the Draft Plan area is has been projected to be 'At Risk' of not meeting its WFD objectives. However, the overall groundwater status of the area is designated to be 'good'.
Material Assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water supply in Kiltiernan-Glenamuck is primarily facilitated through the Sandyford High Level Water Supply Scheme. This Scheme consisted of the provision of pumping plant, rising main, service reservoirs and distribution mains to improve security of existing water supply and to facilitate development in Sandyford, Ballyogan, Stepside and adjoining areas. The Draft LAP area is within the catchment of the Shanganagh Wastewater Treatment Plant which has surplus capacity for the wastewater drainage requirements of the Draft LAP area. The permitted Glenamuck District Road Scheme includes surface water drainage measures, comprising of six significant attenuation ponds.



Environmental Component	Summary of the Baseline Environmental Characteristics
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current main transport routes through the Draft LAP area include Glenamuck Road, Enniskerry Road (R117), Ballycorus Road (R116) and Ballybetagh Road (R116). There are a number of planned road network upgrades within the DLR CDP under the scheme for '6 Year Road Objectives/Traffic Management/Active Travel Upgrades' relevant to the Plan area.
Tourism & Recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourism and recreation are influenced by a range of factors in Ireland. International tourism has increased in recent years. Failte Ireland has recently published their four brand strategies which will define the spatial scope and spread of future tourism developments within Ireland. Pre-draft submissions received from the public highlighted the tourism potential of Kiltiernan-Glenamuck in relation to the local heritage. The Draft LAP will have regard to the policy objectives contained with the DLR CDP, DLR's Tourism Strategy, the DLR County Heritage Plan and the new DLR Local Economic and Community Plan.
Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Plan Area is affected by climate change policy and issues broadly. The recent Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021 was established to provide for the approval of plans by the Government in relation to climate change. This aims at pursuing the transition to a climate resilient, biodiversity rich and climate neutral economy by no later than the end of the year 2050. Ireland's Climate Action Plans 2023 and 2024 set out Ireland's national and sectoral targets in this regard. Climate action within the Draft LAP will permeate across all policy objectives to ensure the transition and delivery of a climate-resilient, low-carbon community at Kiltiernan-Glenamuck.

Section 4 of this Draft SEA Environmental Report contains further detail on baseline environmental characteristics, including a variety of detailed environmental mapping, for those who wish to develop a more in-depth understanding of the environmental baseline. Section 7 of the Draft SEA Environmental Report contains a summary of the evaluation of the environmental effects of the implementation of the Draft Plan, including a summary of the various positive impacts, negative impacts, and cumulative impacts associated with Draft Plan implementation.

Evolution of the Baseline Environment

The SEA Directive requires that consideration is given to the likely evolution of the baseline environment in the event the Draft LAP is not adopted and implemented. In such an instance, the baseline environment would primarily evolve in line with the development management standards and environmental protection criteria defined in the CDP, which is the primary development control framework relevant to the Draft Plan Area. The baseline environment would also be strongly influenced by the DLR County Biodiversity Action Plan (2021-2025), the DLR County Heritage Plan (2021-2025), and the DLR Local Authority Climate Action Plan (2024 - 2029).

In the absence of the Draft LAP, development in Kiltiernan-Glenamuck would not be subject to an appropriately focused local area framework of planning control, which is necessary for a settlement of its size and given the levels of development and change predicted for the area. A greater risk of improper planning and unsustainable development occurring around the Draft Plan Area would exist in that case. This scenario also increases the risk of significant adverse environmental effects occurring due to the carrying out of inappropriate development, such as adverse effects on the following:

- Population and Human Health – e.g., through reductions in residential amenity, noise, dust.
- Biodiversity – e.g., loss of valuable habitat, habitat fragmentation, impacts on protected species, potential impacts on the Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC and Dalkey Island SPA.



- Landscape Character and Visual Amenity – e.g., loss of scenic value and visual amenity in the area
- Cultural Heritage – e.g., diminishment of built heritage including protected structures and historic fabric.
- Soils – e.g., ground contamination, impacts on soil structure and function.
- Land use – e.g., unsustainable and incoherent land use, urban sprawl.
- Air Quality and Noise – e.g., generation of air and noise emissions resulting in significant negative effects on people.
- Water – e.g., the carrying out development that contributes to polluting emissions to waters or increased flood risk.
- Material Assets – e.g., the failure to provide appropriate services to the development carried out in the area (e.g., water supply, wastewater services).
- Tourism and recreation – e.g., the diminishment of recreation assets in the area
- Climate Change – e.g., failure to provide a suitable framework for compact growth and sustainable transport – resulting in a failure to contribute to the reduction of Energy and Residential sector Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions.

Furthermore, the multitude of positive environmental effects across various receptors, including objectives pertaining to sustainable development and environmental protection and enhancement would not be realised, such as positive effects on:

- Population and Human Health – e.g., achieved through proper planning and protection and enhancement of residential amenity and community infrastructure.
- Biodiversity – e.g., through the implementation of policies/objectives that afford an appropriate level of protection to biodiversity, including designated sites, non-designated sites of local importance, ecological connections and protected species, and through the implementation of area specific policies/objectives that promote biodiversity.
- Landscape Character and Visual Amenity – e.g., through the implementation of area specific policy policies/objectives that control the scale of built development and serve to protect and enhance scenic value and visual amenity.
- Cultural Heritage – e.g., through policies/objectives that ensure appropriate consideration is given to built and archaeological heritage impacts during the carrying out of development.
- Soils – e.g., through policies/objectives that promote good soil management during development projects.
- Land use – e.g., achieved through the promotion of area specific, sustainable, well-balanced land use planning.
- Air Quality and Noise – e.g., through promotion of active travel measures supporting modal shift resulting in local air quality improvements, policies/objectives supporting noise minimisation and control.
- Water – e.g., through pollution prevention and the application of good and proper flood risk management during the planning process.
- Material Assets – e.g., through the appropriate delivery of services in the area (e.g., water supply, wastewater services) in collaboration with relevant statutory bodies (e.g., Uisce Eireann).
- Tourism and recreation – e.g., through the application of environmental protection measures that result in the protection and enhancement of recreation assets.



- Climate Change – e.g., via the provision of a robust and area specific framework for compact and interconnected development.

Strategic Environmental Objectives

Strategic Environmental Objectives (SEOs) are methodological measures which facilitate the development of targets against which the environmental effects of the LAP can be tested. SEOs are based on wider environmental protection objectives on local, regional, national, European and international level that are relevant to the LAP. They are high-level in nature and set strategic goals for improvement.

SEOs were defined for range of Environmental Components and can be used as standards against which the provisions of the LAP can be evaluated to help identify areas in which potential significant adverse impacts may occur. The use of these objectives ensured that the SEA focused only on those environmental issues that are most relevant and significant to the LAP and the Plan Area.

The development of SEOs was appropriately informed by the SEA Scoping stage of the SEA process, including consultation with statutory Environmental Authorities, interested stakeholders and the general public. The SEOs applicable to the LAP are presented in the following table.

Strategic Environmental Objectives

Environmental Component	SEO Code	Strategic Environmental Objective
Overall	O1	Ensure, where appropriate, alignment with higher-level plans and that projects contribute to overall environmental monitoring processes within the Plan area.
Population & Human Health	PHH1	Avoid or minimise impacts to population and human health.
	PHH2	Promote economic activity.
	PHH3	Ensure supporting infrastructure and services are developed in the area in a manner commensurate with population growth.
Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna	B1	Ensure supported development is in alignment with biodiversity protection, restoration, and rehabilitation goals.
	B2	Ensure compliance with Habitats and Birds Directives regarding protection of European Sites and Annexed habitats and species ¹ .
	B3	Support Article 10 of the Habitats Directive regarding the management of features of the landscape which - by virtue of their linear and continuous structure or their function as stepping stones (designated or not) - are of major importance for wild fauna and flora and essential for the migration, dispersal, and genetic exchange of wild species.
	B4	To avoid or minimise significant impacts on semi-natural habitats, species, environmental features, or other sustaining resources in designated national sites, non-designated locally important sites, and sites proposed for designation; and to comply with the Wildlife Acts 1976-2012 regarding listed species

¹ 'Annexed habitats and species' refer to those listed under Annex I, II & IV of the EU Habitats Directive and Annex I of the EU Birds Directive.



Environmental Component	SEO Code	Strategic Environmental Objective
	B5	Aim for no net contribution to biodiversity losses or deterioration in response to the biodiversity emergency.
Landscape & Visual Amenity	L1	Avoid or minimise impacts on statutory landscape designations defined in the CDP.
	L2	Avoid or minimise adverse visual effects on residential receptors or other sensitive visual receptors.
	L3	Protect and enhance landscape character.
	L4	Protect, as appropriate, create and improve streetscape character.
Cultural Heritage - Archaeology & Architectural	CH1	Avoid impacts upon archaeological heritage (including entries to the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP)), architectural heritage (including entries to the Record of Protected Structures (RPS) and National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAHs)), industrial heritage and ACAs.
Soils	S1	Avoid or minimise effects on mineral resources or soils.
	S2	Ensure appropriate management of all soil and excavation material. Promote sustainable material reuse wherever appropriate.
	S3	Re-use of brownfield lands, where appropriate, together with the appropriate and sustainable development of greenfield lands.
Land Use	LU1	Avoid or minimise effects on existing land use.
	LU2	Compliance with existing land use policy in the CDP
Air Quality and Noise	AQN1	Increase the number of people travelling to work or school via sustainable modes of travel, including public transport, walking and cycling.
	AQN2	Avoid or minimise effects on local air quality.
	AQN3	Avoid or minimise adverse noise impacts on existing or proposed sensitive receptors.
Water	W1	Maintain and/or improve, the quality and status of surface water bodies.
	W2	Maintain and/or improve, the chemical and quantitative status of groundwaters.
	W3	Prevent impact upon the WFD status of surface waters and groundwater in line with the requirements of the WFD.
	W4	Comply as appropriate with the provisions of the Flood Risk Management Guidelines.
	W5	Promote sustainable drainage practices to improve water quality and flow
	W6	Prevent impact upon drinking water quality.
Material Assets	MAI1	Avoid or minimise effects on built/amenity assets and infrastructure.
	MAI2	Avoid or minimise effects upon existing and (where known) planned infrastructure.
	MAI3	Promote sustainable transportation and deliver enhanced traffic and transport conditions, where possible.
	MAI4	Promote sustainable waste management and the circular economy.



Environmental Component	SEO Code	Strategic Environmental Objective
	MAI5	Promote sustainable water use and drainage management.
Tourism & Recreation	TR1	Avoid or minimise effects upon tourism and recreation amenities, and enhance tourism and recreation, where possible.
Climate Change	CF1	Support in the achievement of the 2030 target of a 51% reduction in carbon emissions.
	CF2	Actively support the delivery of all national climate policy as appropriate to the Plan area with the prioritisation and acceleration of evidence-based measures.
	CF3	Assist in the delivery of the climate neutrality objective at local area level.
	CF4	Promote the carrying out of climate resilient development.
	CF5	Promote low carbon and net zero development.
	CF6	Promote the carrying out of development that incorporates nature-based solutions.
	CF7	Promote active travel and reduce reliance on the use of private vehicles for transport.
	CF8	Support the transition to zero or low carbon Electric Vehicles.
Inter-relationships	IR1	Maintain and improve the health of people, ecosystems and natural processes Actively seek to integrate opportunities for environmental enhancement during adaptation to climate change.

Description and Evaluation of Plan Alternatives

The SEA Directive requires that reasonable alternative means of achieving the strategic goals of the Draft Plan (considering the objectives and the geographical scope of a plan or programme) are identified, described and evaluated for their likely significant effects on the environment. Such reasonable alternatives must be realistic and capable of implementation. Reasonable alternatives were assessed against the Strategic Environmental Objectives (SEOs) established for the aspects of the baseline environment which are likely to be significantly affected by the Draft Plan.

The underpinning goal of the reasonable alternative evaluation process was to ensure that the selection of preferred alternatives by the local authority is informed by environmental considerations.

Reasonable alternatives to the Draft Plan were identified as the Plan-making process evolved. Details on all Reasonable Alternatives considered during Plan-making and a summary of reasoning for selecting preferred alternatives are presented below.



Overview of Reasonable Alternative Considered and Preferred Alternatives

Theme	Description of Reasonable Alternatives	Preferred Alternative	Reasons for Selecting the Preferred Alternative
Kiltiernan-Glenamuck Local Area Plan Boundary	<p>Alternative 1: Retain the Kiltiernan-Glenamuck Local Area Plan Boundary defined in the Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022-2028.</p> <p>Alternative 2: Extend the Kiltiernan-Glenamuck Local Area Plan Boundary to the south and southeast of the boundary previously defined in the Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022-2028.</p>	Alternative 2	Expanding the LAP boundary to the south and southeast of the current boundary will allow DLR to define objectives to protect and/or improve amenity of lands in these areas, potentially resulting in a range of positive effects on various environmental components e.g., (Population and Human Health, Biodiversity, Landscape and Visual Amenity etc.)
Residential Density	<p>Alternative 1: Allow for consideration of residential densities in excess of 80 dwellings per hectare.</p> <p>Alternative 2: Don't allow for consideration of residential densities in excess of 80 dwellings per hectare.</p>	Alternative 1	Allowing for residential densities in such cases has the potential to generate a range positive environmental effects by comparison to not allowing for these increased densities. This alternative supports compact growth, has potential to result in better environmental outcomes and considers the potential for future public transport improvements in and around the area.
Transport Planning	<p>Alternative 1: Implement recommendations of the Area Based Transport Assessment completed for the Kiltiernan-Glenamuck Local Area Plan.</p> <p>Alternative 2: Don't implement recommendations of the Area Based Transport Assessment completed for the Kiltiernan-Glenamuck Local Area Plan.</p>	Alternative 1	<p>Integrating the ABTA recommendations into the LAP has the potential to ensure a greater level of positive environmental outcomes – across a number of environmental components and will drive sustainable transportation at local level, potentially resulting in positive effects on climate, population and human health etc.</p> <p>Implementing the ABTA recommendations will ensure the Draft LAP better aligns with higher order policy supporting sustainable transportation, such as the National Sustainable Mobility Policy and the Sustainable Mobility Policy Action Plan 2022 – 2025.</p>



Theme	Description of Reasonable Alternatives	Preferred Alternative	Reasons for Selecting the Preferred Alternative
Neighbourhood Centre Land Use	<p>Alternative 1: Expressly provide for an appropriate multifunctional mix of residential/ commercial/ retail/ community service uses in the new neighbourhood centre.</p> <p>Alternative 2: Don't expressly provide for an appropriate multifunctional mix of residential/ commercial/ retail/ community service uses in the new centre.</p>	Alternative 1	Expressively providing for a suitable multi-functional neighbourhood has the potential to lead to better environmental outcomes, such as the promotion of sustainable transportation, delivery of enhanced traffic and transport conditions, positive effects on climate, local air quality and population and human health etc.



Evaluation of the Environmental Effects of Plan Implementation

An evaluation of the Draft Plan on the baseline environment is characterised and described in Section 4 of the SEA Environmental Report. The evaluation was carried out against the Strategic Environmental Objectives (SEOs) established for the various aspects of the baseline environment which are likely to be affected by the Draft Plan.

A standardised evaluation matrix was developed to facilitate the evaluation of the Preferred Draft Plan on SEOs relevant to each environmental component.

A concise and non-technical summary of the key environmental effects associated with Draft Plan implementation is presented below. The potential negative effects presented assume the absence of the appropriate mitigation defined in this Non-technical Summary and in Section 8 of the Draft SEA Environmental Report.

Potential Negative Environmental Effects (In the absence of environmental mitigation)

- The Draft Plan supports the carrying out of infrastructural development (e.g., housing, transport, renewable energy development). The construction phases of such development have the potential to result in environmental impacts, such as dust, noise, or traffic disruption, that may affect various environmental components, including population and human health, the air quality environment, the noise environment, the water environment, biodiversity or traffic and transport conditions. The operational phase of the development has the potential to result in environmental effects on various environmental components, such as population and human health, traffic and transport conditions, landscape character and visual amenity.
- Development construction activities, generally, may generate dust emissions, vibration or noise that may impact residential amenity, human health and well-being, and biodiversity.
- The Draft Plan provides a land use framework for development that has the potential to generate environmental impacts (e.g., polluting aqueous discharges) that directly or indirectly cause effects on European sites connected to the plan area, such as disturbance to key species (i.e., through water quality deterioration), reduction in species density, impact on non-designated sites or habitat that support European sites, or changes in indicators of conservation value.
- Development may lead to adverse impacts on biodiversity, including loss, disturbance or damage to biodiversity, flora and fauna; impacts on designated sites and their ecological features/qualifying interests (e.g., Dingle Glen pNHA, Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC, Dalkey Island SPA); impacts on ecological connectivity; and impacts on locally significant, non-designated habitats.
- Development may generate an increase in the quantum of light transmitted to sensitive ecological receptors, resulting in increased vulnerability and sensitivity of light-sensitive species (e.g., the Whiskered Bat, Daubenton's Bat).
- The Draft Plan supports development construction at greenfield locations where invasive species may exist. Construction and waste management activities may increase the risk of the spread of invasive species.
- Greenfield development may impact and damage unknown archaeological remains.
- The Draft Plan is supportive of the carrying out of development at sensitive locations (such as areas in proximity of the Glenamuck River Riparian Corridor) which could potentially impact sensitive aspects of the environment, including biodiversity, water quality, landscape character and visual amenity, built and archaeological heritage and important habitats and species.



- Development, including large-scale development of a sizeable mass and form, may generate negative impacts on built heritage (e.g., protected structures) and historic fabric, including historic structures. Development supported by the Draft Plan may impact on the setting of heritage assets and sense of place, generally.
- Significantly scaled residential and commercial development may impact visual amenity in the vicinity of these developments, streetscape character and wider landscape character.
- Transport-related development supported by the Draft Plan may generate significant levels traffic noise resulting in negative noise impacts on noise sensitive locations that are near transport routes.
- Inappropriate or improperly designed greenfield development may contribute to significant hydrological changes and increases in flood risk.
- Development may generate adverse impacts upon the status of water bodies arising from changes in quality, flow and/or morphology.
- Development will increase the quantum of water supply, wastewater and energy provisions and infrastructure required in the plan area.
- Major development in the Plan area may generate an increase in traffic levels and effects on existing traffic and transportation conditions and dynamics.
- Development related excavation has the potential to result in the generation of substantial levels of material and waste, including potentially contaminated material that will need to be appropriately and sustainably managed in accordance with Waste Hierarchy principles.
- Development occurring in the Plan Area may affect local heritage, archaeology or visual amenity and, in turn, local tourism or recreational features and activity in the area.
- Infrastructure development may have the potential to restrict or reduce the quality of resources important for recreation and/or tourism.
- Linear transport development (including active travel development) has the potential to negatively affect biodiversity and ecological connectivity (through habitat loss/fragmentation).

Potential Positive Environmental Effects

- Draft Plan policies and objective, as defined, have the potential to contribute to sustainable development and proper planning in accordance with the land use planning framework and higher order planning policy and other inter-related policy, resulting in positive effects across all environmental components. The implementation of the Draft Plan has the potential to support balanced, integrated and socially beneficial development and environmental protection and enhancement in the Plan area.
- The Draft Plan will support to compact growth, sustainable land use, sustainable transportation, and the sustainable provision and optimised utilisation of Material Assets.
- The promotion of sustainable urban development (including residential development) in accordance with compact growth principles has the potential to generate positive effects on population and human health (through the provision of much-needed housing), material assets, lands, soils and geology (through the avoidance of building on greenfield sites, promotion of compact development and prevention of sprawl) and air and climate (by promoting compact development, reducing the need to travel by private car).
- The delivery of housing and community infrastructure has the potential to generate positive effects on population and human health (people and communities).



- The promotion of sustainable land use, sustainable transportation and public transport may support modal shift and the use of public transportation, resulting in potential positive effects on population and human health, local air quality and climate.
- The Draft Plan supports the development, expansion and management of safe active travel networks. The delivery of an expanded safe active travel network has the potential to promote the use of sustainable and active travel modes in the community, encourage modal shift, reduce traffic related risks and support the reduction of vehicle related emissions - thereby positively impacting population and human health, local air quality and the climate environment.
- The plan supports the protection and enhancement of Kiltiernan-Glenamuck's heritage assets in and around the Plan Area. This has the potential to generate positive effects for tourism and recreation features in the area and enhance amenity value in the area generally.
- The plan is supportive of renewable energy/energy efficient development, which will have a positive effect on the climate environment.
- The plan is supportive of the minimisation of flood risk in the Plan area. This will generate positive environmental effects on water quality, hydrology and biodiversity. The delivery of flood alleviation has the potential to reduce flood risk and prevent flood events. Reducing flood risk can generate significant, positive effects for a variety of environmental receptors that could be negatively impacted by flood events, including human receptors, material assets, ecological receptors and cultural heritage assets.
- The plan supports the development of nature-based solutions - in response to flood and climate related risk - which are supportive of biodiversity protection and enhancement. The promotion of NBS has the potential to create positive effects for biodiversity, flora and fauna, water quality and hydrology.
- The Draft Plan promotes protection of material assets and utilities services and collaboration with utility providers on utility infrastructure delivery and maintenance. This will support the sustainable provision of appropriately integrated material asset infrastructure (e.g., water supply, wastewater infrastructure etc.), and promotes a high standard of environmental protection in the area of wastewater management and treatment in and around the area.
- The framework of locally focused, environmental protection and enhancement related policies and objectives support the carrying out of considered, appropriate development sensitive to the receiving environment. Generally, this has the potential to generate positive impacts on all environmental components.

Mitigation Measures

Potential negative environmental effects that may occur as a result of the implementation of the Draft Plan (without considering any mitigation) were identified.

The SEA Directive requires that mitigation measures to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any potential significant negative environmental effects due to the implementation of a plan are defined.

The mitigation of the potential negative effects of the Draft Plan was achieved through the following:

- The consideration of Plan Alternatives throughout the Plan-making process, having regard to environmental considerations.
- Environmental protection policies/objectives defined in the CDP.
- The integration of environmental considerations into the Draft Plan.



The Plan development process was carried out in parallel with the SEA and AA processes. Regular communication and interaction took place between the environmental assessment team and the plan development team. Environmental considerations that came to light during the SEA and AA processes, including consultation processes, were regularly communicated to the Plan-making team.

A strong level of embedded environmental mitigation was present in early drafts of the Plan. Environmental mitigation measures applicable to the area of Kiltiernan-Glenamuck were also already defined in the CDP. The 'embedded' mitigation in the Draft Plan, and the relevant mitigatory policy/objectives defined in the CDP serve to prevent and minimize potential adverse effects that may occur during Plan implementation. These measures may also maximise potential environmental benefits and co-benefits associated with the Draft Plan.

Where necessary, additional environmental mitigation, in the form of policy/text additions, were integrated into the Draft Plan - to mitigate the potential negative environmental effects of implementing the Draft Plan. This process was carried out in an iterative manner to ensure optimal Plan-making and environmental outcomes. Environmental considerations were also integrated into the Draft Plan so as to facilitate maximising identified positive environmental effects of the Draft Plan.

Due to the inter-relationship between various environmental components, environmental mitigation measures defined for one component can also serve to benefit other environmental components.

Conclusions

The reasonable alternatives evaluation presented earlier in this document has resulted in the development of a Draft Plan that achieves the best environmental outcomes in comparison to other reasonable alternatives considered.

Environmental protection related policies/objectives defined in the CDP, which apply to the Plan Area, will mitigate a wide range of potential negative effects associated with the Draft Plan. The adoption of the environmental mitigation measures embedded and integrated into the Draft Plan will prevent, reduce and fully offset potential negative environmental effects due to the implementation of the Draft Plan.

No further mitigation measures are required for the Draft Plan.

Monitoring Measures

The SEA Directive requires that the environmental effects of the implementation of a plan are monitored in order *'to identify at an early stage unforeseen effects, and to be able to undertake appropriate remedial action.'*

Strategic Environmental Objectives (SEOs) are methodological measures which facilitate the development of targets against which the environmental effects of the LAP can be tested. SEOs are based on wider environmental protection objectives on local, regional, national, European and international level that are relevant to the LAP. They are high-level in nature and set strategic goals for improvement.

SEOs were defined for range of Environmental Components and can be used as standards against which the provisions of the Draft LAP can be evaluated in order to help identify areas in which potential significant adverse impacts may occur. The use of these objectives ensured that the SEA focused only on those environmental issues that are most relevant and significant to the Draft LAP and the Study Area.

A series of indicators and targets were established for identified SEOs to enable ongoing monitoring and measurement of the environmental effects of the implementation of the Plan and the efficacy of environmental mitigation measures. Such monitoring will be carried out periodically to support Plan implementation.



SEO indicators are simple and effective quantifiable indicators used to measure the environmental effects of implementing the Plan and the progress of SEOs and related targets. SEO targets set focused, measurable aims and thresholds that the Plan can support the achievement of.

DLR are responsible for the development and implementation of the SEA monitoring programme for this Plan. An LAP SEA Monitoring Programme has been developed. It has been designed to ensure it appropriately aligns with the SEA Monitoring Programme for the DLR CDP, given the position of the Local Area Plan in the land use planning hierarchy beneath the CDP. This consistency across the hierarchy of land use plans will improve the efficiency and effectiveness of future monitoring. Periodic SEA Monitoring Reports will be prepared to document the environmental performance of the Plan relative to SEOs, targets and indicators. These reports shall be made available for public inspection.

Where monitoring identifies that the implementation of the Plan is having a significant negative environmental effect, an in-depth review of the Plan should take place and the Plan should be updated in a manner that satisfactorily mitigates these environmental effects (i.e., through the adoption of additional environmental mitigation measures). Similarly, where monitoring indicates that potential positive environmental effects associated with Plan implementation are not being adequately realised, the Plan should be reviewed and updated in a manner that supports the realisation of all potential positive environmental effects, having regard to the overall vision and high-level objectives of the Plan.



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council (DLR) is preparing a new Local Area Plan (LAP, otherwise referred to as the 'Draft LAP' or the 'Draft Plan') for the Kiltiernan-Glenamuck area. This Draft LAP, in conjunction with the current Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022-2028 (CDP), will inform and manage the future development of the area, commencing from 2025.

The Planning & Development Act 2000 (as amended) (herein referred to as the 'Act') provides a statutory underpinning for the preparation of local area plans for any area which requires economic, physical and social renewal and for areas likely to be subject to large scale development.

The Draft LAP will be a statutory document containing guidelines as to how the area should develop over the plan period. The Draft LAP will provide the overall strategy for the proposed planning and sustainable development within the Plan area in the context of the CDP. It represents the main public statements of planning policies and objectives for the Plan area. The policies and objectives are critical in determining the appropriate location and form of different types of development as the Draft LAP will be the primary statutory land use policy framework against which planning applications are assessed. The objectives also guide DLR County Council's activities and indicate priority areas or action and investment.

Local Area Plans must be fully compliant with the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive (Directive 2001/42/EC) and the Habitats Directive (Directive 92/43/EEC). SEA Screening of the emerging KG LAP has been carried out and it has been determined that the LAP should be subject to mandatory SEA under the [S.I. No. 436 of 2004](#) (Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) Regulations 2004, as amended by [S.I. No. 201 of 2011](#) (Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) (Amendment) Regulations 2011) given the potential for the implementation of the land use framework defined in the Draft Plan to result in likely, significant environmental effects.

1.2 SEA Environmental Report

This document has been produced by FT and is the SEA Environmental Report for the Draft LAP. It forms the main written output of the SEA process and as such presents information on the environmental assessment and likely environmental issues related to the implementation of the Draft LAP.

The broad purpose of this SEA Environmental Report was as follows:

1. Identify, evaluate and describe the likely significant effects on the environment of the LAP and reasonable alternatives.
2. Inform the preparation of the LAP.
3. Provide environmental authorities and the public with an early opportunity to make submissions on a draft version of the LAP and its potential environmental effects - and incorporate changes where necessary to the LAP and SEA processes.



1.3 Background to SEA and Legislative Context

SEA was required under the EU Council Directive 2001/42/EC on the Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment (the SEA Directive)². The SEA Directive requires that an environmental assessment is carried out of certain plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment.

The overarching objective of the SEA Directive is *'to provide for a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans....with a view to promoting sustainable development'*³.

SEA is a process for evaluating, at the earliest appropriate stage, the environmental consequences of implementing Plan or Programme (P/P) initiatives prepared by authorities at a national, regional or local level or which have been prepared for adoption through legislative means. SEA is described within the Department of the Environment, Community and Local Government's (2004) Guidelines for Regional Authorities and Planning Authorities on the Implementation of SEA Directive (2001/42/EC) as the 'formal systematic evaluation of the likely significant environmental effects of implementing a plan or programme before a decision is made to adopt the plan or programme'.

The requirements for SEA in Ireland are set out in national Regulations S.I. 435 of 2004 European Communities (Environmental Assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes) Regulations 2004 and S.I. 436 of 2004 Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) Regulations 2004, as amended by S.I. No. 200 of 2011 European Communities (Environmental Assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes) (Amendment) Regulations 2011 and S.I. No. 201 of 2011 Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) (Amendment) Regulations 2011 respectively.

In the case of the preparation of this Draft LAP, DLR has determined that, having regard to S.I. No. 436 of 2004, as amended, that the Draft LAP should be subject to mandatory SEA given the potential for the implementation of the land use framework defined in the Draft Plan to result in likely, significant environmental effects. DLR must therefore carefully consider the wording, focus and scope of the plan, so that environmental effects associated with its implementation are avoided and/or minimised.

SEA is intended to provide the framework for influencing decision-making at an earlier stage when P/Ps – which give rise to individual projects – are being developed. It is noted that SEA should result in more sustainable development through the systematic appraisal of policy options.

1.4 Purpose of this SEA

The purpose of SEA in this case was to enable the local authority to incorporate environmental considerations into decision-making at an early stage and in an integrated way throughout the LAP development process and to:

² Transposing Irish Regulations: S.I. No. 435 of 2004 (European Communities (Environmental Assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes) Regulations 2004, as amended by S.I. No. 200 of 2011 (European Communities (Environmental Assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes) (Amendment) Regulations 2011). S.I. No. 436 of 2004 (Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) Regulations 2004, as amended by S.I. No. 201 of 2011 (Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) (Amendment) Regulations 2011).

³ Implementation of SEA Directive (2001/42/EC): Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment – Guidelines for Regional Authorities and Planning Authorities (Department of the Environment, Community and Local Government, 2004)



1. Identify, evaluate and describe the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the LAP.
2. Ensure that identified adverse effects are communicated, mitigated and that the effectiveness of mitigation is monitored.
3. Identify beneficial (and neutral) effects, and to ensure these are communicated.
4. Provide an opportunity for stakeholder and public involvement.

1.5 Appropriate Assessment

Appropriate Assessment (AA) is an assessment process focusing on potential effects related to European Sites - which form the Natura 2000 network - these sites have been designated or proposed for designation by virtue of their ecological importance. European Sites include Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs).

The Habitats Directive⁴ requires, inter alia, that plans (such as the LAPs) undergo Screening for AA (Stage 1), and if necessary, the preparation of a Natura Impact Report (Stage 2), to establish the likely or potential effects on European Sites arising from plan implementation.

This first stage of the AA process is referred to as 'Screening for AA' and the purpose is to determine, on the basis of a preliminary assessment and objective criteria, whether a plan or project, alone and in combination with other plans or projects, could have significant effects on a European Site in view of the site's conservation objectives.

AA Screening concluded that there are likely significant effects to European sites - if unmitigated - from the implementation of the LAP. Therefore, the LAP was subject to Stage 2 of the AA process, and a Natura Impact Report (NIR) was prepared alongside the SEA - the details of which were integrated into the SEA process.

⁴ Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora



2. THE DRAFT PLAN

2.1 Overview

The Draft LAP forms a statutory document which outlines the local spatial planning framework for the area of Kiltiernan-Glenamuck with specific planning policies and objectives defined in each chapter. Planning policies will inform private and public sector development proposals, while the planning objectives represent the key local objectives of the Local Authority to be achieved over the lifetime of the Draft LAP. The Draft LAP provides an overall strategy for the development of the area in alignment with the CDP and will act as the primary statutory land use policy framework for assessing planning applications in the area.

The Draft LAP has been prepared having due regard to 'Local Area Plans - Guidelines for Planning Authorities' (DECLG, 2013) and the Development Plan Guidelines for Planning Authorities (DHLGH, 2022).

2.2 Content of the Plan

The Draft LAP sets out a strategic vision for Kiltiernan-Glenamuck and has been informed by collaboration and consultation with stakeholders and the general public and a range of background documents, including an Area Based Transport Assessment and the community Audit. The strategic vision of the Draft LAP places an overall focus on the integration of land use and transport.

The Vision for the Kiltiernan-Glenamuck Local Area Plan is of a connected and sustainable neighbourhood which enhances the green infrastructure, rural character, heritage and biodiversity and includes a vibrant and inclusive village centre. The key elements of this vision are as follows:

- **Ten Minute Neighbourhood:** To deliver on the ten-minute neighbourhood concept and provide a network of well-designed connected neighbourhoods supported by a vibrant village centre with high-quality public realm.
- **Character and Heritage:** To protect and enhance the existing character and heritage of Kiltiernan-Glenamuck.
- **Quality Homes:** To ensure that new residential development provides a choice of high-quality new homes to complement the existing character of Kiltiernan-Glenamuck.
- **Sustainable Transport and Movement:** To manage existing and future transport demand in a sustainable manner by providing improved public transport links, cycling and pedestrian facilities combined with greater connectivity and permeability.
- **Sustainable Neighbourhood and Infrastructure:** To ensure the provision of new community and educational facilities in tandem with residential development to cater for the needs of existing and future residents.
- **Healthy Placemaking and Biodiversity:** To protect and enhance biodiversity and increase provision of connective active and passive recreational spaces and green infrastructure.



The Draft LAP comprises of the following documents:

- A Written Statement which includes an introductory chapter, specific policies and objectives laid out across seven chapters, and a final chapter on the implementation and monitoring of the LAP.
- Appendices, as follows:
 - Draft Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA)
 - Statutory Planning Context
 - List of Draft Plan Policies and Objectives
 - Acronyms and Glossary
 - Built Heritage
 - Draft Plan Maps and Drawings

An overview of each chapter of the Draft LAP is presented in Table 2-1 below.

Table 2-1: Contents of each Chapter of the LAP

LAP Section/Chapter	Overview
1. Introduction and Context	This chapter sets out the vision for the Draft Plan, the legal framework underpinning Local Area Plans, the various studies and assessments that have informed the Draft Plan, the context and the estimated future population projected for the Draft Plan area. A SWOC analysis sets out the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Challenges in the area.
2. Urban Design Framework and Site Development Frameworks	This chapter sets out the overall strategy for the built form in Kiltiernan - Glenamuck. Eight different Character areas within the Draft Plan area are identified along with an overarching Urban design Strategy. This strategy addresses both the changes that the new transport interventions will bring to the area and addresses in detail how development should take place at the new village centre. Individual Site Development Frameworks (SDF) which will guide future development proposals are then set out for a number of identified land parcels that are as yet undeveloped. Future development will be required to accord with the objectives set out in the site development framework section for each development site.
3. Climate Action and Infrastructure	This chapter addresses both climate mitigation and climate adaptation measures. Climate mitigation includes policies and objectives relating to water and wastewater supply for the area, sustainable water management policies (including Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SuDS) (nd groundwater protection. Mitigation measures also includes renewable energy and energy efficiency in buildings. Climate adaptation includes policies relating to flood risk assessment.
4. People and Homes	This chapter sets out the policy and objectives aimed at creating, maintaining and integrating communities, neighbourhoods and residential amenities within the Draft Plan area. The first part of this chapter specifies objectives for some of those elements that are central to the “ten minute neighbourhood” concept - namely childcare, healthcare, community facilities and schools. An objective is included to provide a community facility on the neighbourhood centre lands. The second part of the chapter focuses on policies and objectives pertaining to provision of homes and includes density and height parameters.



LAP Section/Chapter	Overview
5. Transport and Movement	<p>This chapter details the main transport recommendations arising from the Draft “Local Transport Plan” with a focus on permeability and delivering on the “ten-minute neighbourhood” concept. The chapter has been informed by an Area Based Transport Assessment (ABTA), which examines the most sustainable way to manage future transport demand.</p> <p>Objectives within this section are set out in relation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active travel measures • Permeability • Public Transport • Road and Traffic Management
6. Multifunctional Neighbourhood Centres and Employment	<p>The key focus of this chapter is the delivery of a multifunctional neighborhood centre with the provision of retail, employment and community uses on lands on Enniskerry Road.</p>
7. Biodiversity, Open Space and Recreation	<p>This chapter sets out how biodiversity, open space and recreation will be addressed in the LAP and acknowledges that these topics were raised in a number of submissions received in the pre-draft public consultation. Policies and Objectives are set out relating to hedgerows, view and prospects, protected areas and habitats. An open space and recreation strategy is set out with a focus on the North South integrated recreation corridor and the Central Parkland Character area. More detailed objectives are set out for the former Bective lands, provision of an additional phase to “Kiltiernan Park” and support for the community rewinding project on the western edge of the Plan Area lands.</p>
8. Heritage and Conservation	<p>This chapter sets out general Policy and Objectives for the conservation of heritage in Kiltiernan Glenamuck. The chapter provides some details of the historical development of the area and the contribution of heritage to the sense of place and identity in the Draft Plan lands is acknowledged.</p>
9. Implementation and Monitoring	<p>This chapter of the LAP will explore all the important aspects of how the LAP will be implemented, examining timelines and monitoring of delivery and outcomes whilst acknowledging the inherent challenges associated with the fact that development of housing is progressing at a fast pace.</p>

2.3 Relationship of the Draft Plan with other Relevant Plans and Programmes

The Draft LAP sits within a hierarchy of legislation, plans, programmes, and strategies, which includes international, EU, national, regional and local levels. The principal requirements in relation to international Plans and Programmes have been incorporated into the national and regional Plans and Programmes. The LAP must comply with relevant higher-level legislation, plans and strategic actions.

The Draft LAP has been prepared in a manner that ensure it appropriately aligns with the CDP, which was subject to its own SEA and AA prior to adoption.

An examination of how the Draft LAP interacts and interrelates to other national, regional, and local plans and programmes has been documented in Appendix 1.



3. SEA METHODOLOGY

3.1 The SEA Process

The SEA process can be defined by four stages, all of which include some level of consultation with stakeholders and the public (Figure 3-1). These stages are defined as:

- Stage 1 – Screening: deciding whether an SEA is required, or not.
- Stage 2 – Scoping: establishing the spatial and temporal scope of the SEA and a decision-making framework that can be used to evaluate impacts.
- Stage 3 – Identification, Prediction, Considerations of Alternatives, Evaluation and Mitigation of Potential Impacts.
- Stage 4 – Consultation, Revision and Post-Adoption. This includes the implementation of statutory SEA monitoring.

The SEA process runs in parallel with the AA process, which is briefly discussed in Section 1.5.

This SEA Environmental Report documents the outcomes of Stage 3.

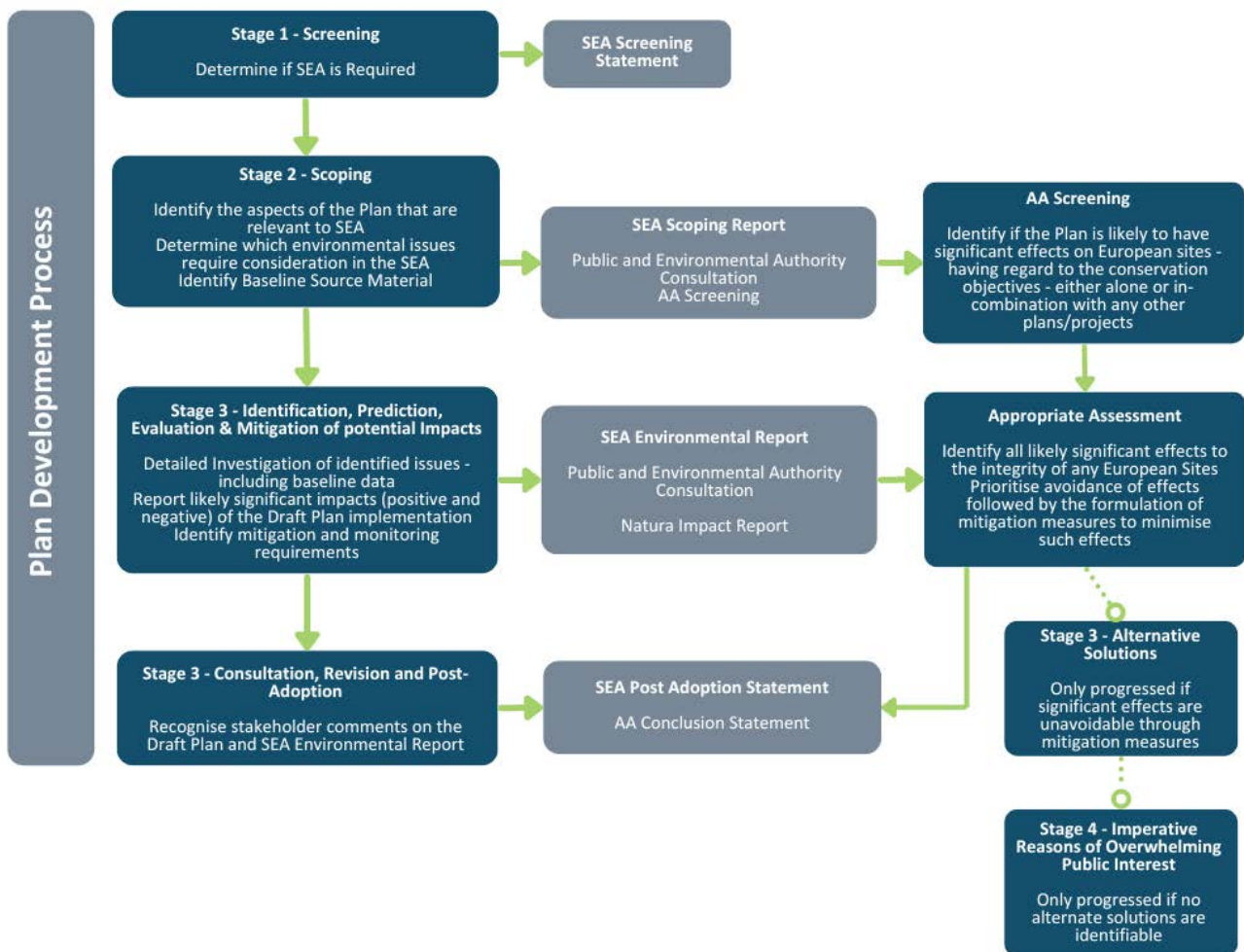


Figure 3-1: SEA and AA Stages and Key Deliverables



3.2 Overview of the LAP SEA and AA Processes

The requirements for SEA in Ireland are set out in the national Regulations, S.I. No. 435 of 2004 European Communities (Environmental Assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes) Regulations 2004 and S.I. No. 436 of 2004 Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) Regulations 2004 as amended by S.I. No. 200 of 2011 European Communities (Environmental Assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes) (Amendment) Regulations 2011 and S.I. No. 201 of 2011 Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) (Amendment) Regulations 2011 respectively.

Local Area Plans must be fully compliant with the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive (Directive 2001/42/EC) and the Habitats Directive (Directive 92/43/EEC). SEA Screening of the emerging KG LAP has been carried out and it has been determined that the LAP should be subject to mandatory SEA under the S.I. No. 436 of 2004 (Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) Regulations 2004, as amended by S.I. No. 201 of 2011 (Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) (Amendment) Regulations 2011). The rationale put forth for a mandatory full SEA was the emerging Plan's potential to result in likely, significant environment effects.

An SEA Scoping Report was produced for an initial draft version of the Draft LAP. This SEA Scoping Report, along with SEA Scoping submissions and consideration of these submissions by the SEA process, helped communicate and define the scope of the environmental issues that were dealt with by the SEA, as per the SEA Guidelines⁵.

Figure 3-2 provides an overview of the integrated LAP-preparation and SEA and AA⁶ processes. The preparation of the Draft LAP, SEA and AA took place concurrently and the findings of the SEA and AA informed the Draft LAP.

Taking into account the scope detailed in the SEA Scoping Report, which was produced for an initial draft version on the Draft LAP, the environmental effects associated with the implementation of the Draft LAP were identified, evaluated and described in this Draft SEA Environmental Report. This report also defined mitigation measures to prevent adverse environmental effects due to the implementation of the Draft LAP.

A draft version of this report will accompany draft version of the LAP on public display as part of the required statutory public consultation. The findings of the AA were integrated into the Draft SEA Environmental Report. A draft version of the AA documents is also being placed on public display. The SEA and AA were carried out in accordance with Integrated Biodiversity Impact Assessment principles⁷.

When the Final Plan is adopted, the SEA documents will be finalised and an SEA Statement, which will include comprehensive information on how environmental considerations were integrated into the Plan, will be prepared. The Final Plan will then be implemented and environmental monitoring of the environmental effects of Plan implementation, as defined under the SEA, will be undertaken.

⁵ Implementation of SEA Directive (2001/42/EC): Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment Guidelines for Regional Authorities and Planning Authorities (DEHLG, 2004), Page 18 "It is recommended that at the end of the scoping procedure, the plan-making authority should prepare a brief scoping report of its conclusions as to what information is to be included in the environmental report, taking account of any recommendations from the environmental authorities."

⁶ AA is a focused and detailed impact assessment of the implications of a strategic action or project, alone and in combination with other strategic actions and projects, on the integrity of a European site in view of its conservation objectives.

⁷ As detailed in the EPA's 2013 Integrated Biodiversity Impact Assessment - Streamlining AA, SEA and EIA Processes: Practitioner's Manual.

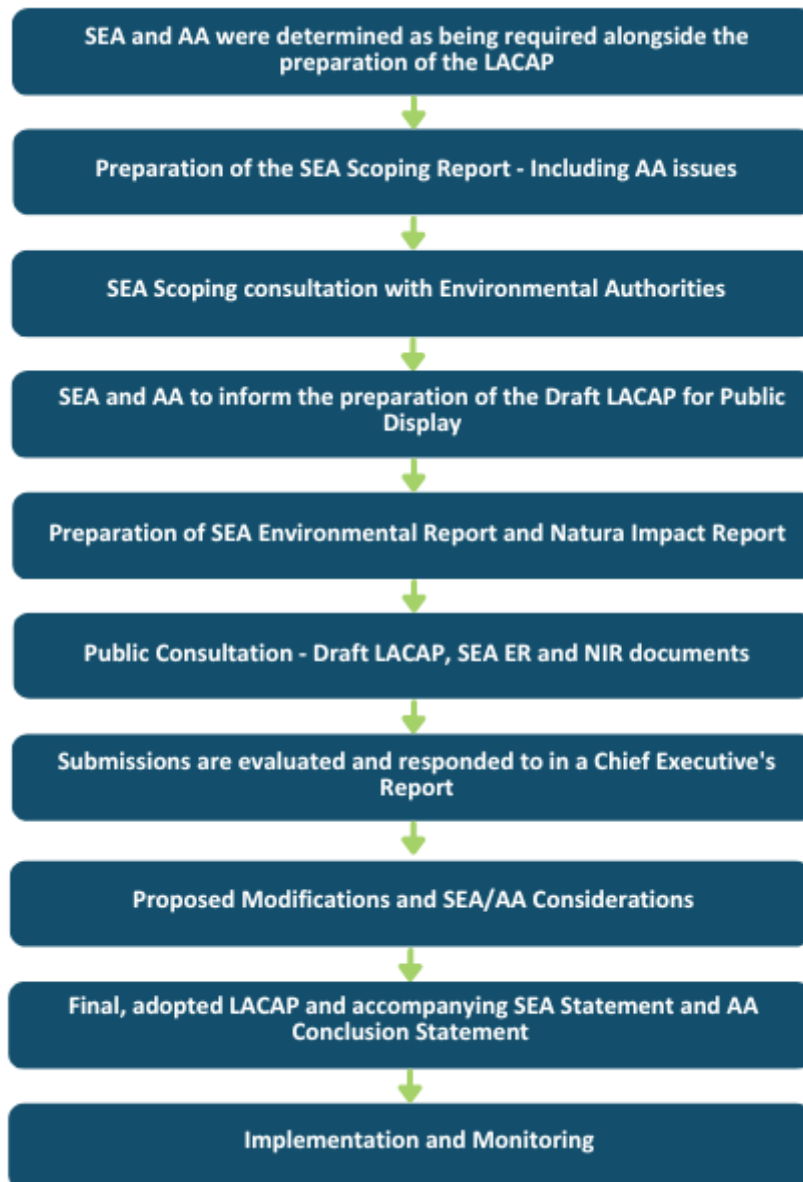


Figure 3-2: Overview of the SEA Process in the Review and Preparation of the Local Authority Climate Action Plan (including AA processes)

3.3 SEA Processes Undertaken to Date

3.3.1 SEA Screening

The first stage of the SEA process was to carry out SEA Screening to determine the requirement for SEA of a P/P.

In the case of the preparation of the Draft LAP, DLR has determined that, having regard to S.I. No. 436 of 2004, as amended, that the Draft LAP should be subject to mandatory SEA due to the potential for its implementation to result in likely, significant environmental effects, having regard to its development aspirations and the baseline environment in the area.



3.3.2 SEA Scoping

The second stage of the SEA process is carrying out SEA Scoping. The purpose of SEA Scoping is to establish the spatial and temporal scope of the SEA and a decision-making framework that can be used to evaluate impacts. An SEA Scoping Report is produced to document the scoping process.

DLR produced an SEA Scoping Report for an initial draft of the LAP which was informed by consultation response from the environmental authorities. The SEA Scoping Report outlined information on the LAP, including the need for the LAP, its temporal and geographical area and overall objectives. It facilitated scoping the Environmental Components and understanding the environmental issues to be considered under the SEA process. The Scoping Report was also required to facilitate statutory consultation to ensure that the approach proposed for the SEA is appropriate. A copy of this report was made available to the statutory Environmental Authorities.

The SEA Scoping Report, along with SEA scoping submissions and consideration of these submissions by the SEA process, helped communicate and define the scope of the environmental issues which are to be dealt with by the SEA, the methods which will be used to address these issues, and the level of detail required to address these issues, as per the SEA Guidelines⁸.

The Environmental Components in the SEA Directive that were 'scoped in' are as follows:

- Population and Human Health
- Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna
- Landscape, Seascape & Visual Amenity
- Cultural Heritage - Archaeology & Architectural
- Soils
- Land Use
- Air Quality & Noise
- Water
- Material Assets
- Tourism & Recreation
- Climate Change

3.3.3 SEA Consultation

Consultation with statutory Environmental Authorities was undertaken to inform the SEA Scoping process. A draft version of the SEA Scoping Report and appropriate SEA Scoping Questions were issued to statutory Environmental Authorities. The consultation period lasted for 4 weeks.

⁸ Implementation of SEA Directive (2001/42/EC): Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment Guidelines for Regional Authorities and Planning Authorities (DEHLG, 2004), Page 18: "It is recommended that at the end of the scoping procedure, the plan-making authority should prepare a brief scoping report of its conclusions as to what information is to be included in the environmental report, taking account of any recommendations from the environmental authorities."



The following statutory Environmental Authorities and interested stakeholders were consulted on the scope and level of detail of the information to be included in the SEA Environmental Report:

- Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine (DAFM)
- Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications (DECC)
- Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DHLGH)
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
- All adjoining planning authorities whose area is contiguous to the area of the planning authority in this case⁹

The consultation feedback from consultees who responded to DLR is presented in Appendix 2.

These statutory environmental authorities will also be provided with an opportunity to make submissions on this Draft SEA Environmental Report, a Draft NIR and a Draft SFRA report which will accompany the Draft Plan on public display.

In addition to the above statutory environmental authorities, the following interested stakeholders will be consulted on the Draft SEA Environmental Report:

- An Taisce
- Birdwatch Ireland
- Climate Change Advisory Council
- Coillte
- Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment (DETE)
- Department of Public Expenditure, National Development Plan (NDP) Delivery and Reform
- Department of Rural and Community Development
- Department of Transport (DoT)
- EirGrid
- Electricity Supply Board (ESB)
- Fáilte Ireland
- Gas Networks Ireland
- Geological Survey of Ireland (GSI)
- Industrial Development Authority (IDA)
- Inland Fisheries Ireland (IFI)
- Inland Waterways Association of Ireland (IWAI)
- Landscape Alliance Ireland
- National Transport Authority (NTA)
- Office of Public Works (OPW)
- Office of the Planning Regulator

⁹ Dublin City Council, South Dublin County Council and Wicklow County Council.



- Eastern and Midland Regional Assembly
- Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland (SEAI)
- Teagasc
- The Heritage Council
- Tourism Ireland
- Transport Infrastructure Ireland (TII)
- Uisce Éireann (formerly Irish Water)
- Wind Energy Ireland
- Zero Emission Vehicles Ireland (ZEVI)

Members of the public will also be provided with an opportunity to make submissions on the draft version of the Plan.

All consultation responses received from the above interested stakeholders and members of the public will be considered as appropriate during Plan development, SEA, AA and SFRA processes.

3.4 SEA Environmental Report

3.4.1 Environmental Assessment Approach and Methodology

The third stage involved the strategic level identification, prediction, evaluation and mitigation of potential environmental impacts associated with the LAP. An SEA Environmental Report was produced to document this process. The SEA Environmental Report is integral to the SEA process and is compiled during the plan-making process to allow for adequate consideration of the likely, significant environmental effects of the plan, and the incorporation of appropriate environmental mitigation measures into the plan. It should serve to guide the plan-making process and ensure optimal environmental outcomes.

The SEA Environmental Report forms the main written output of SEA process. It serves to document the evaluation of the likely, significant environmental effects of implementing the plan on the relevant Environmental Components defined in the SEA Directive. It defines Strategic Environmental Objectives (SEOs) and associated targets and indicators relating to each Environmental Component area. It defines environmental mitigation measures to prevent, reduce and offset the likely, significant environmental effects of implementing the plan and monitoring measures to measure the environmental effects of the plan. It provides the plan-maker, statutory Environmental Authorities, interested stakeholders and the general public with a clear understanding of likely, significant environmental effects associated with implementing a P/P.

A summary of the information contained in an SEA Environmental Report is presented below:

- A non-technical summary of the environmental assessment carried out to inform the SEA Environmental Report.
- A description of the P/P under consideration, including detail on the main objectives of the P/P, the contents of the P/P, anticipated P/P outcomes, and how the P/P relates to other P/Ps.
- A description and characterisation of the baseline environment that has the potential to be affected by the implementation of the P/P, including the evolution of the baseline environment without the implementation of the P/P (i.e., under a 'do-nothing' or 'do-minimum' scenario).
- A description of any existing environmental problems relevant to the P/P.



- Environmental protection objectives (including indicators and targets) relevant to the P/P and the way these objectives and environmental considerations have been taken into during the plan-making process.
- A description of reasonable alternatives identified, the reasons for considering these alternatives within the scope of the environmental assessment, and an evaluation of their likely significant effect on the environment.
- An evaluation of the likely significant effects of the implementation of the P/P (including reasonable alternatives) on the environment, and on the following environmental components: biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors.
- A description of environmental mitigation measures proposed to prevent, reduce and offset likely significant environmental effects that may occur dur the implementation of the P/P.
- A description of the monitoring measures to be implemented to monitor the likely, significant effects of implementing a P/P.

This Draft SEA Environmental Report has been produced for Draft LAP and will be issued to the statutory Environmental Authorities and identified interested stakeholders to allow them to make submissions on the Draft LAP, the environmental assessment undertaken, and the environmental mitigation and monitoring measures proposed. It will also be published for public display with a draft version of the LAP, to allow for members of the public to make submissions on the environmental assessment.

3.4.1.1 SEA Environmental Report Authors

FT is a consultancy based in Cork, Carlow and Dublin, specialising in civil and environmental engineering, planning and environmental assessment. The company has established an experienced, professional team specialising in all forms of statutory environmental assessment, including EIA, AA and SEA. This team has the support of many in-house engineers, scientists, planners and subject specialists.

FT was retained by DLR to undertake SEA of the Draft LAP and are responsible for the completion of this Draft SEA Environmental Report. The competent experts involved in the preparation of this SEA Environmental Report are outlined in Table 3-1.

Table 3-1: SEA Environmental Report Authors

Name and Qualifications	Project Role	Relevant Experience
Bernie Guinan MSc, BSc. (Envi. Sci & Tech), Dip. Pollution Assessment Control Dip. Business Development	Project Director	Bernie is Director with Fehily Timoney and Company (FT). She is responsible for managing the Circular Economy and Environment group in FT. She has over 25 years' experience in delivering and managing projects in the environmental sector. Bernie has extensive experience coordinating EIA, SEA and AA projects, including large-scale and complex projects. She has in-depth knowledge of environmental and planning policy, legislation and guidance.
Richard Deeney	Project Manager & SEA Team Lead	Richard is Principal Environmental Scientist at FT. Richard holds a B.Sc. First-Class Honours degree in Environmental Management from Dublin Institute of



Name and Qualifications	Project Role	Relevant Experience
<p>Advanced Diploma in Planning and Environmental Law, Kings Inns, Ireland 2017</p> <p>B.Sc. First Class Honours Degree, Environmental Management, Dublin Institute of Technology, 2012</p> <p>Chartered Environmentalist, The Society for the Environment</p>		<p>Technology. He has 12 years' experience providing environmental assessment consultancy services. Richard works in the Circular Economy and Environment group at FT and is highly experienced in project managing, coordinating and delivering EIA, AA and SEA.</p> <p>He has excellent experience in planning and environmental assessment for various types of plans and projects. He has been responsible for project managing and coordinating the completion of the suite of SEA and AA deliverables for 25 Local Authority Climate Action Plans, and multiple land use and non-land use plans.</p>
<p>Jon Kearney</p>	<p>AA Team Lead</p>	<p>Jon is a principal ecologist with over 17 years' experience in both the UK and Ireland. His skills include an extensive knowledge of planning environmental law and planning requirements for ecology and biodiversity. Jon's experience spans ecology survey techniques and methodology, ornithological surveys, mitigation design, water quality assessment, Appropriate Assessment and Ecological Impact Assessment.</p>
<p>Sanghamitra Dutta</p> <p>MSc. Global Change: Ecosystem Science and Policy, University College Dublin, 2020</p> <p>BSc. Environmental Science, St. Edmund's College, Shillong, India, 2017</p>	<p>Environmental Scientist</p>	<p>Sanghamitra is an Environmental Scientist on the Circular Economy and Environment Team at FT. She has over four years' postgraduate experience, holding a MSc. in Global Change: Ecosystem Science and Policy from University College Dublin and a BSc. Environmental Science from St. Edmund's College, Shillong, India.</p> <p>Sanghamitra is adept at delivering exceptional results, with expertise in SEA and EIA, Project Management, Stakeholder Engagement, and Environmental Research.</p> <p>She has been responsible for supporting the delivery of SEA documentation since joining FT, such as Scoping reports and Environmental Reports for various land use plans.</p>
<p>Emma De Klerk</p>	<p>Environmental Scientist</p>	<p>Emma is an Environmental Scientist on the Circular Economy and Environment Team at FT. She holds a BSc (Hons) in Environmental Science from University College Cork where she achieved First Class Honours.</p> <p>Emma has been involved in a variety of diverse and challenging projects since joining FT, covering key aspects of environmental assessment, amenity development, and monitoring. She has been responsible for the research, data collation, validation, and analysis for a multitude of projects, including desk-based studies, research, as well as the development of associated reports</p>



3.4.2 Difficulties Encountered

No significant difficulties have been encountered during the undertaking of the assessment.

3.4.3 SEA Environmental Report Checklist

A checklist of information that must be included in this SEA Environmental Report under the SEA Directive and transposing national legislation¹⁰ is provided in Table 3-2. This checklist cross-references the sections in the report where information can be found.

Table 3-2: SEA Environmental Report Checklist

Information Required	Relevant Section of the SEA Environmental Report
An outline of the contents and main objectives of the plan and relationship with other relevant plans.	Section 2.
The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan.	Section 4.
The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected.	Section 4.
Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to the Birds Directive or Habitats Directive.	Section 4.
The environmental protection objectives, established at international, European Union or national level, which are relevant to the plan and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation.	Section 5.
The likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors.	Section 7 and Appendix 3.
The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan.	Section 8.
An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information.	Section 6.
A description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring of the significant environmental effects of implementation of the plan.	Section 10.

¹⁰ The Environmental Report is required to contain the information specified in Annex 1 of the SEA Directive and Schedule 2 and 2B of S.I. 435 and 436 of 2004.



Information Required	Relevant Section of the SEA Environmental Report
A non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings.	Front section
Interrelationships between each Environmental Component.	Section 7 and Appendix 3.

3.5 SEA Statement

Once the Plan is adopted, DLR will publish a post-adoption SEA Statement alongside the final Plan. The post-adoption SEA Statement is another integral component of the SEA process.

The SEA Statement will provide detail on how the environmental assessment and considerations detailed in the SEA Environmental Report and SEA-related consultation responses throughout the process have influenced the Plan development process. It will summarise the reasoning for choosing the adopted, final Plan in light of other reasonable alternatives. The SEA Statement will contain detail of environmental mitigation and monitoring measures to be implemented over the lifetime of the Plan.

The main purpose of the SEA Statement is to provide interested parties with a good and clear understanding of how the SEA process was carried out during the Plan development process and how SEA informed and supported the process.

3.6 Integrated Biodiversity Impact Assessment

The environmental assessment undertaken was carried out in accordance with an Integrated Biodiversity Impact Assessment based methodology in accordance with EPA's guidance document entitled '*Final Report: Integrated Biodiversity Impact Assessment, Streamlining AA, SEA and EIA Processes. Best Practice Guidance.*' (2012).

The methodology employed facilitated the integration of SEA and AA processes relating to biodiversity impact assessment to ensure the effective and streamlined assessment of biodiversity impacts. The plan-making, SEA and AA processes - including scoping, baseline evaluation, impact assessment and mitigation/monitoring measure development processes - were carried out concurrently to facilitate holistic and complete assessment of biodiversity impacts. The effective communication and integration of scientific knowledge and analysis between assessments took place. The SEA was suitably informed by the analysis and conclusions in AA.

3.7 Outcomes of the LAP SEA and AA Processes

The SEA and AA processes facilitated the integration of environmental considerations into the Draft Plan, including environmental mitigation measures contributing towards environmental protection and management and sustainable development.



4. ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE

4.1 Introduction

An evaluation and a characterisation of the current state of the environment likely to be affected by the Draft LAP was undertaken to inform the SEA process. This section of the Draft SEA Environmental Report documents this evaluation. The following Environmental Components were considered during this evaluation:

- Population and Human Health
- Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna
- Landscape, Seascape & Visual Amenity
- Cultural Heritage - Archaeology & Architectural
- Soils
- Land Use
- Air Quality & Noise
- Water
- Material Assets
- Tourism & Recreation
- Climate Change

Baseline environmental information for the Draft Plan area was gathered using available environmental datasets. The evaluation of the baseline environment was informed by the SEA Scoping Report produced and the consultation responses received during the SEA Scoping process. It was also guided and informed by the in-depth experience and expert judgement of the SEA Environmental Report Authors.

This section of the Draft SEA Environmental Report included information on the state of the environment within the Draft Plan Area Boundary (Figure 4-1), including maps of individual environmental components, environmental sensitivity mapping and a description of the baseline environment under the Environmental Components identified by the SEA Directive and transposing Regulations (i.e. population and human health, biodiversity and flora and fauna, soil, water, air and climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between these factors). Existing environmental problems which are relevant to the area were identified and examined under each Environmental Component heading.

The Study Area for the SEA includes the Draft Plan Area and the environmental Zone of Influence surrounding the Draft Plan Area; including areas connected to the area physically, spatially, visually, or via hydrological, geological, ecological, land-use or transport connections. Baseline information beyond the Draft LAP boundary has been provided for environmental components where appropriate (E.g., detail on surrounding designated site, the status of linked water bodies etc.).



Information provided in this section is based on readily available baseline data from web-based searches and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) information. A key resource that has been used throughout the SEA process is the EPA's SEA Spatial Information Sources Inventory¹¹. The data presented in this section of the Draft SEA Environmental Report is as up-to-date and as accurate as possible and is presented in a readily accessible format, where possible.

The interrelationships between Environmental Components are addressed throughout this section, as appropriate, under each Environmental Component heading.

This section of the Draft SEA Environmental Report examines the likely evolution of the baseline environmental in the absence of the Draft LAP being implemented (i.e., in the 'do nothing' or 'do minimum' scenario).

¹¹ [Environmental Protection Agency. 2022. SEA Spatial Information Sources: Available at Strategic Environmental Assessment | Environmental Protection Agency \(epa.ie\)](#)



Legend
 Local Area Plan Boundary

Local Area Plan Boundary	
Kiltiernan/Glenamuck Local Area Plan	
FIGURE NO:	4.1
CLIENT:	Dun-Laoghaire Rathdown County Council
DATE:	28/11/2024
SCALE:	1:10,000 @ A3

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4.2 Population and Human Health

4.2.1 Characterisation of the Environmental Baseline

In the 2022 Census, the total population in Kiltiernan-Glenamuck was estimated to be 1,563 persons¹². The agglomerate population across the various Small Areas that the Plan boundary encompasses stands at 3,544. The total population in Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown was 233,860¹³.

The Settlement Strategy of the CDP identifies Kiltiernan-Glenamuck as a 'New Residential Community'. The Core Strategy of the CDP had earmarked ca. 59 hectares of land zoned for residential use in the area, with an estimated delivery of c.2000 new homes. A significant quantum of development has since taken place in the Plan Area, with development having been commenced or completed on half the zoned lands post the 2013 LAP. Figure 1.9 of the Draft LAP has documented this development.

Currently, there is a net area of approximately 32 hectares of undeveloped lands zoned for residential development within the Plan Area. With the application of the revised density parameters per the compact settlement guidelines, the residential capacity of the Draft Plan was raised from a stated 2,015 units to approximately 2,500 units.

The age profile defined in the Pre-Draft Issues Paper indicates a wide age range in the Kiltiernan-Glenamuck area. In 2016, 29.2% of the population in the Kiltiernan-Glenamuck area were in the range of 0 to 4 years and 5 to 19 years, which is higher than the DLR average of 24.8%. The 2016 census data also indicates that the Kiltiernan-Glenamuck area has a greater proportion of people in the 65 years and over age cohorts, with 18% to DLR's figure of 16%. In comparison to the county-average, Kiltiernan-Glenamuck had a higher proportion of families in the categories of pre-family, pre-school, early-school, pre-adolescent and adolescent. However, regarding families with an adult profile, Kiltiernan-Glenamuck had a lower percentage (16.7%) compared to the DLR figure of 26.8%.

Significant residential construction has been underway in Kiltiernan-Glenamuck since Q2 of 2023, with seven separate planning schemes under construction comprising a total of 791 permitted units. Most of the construction has been carried out to the west of the area.

Social and community infrastructure proposed or recently developed in or near to the area include:

- A Proposed Education Site, south-east of Glenamuck Road South (R842)
- A Post Primary School at Ballyogan Avenue, near to but outside the Draft Plan Area.
- A Nursing Home, north of the Leopardstown Shopping Centre, near to but outside the Draft Plan Area.

There are features within the emerging Draft LAP which could influence the human environment in the area and interact with various environmental components.

¹² Pre-Draft Issues Paper for Kiltiernan/Glenamuck Local Area Plan

¹³ Central Statistics Office. 2022. F9011– Population (cso.ie) <https://data.cso.ie/table/F9011>



Regarding human health, impacts relevant to the SEA are those which arise as a result of interactions with environmental vectors (i.e. environmental components such as air, water or soil through which contaminants or pollutants, which have the potential to cause harm, can be transported so that they come into contact with human beings). Hazards or nuisances to human health can arise because of exposure to these vectors arising from incompatible adjacent land uses, for example.

4.2.2 Radon

Radon is a naturally occurring radioactive, produced in the ground during the radioactive decay of uranium in rocks and soils. Radon can seep into buildings from the ground and accumulate to very high concentrations in indoor air. When inhaled, radioactive particles from decayed radon is deposited in human airways and lung tissue, resulting in a radiation dose. Long-term exposure to radon has been shown to increase the risk of lung cancer.

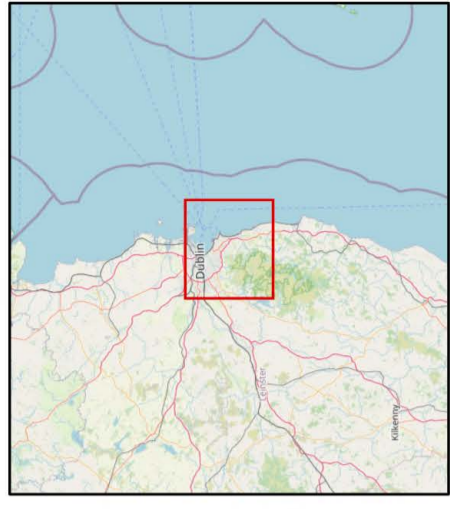
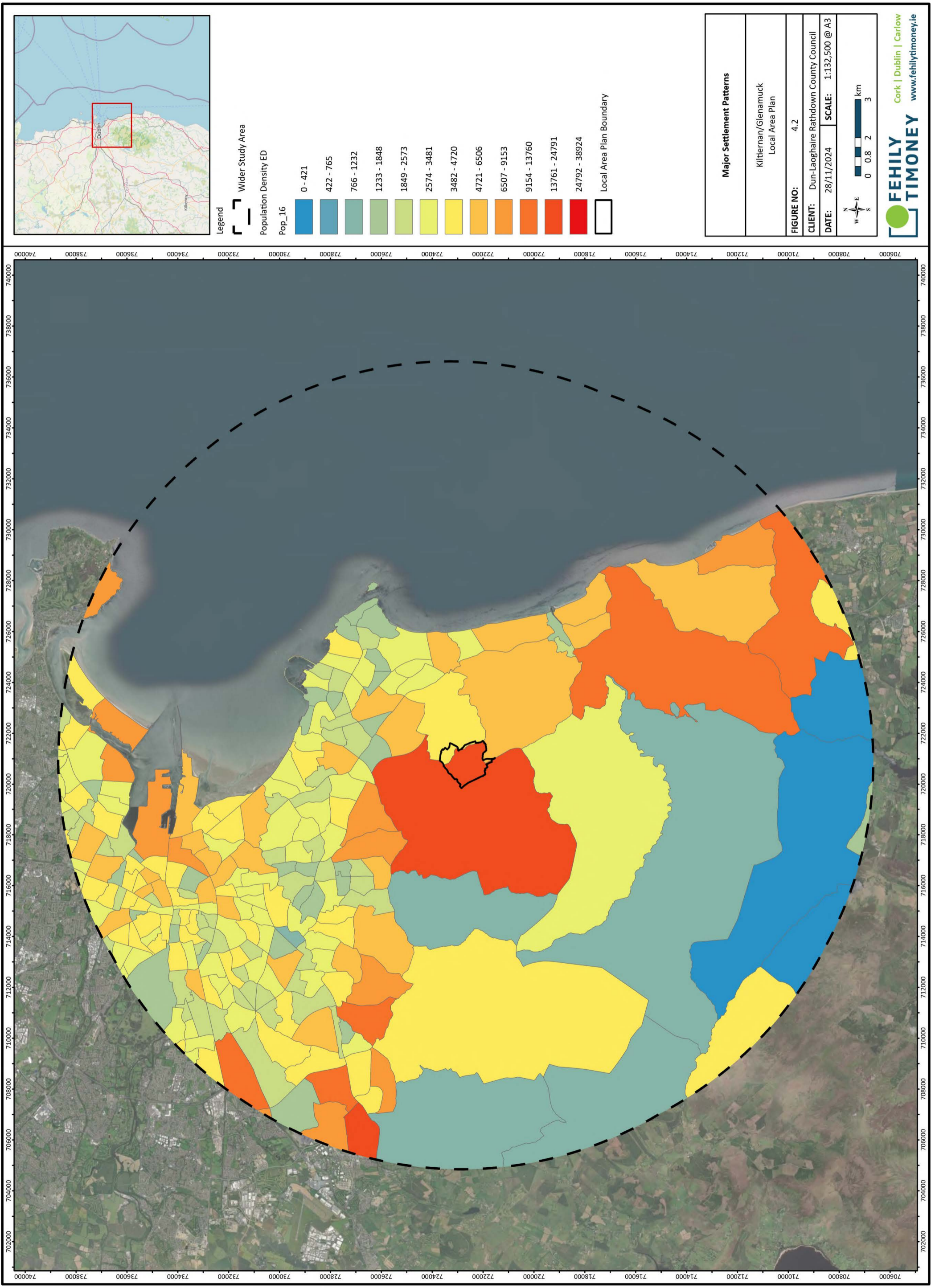
The radon risk map of Ireland¹⁴ indicates that majority of the LAP area is at high risk, with 'About 1 in 5 homes likely to have high radon levels'. It is noted that this overlaps with land that has been zoned for existing and future residential development.

4.2.3 Key Considerations

The key considerations in relation to Population and Human Health are as follows:

- Infrastructure development may influence the human environment and land use in the urban setting of the Plan area.
- Recreational and development pressure on habitats and landscapes.
- Risk of Radon in residential areas.
- Upgrading or maintenance of existing infrastructure or development of new infrastructure may cause temporary disruption to the local community, such as noise, dust, disruption to services/utilities and traffic etc., particularly if such development takes place in the village centre.
- Population and development growth will potentially influence the energy, water supply and wastewater requirements within the Plan area.
- Impacts of commercial development on settlement.
- Development construction activities may generate air emissions, vibration or noise that may impact human health and well-being.

¹⁴Radon Map of Ireland (EPA) <https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/Radon?&lid=EPA:RadonRiskMapofIreland>



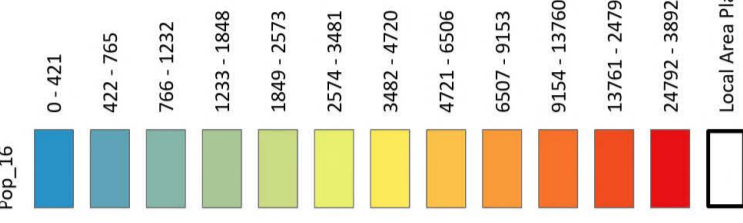
Legend

Wider Study Area

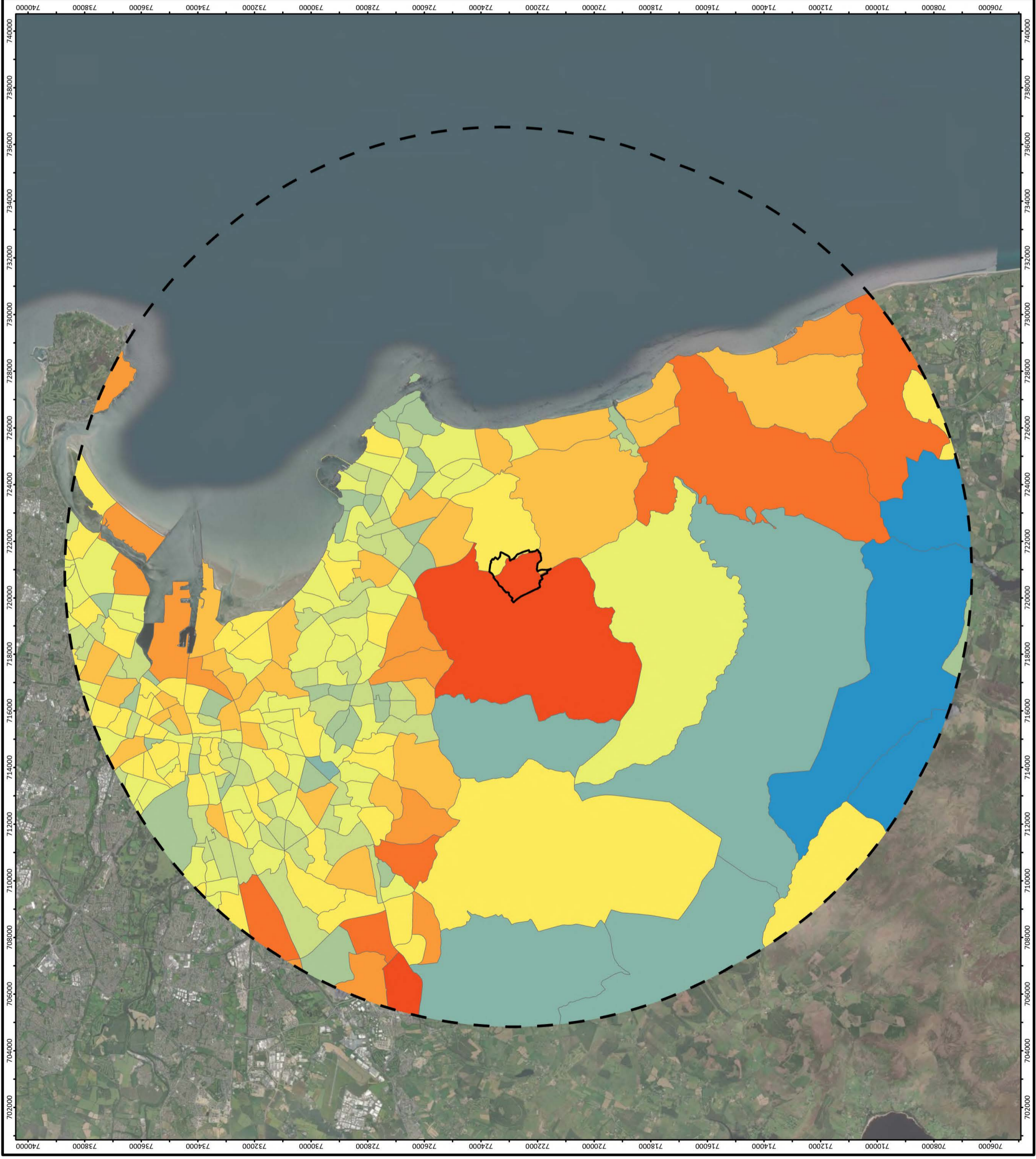
Local Area Plan Boundary

Population Density ED

Pop_16



Major Settlement Patterns	
Kiltiernan/Glenamuck Local Area Plan	
FIGURE NO: 4.2	
CLIENT: Dun-Laoghaire Rathdown County Council	
DATE: 28/11/2024	SCALE: 1:132,500 @ A3





4.3 Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna

4.3.1 Characterisation of the Environmental Baseline

The SEA considered available information on designated sites of conservation interest as well as protected species, ecological connectivity and non-designated habitats which have high ecological value. The SEA has also identified data sources which are appropriate to local, project level development and assessments.

There are a number of considerations for nature conservation designations in the Plan area, including:

Table 4-1: Designated Ecological Sites and Protected Species

Environmental Features	Description
UNESCO ¹⁵ (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation) World Heritage and Biosphere sites	There are no UNESCO Heritage Sites within the Plan Area. However, there are two sites within 15km of the Plan Area. Both are in Dublin City functional area: Dublin Bay Biosphere: UNESCO Designated Biosphere in recognition of North Bull Island's rare and internationally important habitats and species of wildlife Dublin City of Literature: One of the 42 UNESCO Cities of Literature.
Special Areas of Conservation ¹⁶ (SACs) ¹⁷	Designated under the Habitats Directive (Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora). There are no designated SACs within the Plan area, however there are 11 existing SACs within a 15km radius. These include Ballyman Glen SAC, Bray Head SAC, Carriggower Bog SAC, Glen of the Downs SAC, Glenasmole Valley SAC, Howth Head SAC, Knocksink Wood SAC, North Dublin Bay SAC, Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC, South Dublin Bay SAC, Wicklow Mountains SAC
Special Protection Areas ¹⁸ (SPAs) ¹⁹	Designated under the Birds Directive (EC Directive 200/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds). There are no SPAs within the Plan Area. SPAs within 15km of the Plan area include: North Bull Island SPA, South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA, Wicklow Mountains SPA, Dalkey Islands SPA, The Murrough SPA. The 15km Zol also partially includes a Marine SPA: North-west Irish Sea SPA.
RAMSAR sites ²⁰	The Convention of Wetlands of International Importance, especially as Water Fowl Habitat, was established at Ramsar in 1971 and ratified by Ireland in 1984. The main aim of the Convention is to secure the designation by each contracting state of wetlands in its territory for inclusion in a list of wetlands of international importance for waterfowl. This entails the commitment of each contracting state to a policy of protection and management of the designated wetlands, and of formulating and implementing planning so as to promote the conservation of designated wetlands and, as far as possible, the wise use of wetlands in its territory. Ireland presently has 45 sites designated as Wetlands of International Importance, with surface areas of 66,994 hectares. There are no RAMSAR Sites within the Plan Area. RAMSAR Sites within 15km of the Plan area include North Bull Island and Sandymount Strand/Tolka Estuary.

¹⁵ [Home - World Heritage Ireland](#)

¹⁶ [Designated site data | National Parks & Wildlife Service \(npws.ie\)](#)

¹⁷ [Habitats Directive \(1992/43/EEC\) - habitats and species listed in Annex I and II](#)

¹⁸ [Designated site data | National Parks & Wildlife Service \(npws.ie\)](#)

¹⁹ [Birds Directive \(2009/147/EEC\)](#)

²⁰ [Ramsar Sites - Datasets - data.gov.ie](#)



Environmental Features	Description
Natural Heritage Areas ²¹ (NHAs)	NHAs are designated due to their national conservation value for ecological and/or geological/geomorphological heritage. They cover nationally important semi-natural and natural habitats, landforms or geomorphological features, wildlife plant and animal species or a diversity of these natural attributes. NHAs are designated under the Wildlife (Amendment) Act 2000. There are no designated NHAs within or within 15km of the Plan area.
Proposed Natural Heritage Areas (pNHAs) ²²	In 1995, pNHAs were published on a non-statutory basis but have not since been statutorily proposed or designated. These sites are of significance for wildlife and habitats. The Dingle Glen pNHA is within the Plan area. However, the 15km Zol includes an additional 28 pNHAs.
Tree Preservation Order (TPO) ²³	Tree Preservation Orders may be made under Section 45 of the Local Government (Planning and Development) Act, 1963 and subsequent acts. Part XIII of the Planning and Development Act, 2000 sets out the provisions for TPOs. TPOs can be made in the interest of amenity or the environment and allow for the protection of individual or groups of trees. There are no TPOs within the Plan area. In the wider area, Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown has eight TPOs across the county.
Flora Protection Order Sites ²⁴	The Flora (Protection) Order, 2022 (S.I. No. 235 of 2022) gives legal protection to 65 species of bryophytes in the Republic of Ireland (25 liverworts and 40 mosses). The current list of plant species protected by Section 21 of the Wildlife Act, 1976 is set out in the Flora (Protection) Order, 2022, which supersedes orders made in 1980, 1987, 1999 and 2015. There are no Flora Protection Order Sites within the Plan area. However, there are 20 designated Flora Protection Order Sites within 15km of the Plan area across the counties of Dublin and Wicklow.
Wildfowl Sanctuaries ²⁵ (see S.I. 192 of 1979)	Wildfowl Sanctuaries are areas that have been excluded from the 'Open Season Order' so that game birds can rest and feed undisturbed. There are 68 sanctuaries in the State. Shooting of game birds is not allowed in these sanctuaries. There are no Wildfowl Sanctuaries within the Plan area. However, the North Bull Island (WFS-19) is located within 15km of the Plan area.
Salmonid Waters ²⁶	Salmonid waters are designated and protected as under the European Communities (Quality of Salmonid Waters) Regulations 1988 (SI No. 293 of 1988). Designated Salmonid Waters are capable of supporting salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>), trout (<i>Salmo trutta</i>), char (<i>Salvelinus</i>) and whitefish (<i>Coregonus</i>). There are no salmonid waters within the Plan area. Salmonid waters within 15km of the Plan area include the Dargle and the Varty.
OSPAR Marine Protected Areas ²⁷ (MPA)	Under the OSPAR Convention to Protect the Marine Environment of the Northeast Atlantic, Ireland committed to establishing marine protected areas to protect biodiversity (i.e., OSPAR MPAs). There are currently 19 OSPAR sites proposed in the

²¹ [Natural Heritage Areas \(NHA\) | National Parks & Wildlife Service \(npws.ie\)](#)

²² [EPA Maps](#)

²³ [DLR Trees A Tree Strategy for Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown](#)

²⁴ [Flora Protection Order Map Viewer \(npws.ie\)](#)

²⁵ [Wildfowl Sanctuaries | National Parks & Wildlife Service \(npws.ie\)](#)

²⁶ [Register of Protected Areas - Salmonid Water Regs Table - Datasets - data.gov.ie](#)

²⁷ [OSPAR Convention to Protect the Marine Environment of the North East Atlantic, Ireland committed to establishing marine protected areas to protect biodiversity](#)



Environmental Features	Description
	State. MPAs within 15km of the Plan area includes North Dublin Bay MPA (O-IE-0002968).
CORINE Landcover ²⁸	Land cover is the observed physical cover, as seen from the ground or through remote sensing, including for example natural or planted vegetation, water and human constructions which cover the earth's surface. The most dominant land cover types in the Plan area are recorded as Discontinuous Urban Fabric, Industrial or Commercial Units, Pastures and Transitional Woodland-Shrub.

Additionally, the SEA considered non-designated sites for impacts with regard to aspects such as:

Table 4-2: Ecological Connectivity and Non-designated Habitats

	Description
Ecological connectivity and networks (including stepping stones and corridors)	Coastal systems, riparian habitats, hedgerow, and other blue and green infrastructure networks. Ecological connectivity and networks will be a key consideration along with invasive species - particularly those listed on the Third Schedule to the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 [S.I.477/2011].
Other sites of high biodiversity value or ecological importance	Semi-natural habitats in National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) national surveys (native woodlands, reef systems, tidal habitats, grasslands, peatlands etc.). Trees and woodlands of national importance have been identified.

The SEA made use of available data sources including those from the NPWS, the EPA's Framework National Ecological Network for Ireland and CORINE land cover mapping.

The SEA was informed by the findings of the AA and followed elements of Integrated Biodiversity Assessment with reference made to the EPA's 2013 *Integrated Biodiversity Impact Assessment - Streamlining AA, SEA and EIA Processes: Practitioner's Manual*.

²⁸ EPA Maps



As well as considerations related to European sites - a focus was placed on protected species outside of these designations such as bats²⁹, breeding birds³⁰, badgers³¹ etc. as well as all related species listed within the Flora (Protection) Order, 2022 ([S.I. No. 235 of 2022](#))³².

A Pre-Draft submission from the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage has noted much of the local flora and fauna within the plan area is associated with the ridge of the higher ground between the Glenamuck and Ballycorus Roads, which separate the catchments of the Glenamuck Stream and the Loughlingstown or Bride's Glen River, to the north and south of the ridge.

The SEA Scoping submission from the DHGLG notes that pine marten, a mammal species of conservation significance, has been recently reported as occurring in the area. It also has been highlighted that a stretch of the Loughlinstown River extending from Kiltiernan to the sea is particularly important for otter and trout populations. Sightings of the kingfisher, dipper and the grey wagtail have also been recorded at this location.

²⁹ The Habitats Directive ([1992/43/EEC](#)) and Birds Directive ([2009/147/EEC](#)) provides legal protection for habitats and species of European importance. The overall aim of the Habitat and Birds Directives are to maintain or restore the “favourable conservation status” of habitats and species of European Community Interest. These habitats and species are listed in the Habitats and Birds Directives (Habitats Directive as above and Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds) with Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) designated to afford protection to the most vulnerable among them. These two designations are collectively known and referred to as European sites. Articles 6(3) and 6(4) of the Habitats Directives set out the decision-making tests for plans and projects likely to affect such sites. Article 6(3) establishes the requirement for AA. These requirements are implemented in the Republic of Ireland by the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (as amended) and the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended). Further to the requirements of considerations related to European sites protected Annex IV of the Habitats Directive identifies priority species which are afforded protection in their own right - these include all Irish species of bats. Bats are also protected under the Irish Wildlife Acts, 1976 and 2000.

³⁰ Irish Wildlife Acts, 1976 (as amended)

³¹ Irish Wildlife Act 1976 (as amended) and Bern Convention Appendix III

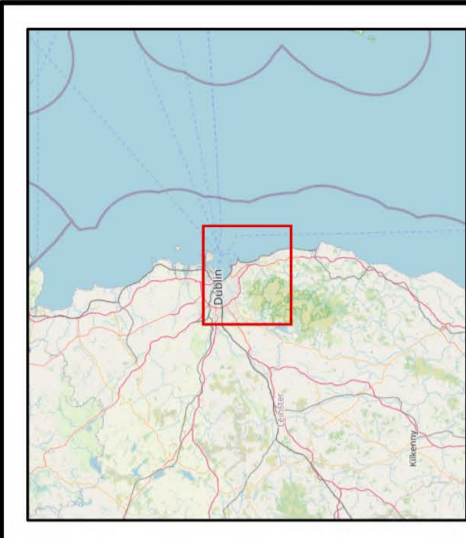
³² Which gives legal protection to 68 species of vascular plants 65 species of bryophytes in the Republic of Ireland (25 liverworts and 40 mosses). The current list of plant species protected by Section 21 of the Wildlife Acts is set out in the Flora (Protection) Order, 1999 (as amended).



4.3.2 Key Considerations

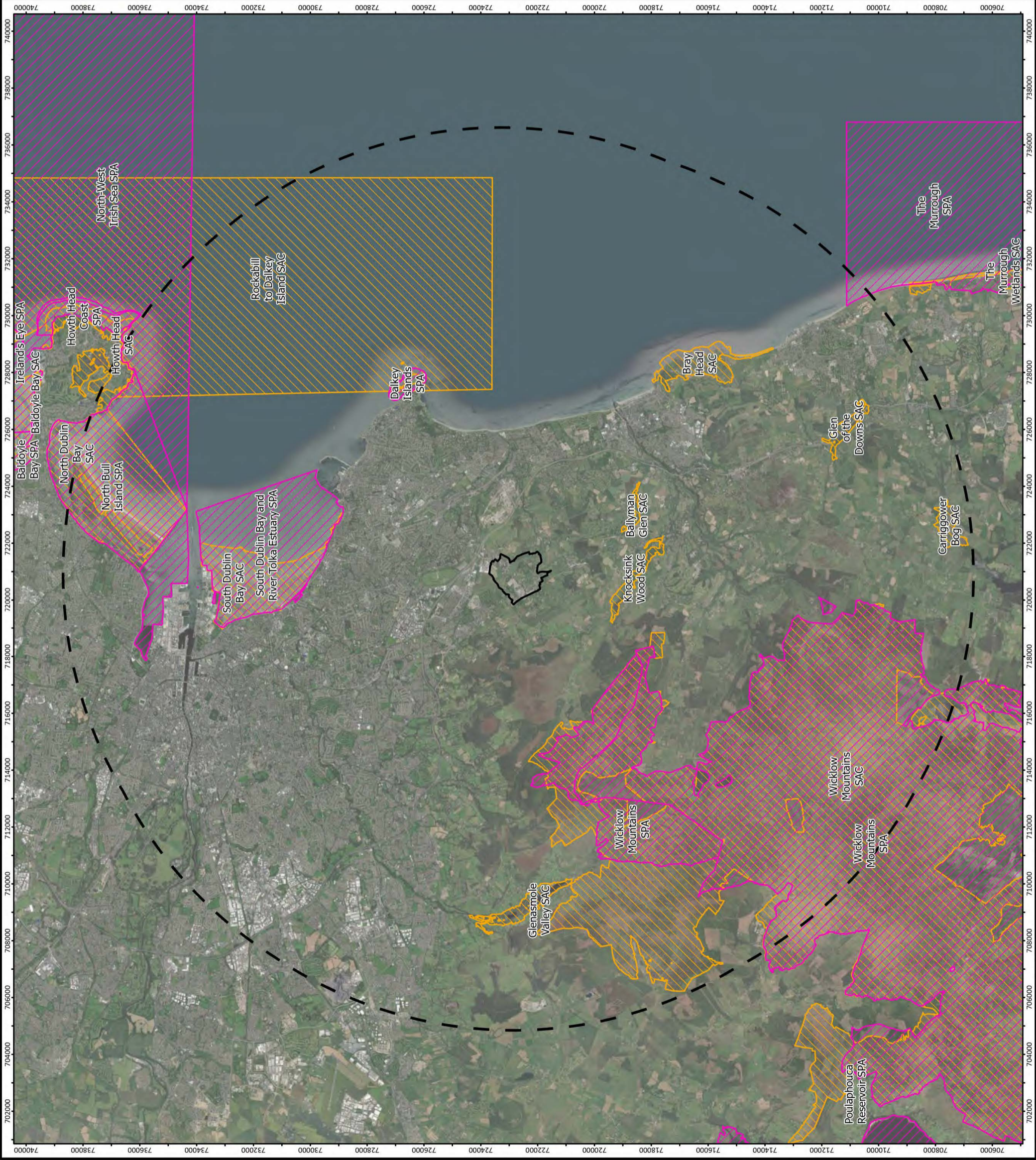
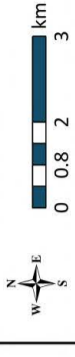
The key considerations in relation to Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna are as follows:

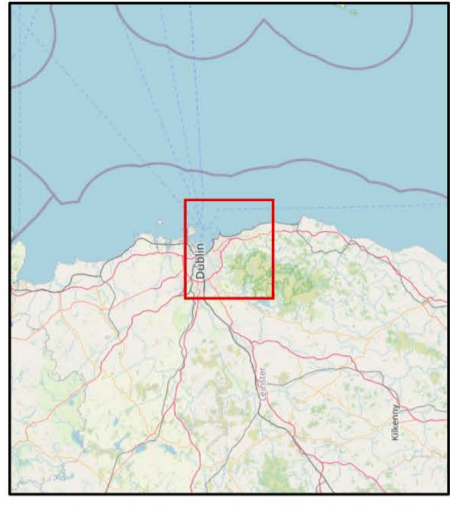
- Route selection and classification criteria in the development of transport and active travel projects due to the largely linear nature of these developments.
- The potential for effects on non-designated biodiversity features e.g. important habitats and species outside designated sites - particularly with regard to barriers to movement and displacement.
- The potential for effects on protected areas (e.g., Dingle Glen SAC).
- Increased vulnerability and sensitivity of light-sensitive species, such as the Whiskered Bat, and Daubenton's Bat, over the construction and operational phases of significant development.
- The potential to spread invasive species.
- The potential impact on habitats and species where greenfield lands have been zoned for development.
- Opportunities to promote green infrastructure, ecological connectivity nature-based solutions, and biodiversity net gain through the Draft Plan.



- Legend**
- Wider Study Area
 - Special Protection Areas
 - Special Area of Conservation
 - Local Area Plan Boundary

Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protected Areas	Kiltiernan/Glenamuck Local Area Plan
FIGURE NO:	4.3
CLIENT:	Dun-Laoghaire Rathdown County Council
DATE:	28/11/2024
SCALE:	1:132,500 @ A3





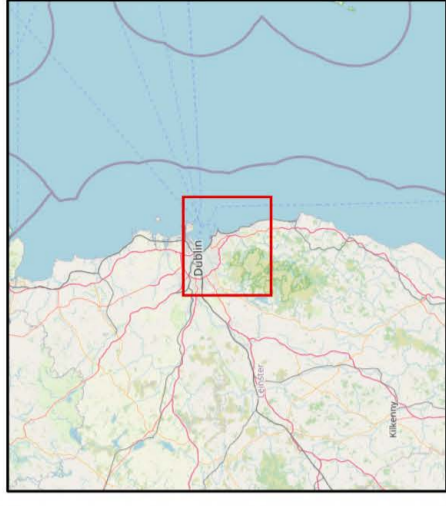
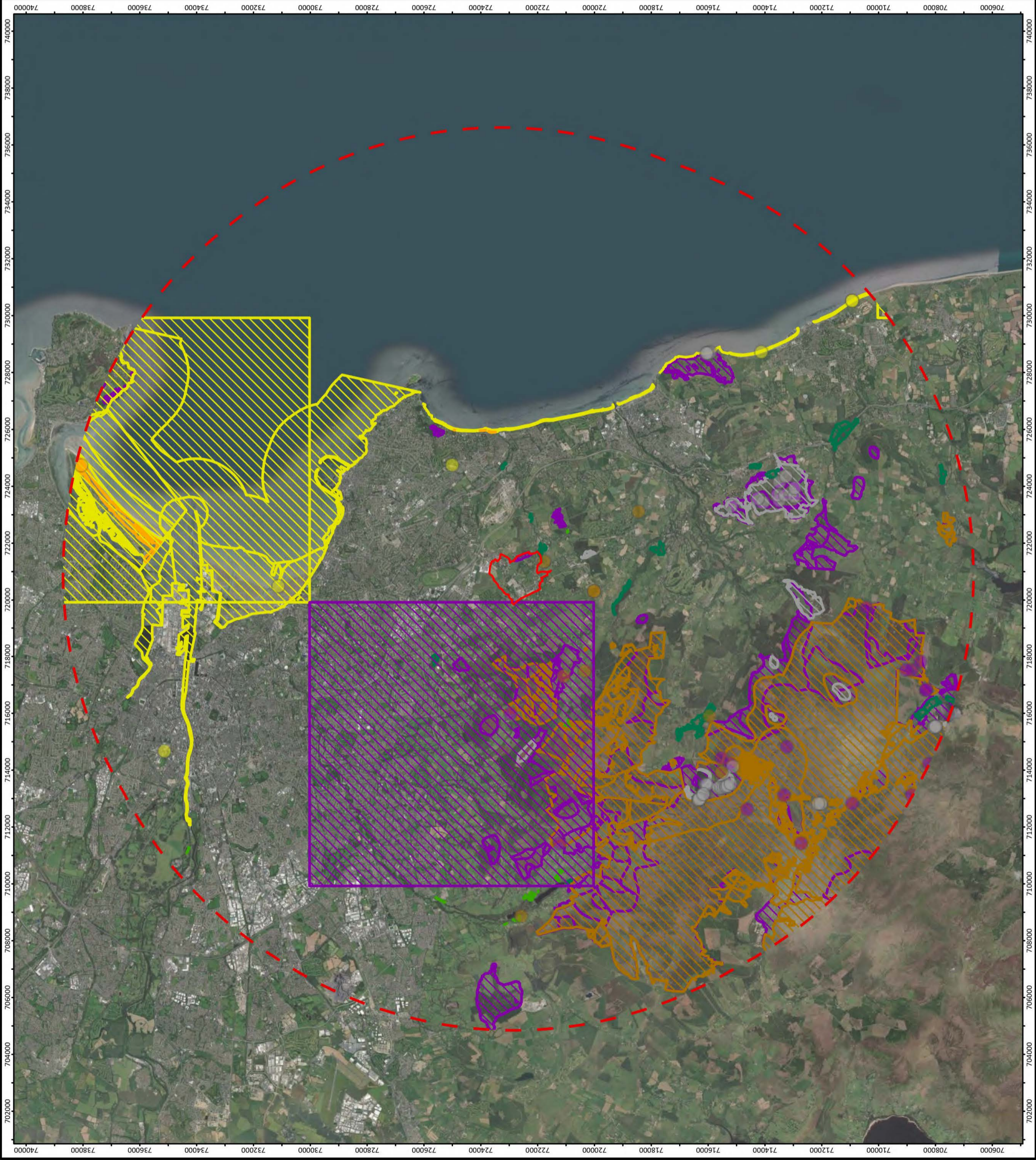
Legend

- Local Area Plan Boundary (Red solid line)
- Wider Study Area (Red dashed line)
- Proposed Natural Heritage Areas (Green hatched area)

Natural Heritage Areas and proposed Natural Heritage Areas in Ireland	
Kiltiernan/Glenamuck Local Area Plan	
FIGURE NO:	4.4
CLIENT:	Dun-Laoghaire Rathdown County Council
DATE:	28/11/2024
SCALE:	1:132,500 @ A3

0 0.8 2 3 km

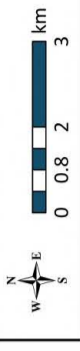
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Legend

- Local Area Plan Boundary
- Wider Study Area
- Point Detailed Distribution (by ETC habitat group)
 - Bogs, Mires and Fens
 - Coastal
 - Dunes
 - Heath and Scrub
 - Rocky
- Polylines Detailed Distribution (by ETC habitat group)
 - Coastal
- Polygon Detailed Distribution (by ETC habitat group)
 - Bogs, Mires and Fens
 - Coastal
 - Dunes
 - Forests
 - Grasslands
 - Heath and Scrub
 - Rocky

Potential Habitat Sensitivities - Areas likely to contain Annex I habitats	
Kiltiernan/Glenamuck Local Area Plan	
FIGURE NO:	4.5
CLIENT:	Dun-Laoghaire Rathdown County Council
DATE:	28/11/2024
SCALE:	1:132,500 @ A3





4.4 Landscape, Seascape and Visual Amenity

The Kiltiernan-Glenamuck area is located in a shallow, north-west to south-west aligned valley to the east of the Three Rock Mountain. The overall trend of the landscape is falling from uplands in the south-west to lowlands in the north-east. The landscape beyond the LAP boundary can vary in elevation, going up to c.150m to the east. The landscape to the west is dominated by the peak of the Two Rock Mountain.

Views to the south-west towards the Dublin Mountains are a particular feature of the area. Prospects and views identified for preserving in the Kiltiernan-Glenamuck area include:

- Three Rock Mountain and Two Rock Mountain from the Enniskerry Road (Sandyford-Kiltiernan area), and Sandyford Village
- Carrikgollogan from the Enniskerry Road (south of Kiltiernan Village)

The above and any other or emerging landscape designations will be considered by the assessment.

The SEA assessment of landscape utilised information from the following sources:

- Environmental Sensitivity Mapping (ESM)³³
- The National Landscape Strategy (NLS) for Ireland
- Tree Preservation Orders
- Forest cover/Indicative Forest Strategies³⁴
- Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022-2028
- Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown Trees and Urban Forestry Strategy 2021-2031³⁵
- Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022-2028 - Appendix 8: Landscape Assessment Study and Landscape/Seascape Character Areas

4.4.1 Key Considerations

The key considerations in relation to Landscape and Visual Amenity are as follows:

- Effects of infrastructure projects (e.g., linear transport projects) on areas of designated landscape quality and views and prospects.
- Impact of significantly scaled residential and commercial development on general visual amenity in the vicinity of these developments, streetscape character and wider landscape character.

³³ ESM Webtool <https://enviromap.ie/>

³⁴ Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine

³⁵ dlr TREES & URBAN FORESTRY Strategy (2021-31) <https://dlrcoco.citizenspace.com/parks/dlr-trees-urban-forestry-strategy-2021-31/>



4.5 Cultural Heritage - Archaeological and Architectural

Archaeological sites are legally protected³⁶. The SEA Environmental Report will include information on the archaeological heritage of Kiltiernan-Glenamuck. One of the primary sources of information for known archaeological features is the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP)³⁷. The RMP is an inventory of sites and areas of archaeological significance.

The overall strategy direction pertaining to heritage and conservation at both local area and county level is focused on the need to ensure a balance between the protection of existing heritage with the legitimate expectation that DLR, as a 'living and breathing' county will continue to develop and evolve in a positive, considered and sustainable manner.

Built heritage within the LAP includes ten Protected Structures, an Architectural Conservation Area, three items of Industrial Heritage and three archaeological sites on the Records of Monuments and Places. It is council policy to protect and conserve buildings, structures and sites contained in the Records of Protected Structures and to carefully consider any proposals for development that could affect the special character or appearance of a Protected Structure including its historic curtilage. There are currently ten Protected Structures in the plan area, which include the following:

- Church of Ireland Parish Church (RPS No. 1771)
- Shaldon Grange (RPS No. 1775)
- Rockville House (RPS No. 1790)
- Entrance gates to former Kiltiernan Abbey (RPS No. 1793)
- Our Lady of the Wayside Church (RPS No. 1802)
- Kiltiernan Lodge (RPS No. 1809)
- An Muilleán (RPS No. 1813)
- Old Post Office (RPS No. 1830)
- Orange Lodge (RPS No. 1832)
- Kiltiernan Lodge (RPS No. 2054)

An Architectural Conservation Area has been defined by the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended) as '*a place, area, group of structures or townscapes, that is of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, technical, social interest or value, or contributes to the appreciation of Protected Structures*'. The Architectural Conservation Area within the area pertain to the Moss Cottages on Enniskerry Road.

With regards to Industrial Heritage, there are three items listed in the County Development Plan as key industrial features in the Plan area - the Bridge carrying Enniskerry Road over the river at Kiltiernan (Site No. 710), a Water Tap on the west side of Glenamuck Road at junction with Enniskerry Road (Site No. 995), and a Water Pump on the south side of Enniskerry Road, Kiltiernan (Site No. 996).

³⁶ National Monuments Acts 1930 (as amended), the National Cultural Institutions Act 1997 (as amended) and the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended)

³⁷ Data available at [National Monuments Service - Archaeological Survey of Ireland - Datasets - data.gov.ie](https://data.gov.ie/datasets/national-monuments-service-archaeological-survey-of-ireland)



Recorded archaeological monuments located within the LAP include an Enclosure (RMP No. 026-021). The Plan Area is additionally partially within the zone of notification for the following recorded monuments listed in the RMP:

- DU026-018---- Cross
- DU026-020001- Church
- DU026-020002- Graveyard
- DU026-020003- : Font
- DU026-020005- Cross-slab

Other significant archaeological remains in the immediate environs of the LAP area include a Megalithic tomb - portal tomb (RMP No. 026-019), located to the west of the LAP area and a church and graveyard located at Bishops Lane. This portal tomb is also listed as National Monument No. 343.

It is acknowledged that the register of protected structures documented in CDPs may not represent all Ministerial recommended sites/structures which are included in the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH)³⁸. The purpose of the NIAH is to identify, record, and evaluate the post-1700 heritage of Ireland and there are over 50,000 listings on the NIAH in Ireland (DAHRRG, 2022). These provisions include historic gardens, designed landscapes and underwater archaeological heritage³⁹.

The SEA assessment of Cultural Heritage - Archaeological and Architectural has utilised information from the following sources:

- Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (including underwater archaeology such as wreck data⁴⁰)
- National Monuments Service (including the Underwater Unit)
- Built Heritage and Architectural Policy Section (the NIAH)⁴¹
- Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022-2028
- Heritage Council
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- Architectural Heritage Protection: Guidelines for Planning Authorities

4.5.1 Key Considerations

The key considerations in relation to Cultural Heritage are as follows:

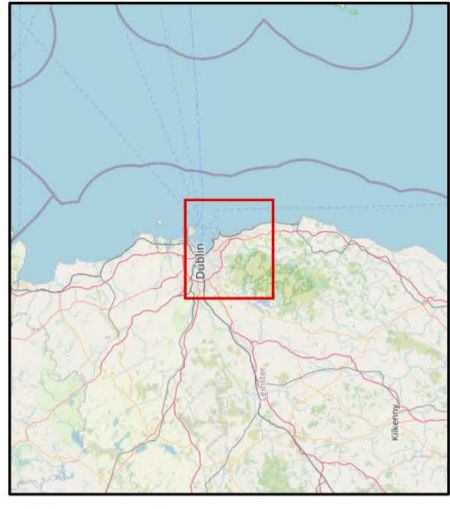
- The potential impact of development on existing and unknown archaeological sites, architectural heritage sites, and protected structures.
- The potential impact of greenfield development on archaeological remains.

³⁸ Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999 (as amended) Data available at [National Inventory of Architectural Heritage \(NIAH\) National Dataset - Datasets - data.gov.ie](https://www.niah.gov.ie/niah/Data/Default.aspx)

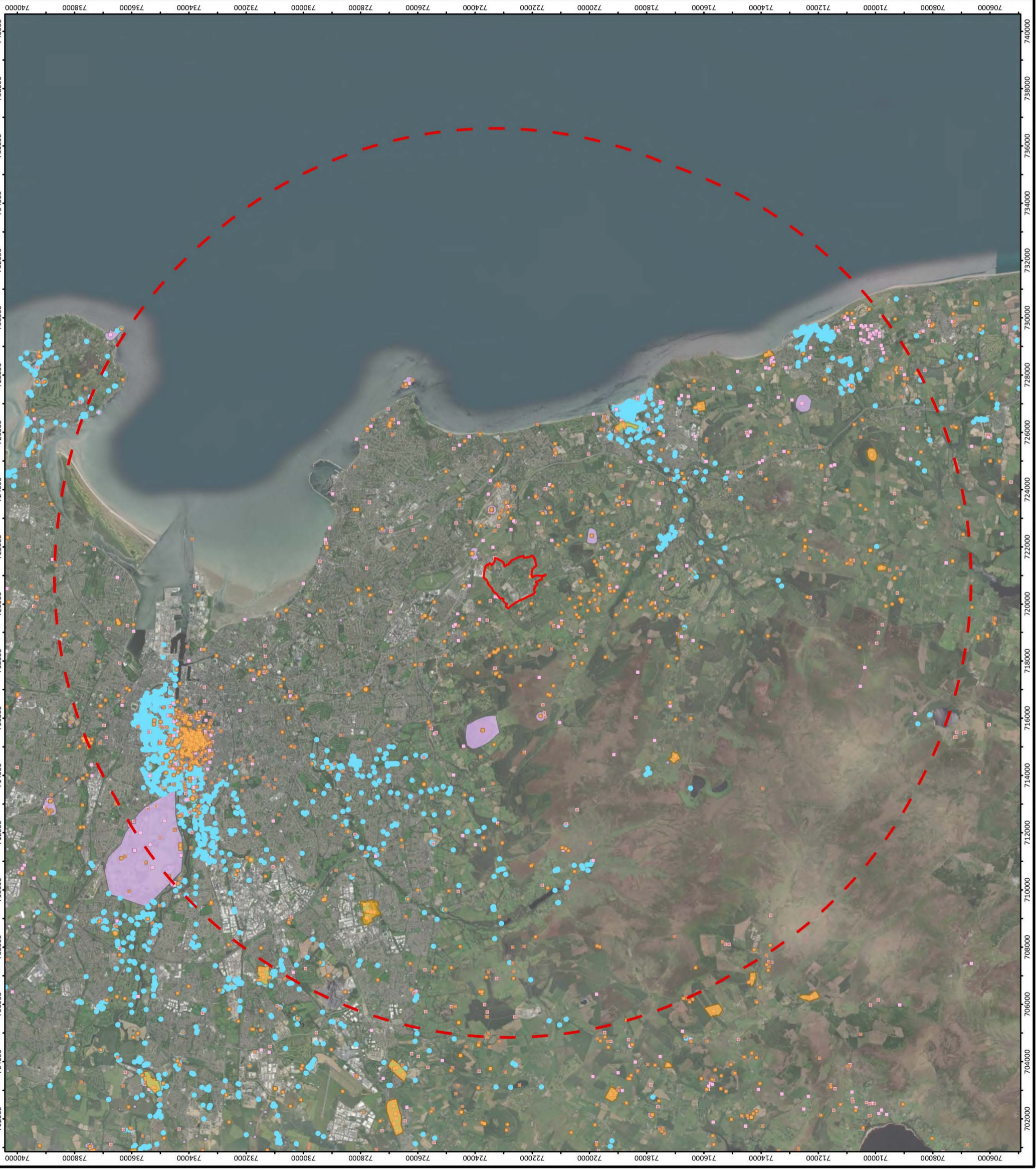
³⁹ Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage. 2015. Advice to the Public on Ireland's Underwater Archaeological Heritage

⁴⁰ Available at [Wreck Viewer | National Monuments Service \(archaeology.ie\)](https://www.niah.gov.ie/niah/Data/Default.aspx)

⁴¹ Data available at [National Inventory of Architectural Heritage \(NIAH\) National Dataset - Datasets - data.gov.ie](https://www.niah.gov.ie/niah/Data/Default.aspx)



- Legend**
- Local Area Plan Boundary
 - Wider Study Area
 - National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH)
 - National Monuments Service
 - SMRZones
 - National Monuments Service - Zones of Notification



Credits:
 © OpenStreetMap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA, Earthstar
 Geographics

Archaeological Heritage and National Monuments Map	
Kiltiernan/Glenamuck Local Area Plan	
FIGURE NO:	4.6
CLIENT:	Dun-Laoghaire Rathdown County Council
DATE:	29/11/2024
SCALE:	1:132,500 @ A3





4.6 Soils

4.6.1 Characterisation of the Environmental Baseline

The soil profile of the Plan area has been sourced from the Teagasc Soils Map⁴² and Irish Soil Information System developed by Teagasc. The types of soils found covering the Plan area include the following:

Table 4-3: Soil Types Covering the Plan area

Soil Type	Description
Urban Soils	Urban soils are formed from human construction and industrial activities and contain manufactured materials and wastes.
Brown Earth	Brown earths are free or imperfectly drained soils with a mineral A horizon overlying weakly developed brown, reddish brown or yellowish-brown subsoils. The soils are often moderately acidic unless developed on base-rich parent materials. Where the soils are affected by periodic waterlogging, the lower horizons may exhibit gleying (presence of ochreous mottles and grey patches) and the matrix may be slightly duller in colour.
Lake Alluvium	Alluvial soils are developed in recently deposited freshwater, estuarine or marine alluvium and often have little profile development though some alluvial soils can develop mineral A horizons, organic O horizons or a humose organic-rich Ah horizon with some weakly developed subsoil features.
Lithosols	Lithosols are restricted in depth and have continuous, coherent rock within 10cm of the surface. Where developed, generally only mineral A, organic (O or H) horizons are found although some intermediate organic-rich humose horizons also occur.

⁴² Teagasc.ie. General Soil Map.



There are eleven audited County Geological Sites within 5km of the Plan area⁴³. These include the following:

- Carrickgollogan (Site Code: DLR004)
- Killiney Hill (Site Code: DLR008)
- Enniskerry Delta (Site Code: WW020)
- Murphystone Quarry (Site Code: DLR009)
- The Scalp (Site Code: DLR010)
- The Scalp (Site Code: WW055)
- Glencullen River (Site Code: WW024)
- Three Rock Mountain (Site Code: DLR011)
- Killiney Bay (Site Code: DLR007)
- Ballybetagh Bog (Site Code: DLR001)
- Ballycorus (Site Code: DLR002)

Previous Landslide Events and Landslide Susceptibility Mapping sources will be considered by the SEA.

The SEA of Soils utilised information from the following sources:

- Geological Survey Ireland (GSI)
- Teagasc
- Infomar44
- EPA

There is no legislation solely directed to soil protection in Ireland. In 2006, the European Commission (EC) developed a Soil Thematic Strategy that aims to protect soils and ensure the sustainable use of soils across Europe. Although a proposal for a Soil Framework Directive was withdrawn in 2014, the importance of sustainable soil management was recognised in the Seventh Environment Action Programme, where sustainable land management is to be achieved by 2020.

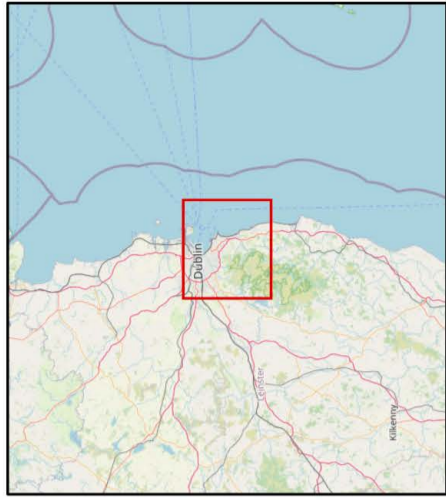
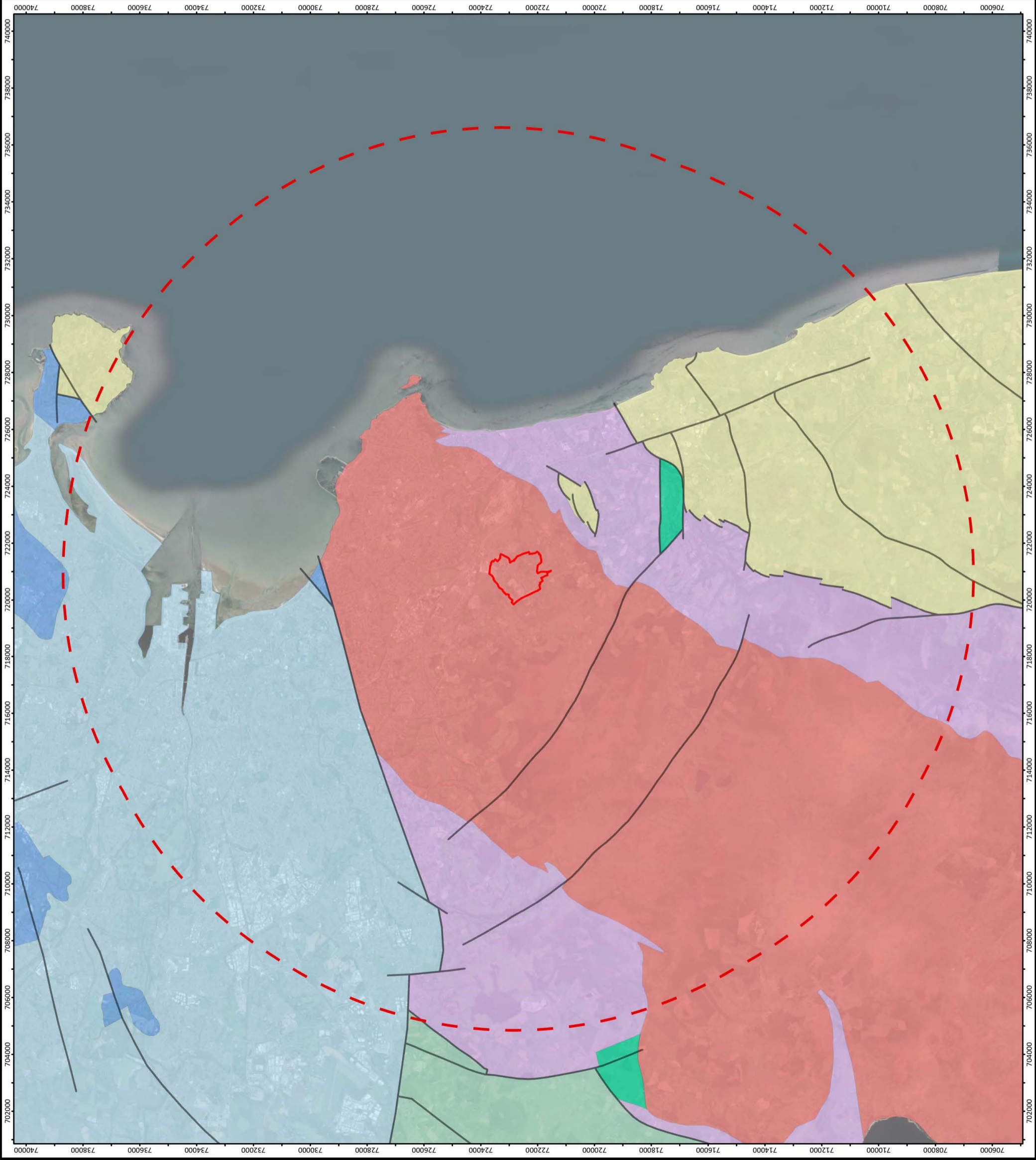
4.6.2 Key Considerations

The key considerations in relation to Soils are as follows:

- Potential for construction activities impacting soil resources.
- Impacts to soils (land) vulnerable to erosion.
- Potential for unearthing contaminated material which will need to be managed.

⁴³ Geological Survey of Ireland (2014)

⁴⁴ [Seabed and Sediment Data | Infomar](#)



Legend

- Local Area Plan Boundary
- Wider Study Area
- Faults

ESI Ireland Bedrock Geological Units 1:1,000,000

Geological Unit Name

- Siluro-Devonian granitic rocks & appinite
- Cambrian greywacke, slate, quartzite
- Ordovician volcanic rocks
- Lower-Middle Ordovician slate, sandstone, greywacke, conglomerate
- Silurian deep marine mudstone, greywacke & conglomerate
- Tournaisian limestone
- Visean limestone & calcareous shale

Bedrock Geology

Kiltiernan/Glenamuck
Local Area Plan

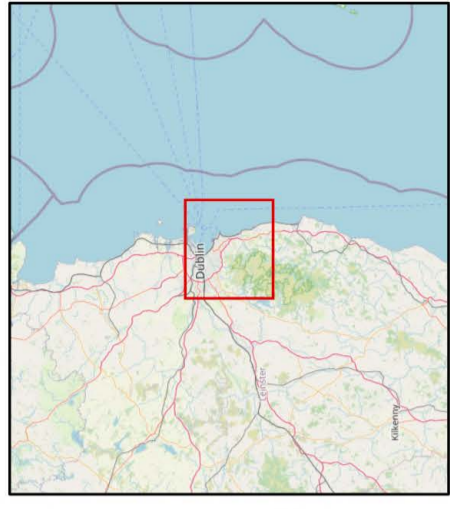
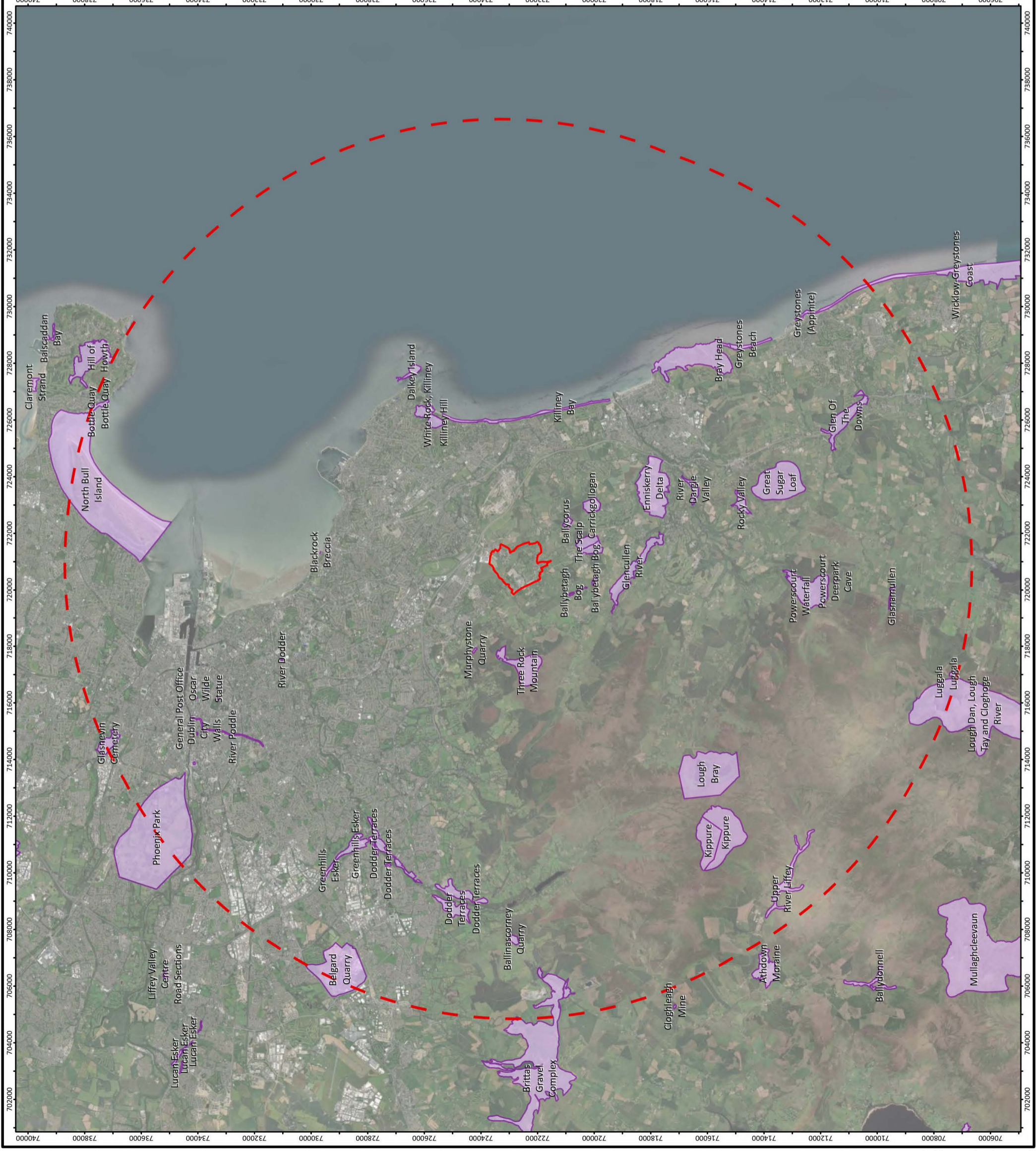
FIGURE NO: 4.7

CLIENT: Dun-Laoghaire Rathdown County Council

DATE: 29/11/2024 SCALE: 1:132,500 @ A3

0 0.8 2 3 km

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Legend

- Local Area Plan Boundary
- Wider Study Area
- Geological Heritage Sites (Audited Boundaries)

Geological Heritage Sites
Kiltiernan/Glenamuck Local Area Plan
FIGURE NO: 4.8
CLIENT: Dun-Laoghaire Rathdown County Council
DATE: 29/11/2024 SCALE: 1:132,500 @ A3

0 0.8 2 3 km

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4.7 Land Use

4.7.1 Characterisation of the Environmental Baseline

Information on land use in Kiltiernan-Glenamuck can be obtained from the CORINE Land Cover (CLC) inventory, which documents land-use change over time. The most dominant land cover types in the Plan area are recorded as Discontinuous Urban Fabric, Industrial or Commercial Units, Pastures and Transitional Woodland-Shrub.

The CORINE database is the dominant land use database; however, some sectors have additional spatial data resources such as forestry. The Forestry Service have produced a GIS based Forest Inventory Planning System (FIPS) to act as an aid in the long-term spatial planning of national forest, and to provide guidance to forestry grants. Additional sources of further land use data include NPWS publications⁴⁵.

The SEA process will consider land use impacts - utilising data from sources such as:

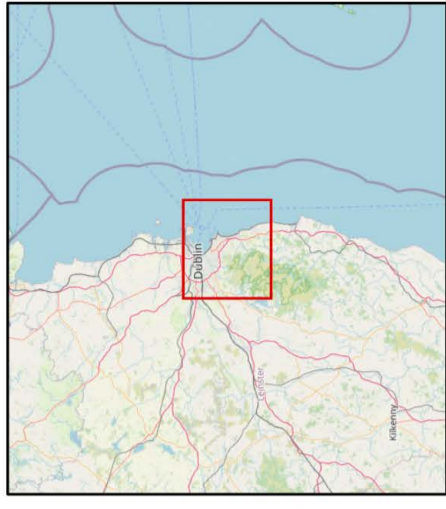
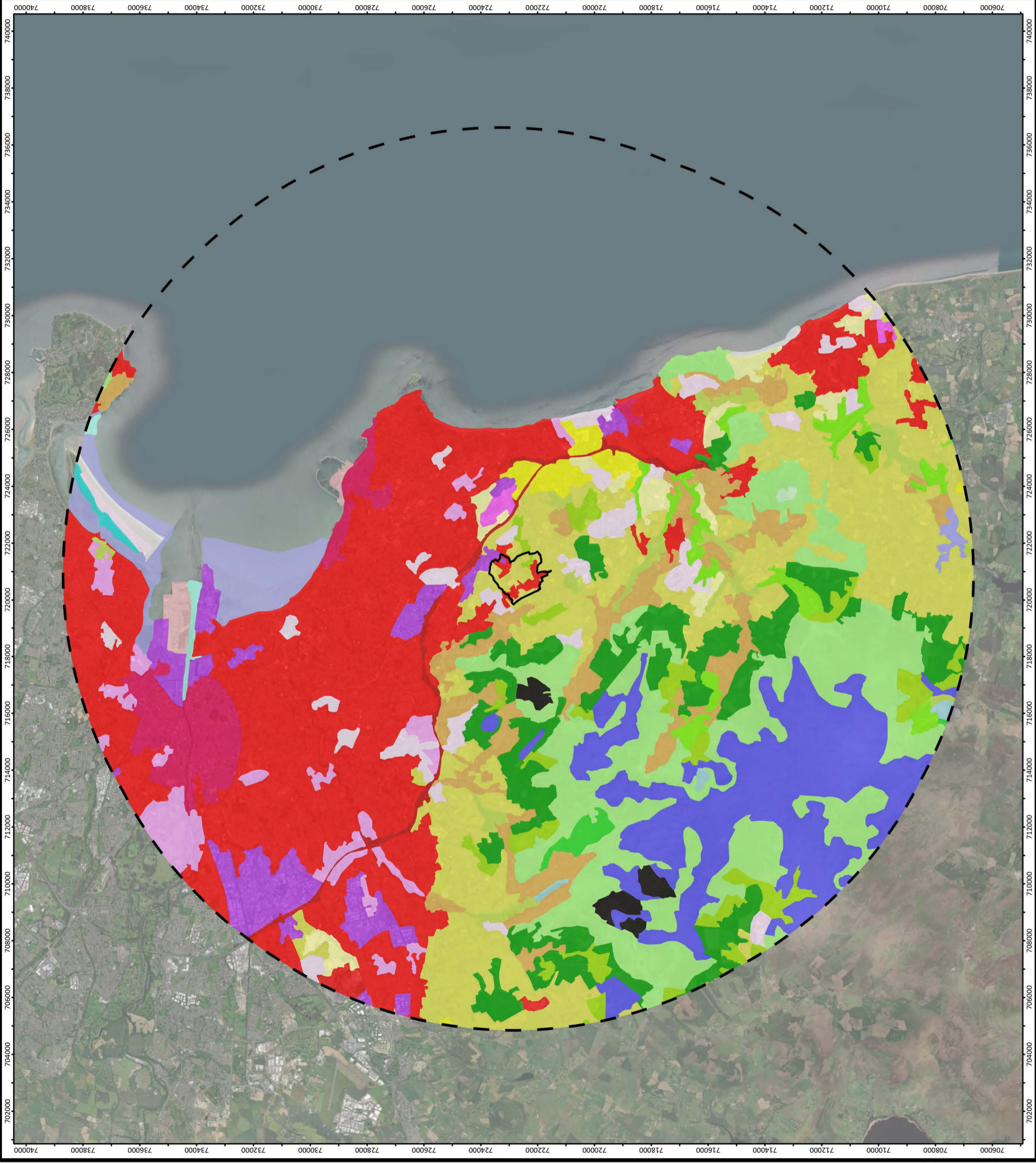
- CORINE Land Cover Database
- Teagasc
- EPA
- NPWS
- Forest Service
- GSI data

4.7.2 Key Considerations

The key considerations in relation to Land Use are as follows:

- Potential constraints and impacts on existing residential and commercial development, during the construction and operational phases of significantly scaled development in the Plan area.
- Impacts on land use dynamics due to the development of additional transport infrastructure in the Plan area and its environs.

⁴⁵ Sources such as the Draft National Peatland Strategy, Draft Raised Bog SAC Management Plan, and Draft Raised Bog NHAs Review.



Legend

Local Area Plan Boundary

Wider Study Area

- 111 Continuous urban fabric
- 112 Discontinuous urban fabric
- 121 Industrial or commercial units
- 122 Road and rail networks
- 123 Sea ports
- 131 Mineral extraction sites
- 133 Construction sites
- 141 Green urban sites
- 142 Sport and leisure facilities
- 211 Non-irrigated land
- 231 Pastures
- 242 Complex cultivation patterns
- 243 Land principally occupied by agriculture with areas of natural vegetation
- 311 Broad-leaved forest
- 312 Coniferous forest
- 313 Mixed forest
- 321 Natural grassland
- 322 Moors and heaths
- 324 Transitional woodland scrub
- 331 Beaches dunes sand
- 333 Sparsely vegetated areas
- 334 Burnt areas
- 411 Inland marshes
- 412 Peat bogs
- 421 Salt Marshes
- 423 Intertidal flats
- 512 Water bodies
- 522 Estuaries

Land Use (CORINE)	
Kiltiernan/Glenamuck Local Area Plan	
FIGURE NO:	4.9
CLIENT:	Dun-Laoghaire Rathdown County Council
DATE:	29/11/2024
SCALE:	1:132,500 @ A3

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 World Imagery: Earthstar Geographics
 PostStreetMap: © OpenStreetMap (land) contributors, CC-BY-SA
 Path: R:\Map Production\2024\12-08\Workspaces\SEA_ER\SEA_ER_Fig_4.9 Land Use of Ireland.aprx



4.8 Air Quality and Noise

4.8.1 Characterisation of the Environmental Baseline

The Air Quality in Ireland 2022 report prepared by the EPA identifies that:

- Air quality in Ireland is generally good, however, there are concerning localised issues that are negatively impacting the air we breathe.
- Air quality monitoring results in 2022 show that the main pollutants are fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) from solid fuel combustion and nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) from vehicle emissions.
- People's health and the health of our environment is impacted by these pollutants.
- Ireland's ambition in the Clean Air Strategy is to move towards the World Health Organisation (WHO) Air Quality guidelines⁴⁶, this will be challenging but will have a significantly positive impact on health.

The National Clean Air Strategy (DECC, 2023) referred to the most recent projections by the EPA in 2022 and states that Ireland is on track to meet the majority of EU commitments for national emissions levels by 2030, and there was only one exceedance of EU ambient air quality limit values since 2010.

Under the Clean Air for Europe Directive [Directive 2008/50/EC], EU member states must designate "Zones" for the purpose of managing air quality. For Ireland, four zones were defined in the Air Quality Standards Regulations (2011). The Plan area lies within 'Zone A - Dublin Conurbation'. There are no air quality monitoring stations within the Plan area. However, there are multiple sites within 15km of the Plan area, largely concentrated within Dublin City. The nearest air quality monitoring stations to the Plan area include Dún Laoghaire and Deansgrange. The current air quality at the time of reporting at both locations is of Good⁴⁷ status.

The EEA⁴⁸ states that "environmental noise can be defined as unwanted or harmful outdoor sound". The EU Noise Directive (2002/49/EC) relates to the assessment and management of environmental noise⁴⁹. This Directive called for the development of strategic noise maps and action plans for major roads, railways, airports, and cities.

Noise sources within the Plan area relate to emissions from vehicles on roads, particularly on the R117 and R116. Another significant source of noise outside the Plan area is from the M50, located approximately 600m to the north-east of the plan boundary. Noise-related impacts can be seen in Figure 4-10 and will be considered throughout the SEA processes in the development of the Draft LAP.

The SEA will consider Air Quality and Noise using data from the following sources:

- EPA
- WHO

⁴⁶ World Health Organization. 2021. WHO global air quality guidelines: particulate matter (PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀), ozone, nitrogen dioxide, sulphur dioxide and carbon monoxide. World Health Organization. <https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/345329>. License: CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO

⁴⁷ Air Quality Index for Health <https://airquality.ie/information/air-quality-index-for-health>

⁴⁸ EEA. 2022. Noise Data Briefing. Available at : [Noise — European Environment Agency \(europa.eu\)](https://noise.eea.europa.eu/).

⁴⁹ This was transposed into Irish national legislation via the Environmental Noise Regulations (S. I. No. 140 of 2006).



4.8.2 Radon

Radon is a naturally occurring radioactive, produced in the ground during the radioactive decay of uranium in rocks and soils. Radon can seep into buildings from the ground and accumulate to very high concentrations in indoor air. When inhaled, radioactive particles from decayed radon is deposited in human airways and lung tissue, resulting in a radiation dose. Long-term exposure to radon has been shown to increase the risk of lung cancer.

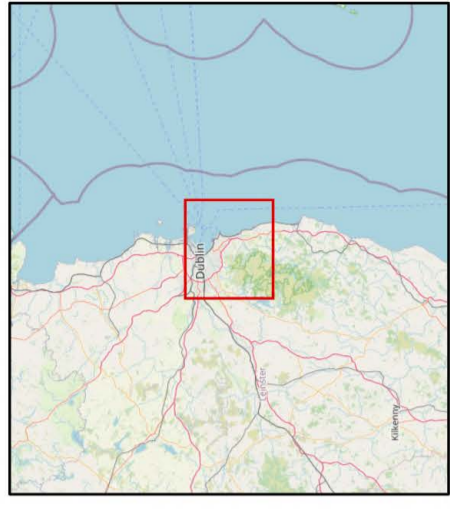
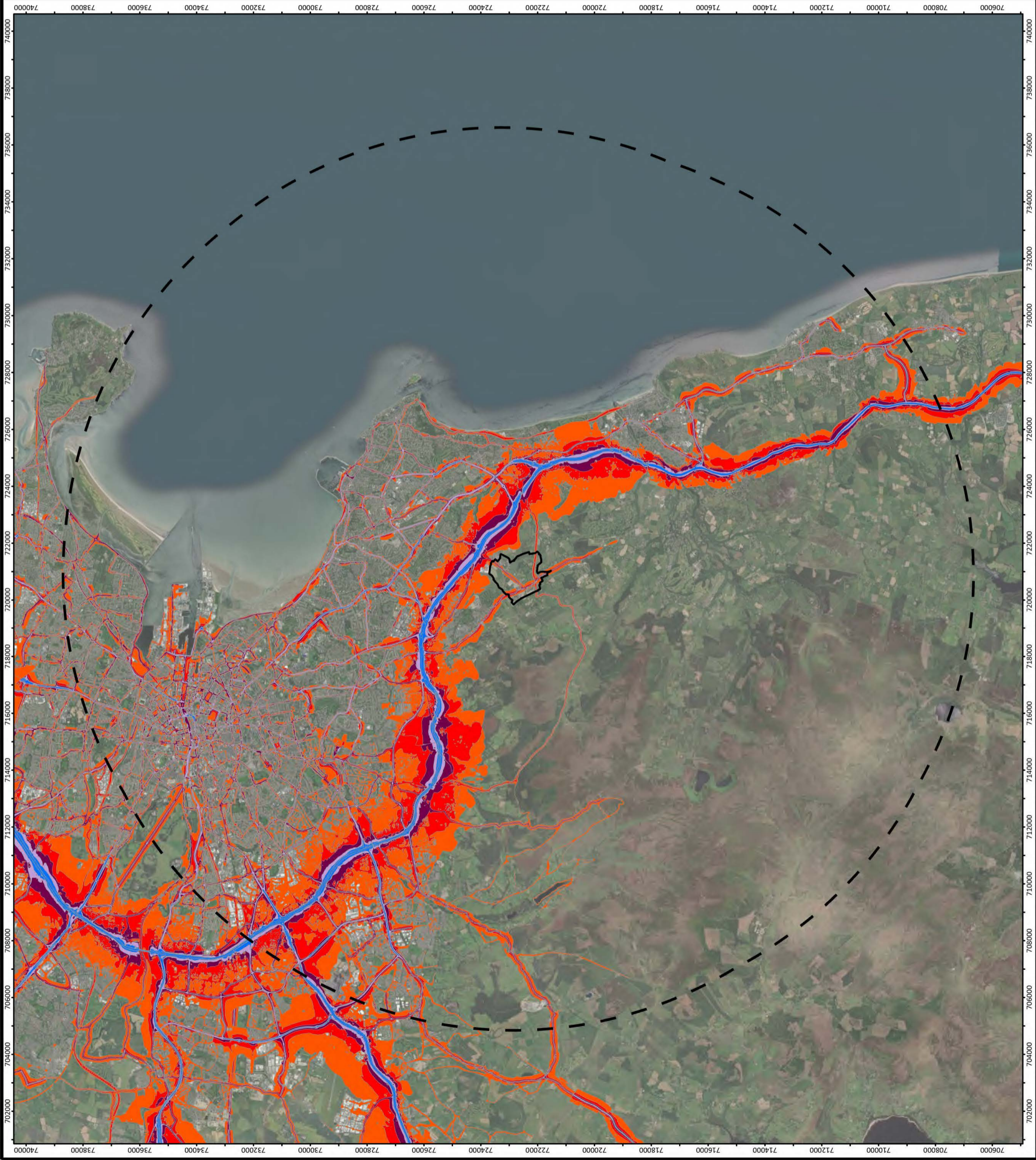
The radon risk map of Ireland⁵⁰ indicates that majority of the LAP area is at high risk, with 'About 1 in 5 homes likely to have high radon levels'. It is noted that this overlaps with land that has been zoned for existing and future residential development.

4.8.3 Key Considerations

The key considerations in relation to Air Quality and Noise are as follows:

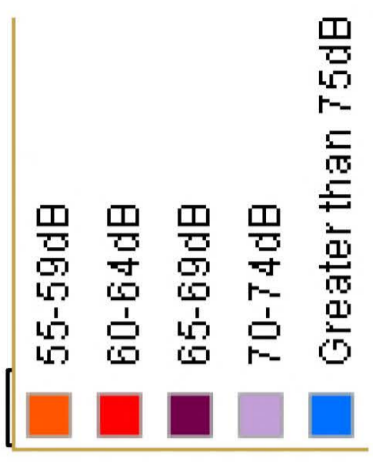
- The construction of residential, commercial or transport related development may have a negative impact on local air quality and create noise pollution.
- Construction dust may in turn impact on sensitive ecological receptors.
- Transport related development may have impacts on noise pollution, particularly towards sensitive receptors which are in close proximity.
- Risk of Radon in residential areas.
- Active travel development may support improvements in local air quality in the area.

⁵⁰Radon Map of Ireland (EPA) <https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/Radon?&lid=EPA:RadonRiskMapofIreland>



Legend

Local Area Plan Boundary
Wider Study Area



Noise Mapping Lden (Day, Evening, Night; a measurement over 24 hours)	
Kiltiernan/Glenamuck Local Area Plan	
FIGURE NO:	4.10
CLIENT:	Dun-Laoghaire Rathdown County Council
DATE:	03/12/2024
SCALE:	1:132,500 @ A3





4.9 Water (Including Flood Risk)

4.9.1 Characterisation of the Environmental Baseline

The EU Water Framework Directive (WFD) (2000/60/EC) establishes a framework for the protection of both surface and groundwater. Transposing legislation outlines the water protection and water management measures required in Ireland to maintain high status of waters where it exists and to prevent any deterioration in existing water status. The second cycle of the River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) ran from 2018-2021, where separate plans were devised for all eight River Basin Districts (RBDs) with the objective of achieving at least 'good' status for all waters by 2027. The third cycle of the River Basin Management Plan is currently underway. An overview of this is provided in the River Basin Management Plan 2022 - 2027.

Water quality data is collected by the EPA⁵¹. The Draft Plan area is located within the WFD Catchment, Ovoca-Varty and Subcatchment Dargle_SC_010. EPA watercourses within the Plan area include the Shanganagh_010 to the south and the Carrickmines Stream_010 to the north. Both watercourses flow in a south-easterly direction. Q-values available for the Shanganagh river closest to Plan area have been recorded at the monitoring stations located in Cabinteely Park and Enniskerry Road. The latest Q-value for this watercourse has been recorded at the Enniskerry Road monitoring station in the year 2000 and is of Moderate (3-4) status. The latest Q-value available for the Carrickmines Stream was recorded at its Glenamuck Road monitoring station in 2003 and is of Poor (3) status.

The EU Groundwater Directive (2006/118/EC) uses a holistic approach to groundwater by addressing the relationships between groundwater, surface water and ecological receptors. Groundwater is considered by its ecological status, which is based on two assessments: chemical and quantitative status. Both need to be in good condition for the overall water body to be classified as good.

Pressures on waterbodies that are failing to meet the WFD's overall objective of 'good' status will be identified by the SEA. The SEA will also provide information on aquifer vulnerability, aquifer productivity and entries to the WFD's Registers of Protected Areas.

The WFD groundwater status (2016-2021) underlying the Plan area is has been projected to be 'At Risk' of not meeting its WFD objectives. However, the overall groundwater status of the area is designated to be 'good'.

The WFD risk status of the two watercourses in the Plan area have been defined as 'Not at risk'.

The GSI rates groundwaters according to both their productivity and vulnerability to pollution. Aquifer vulnerability refers to the ease with which pollutants of various kinds can enter into groundwater. The vulnerability of aquifers underlying the Plan area are mapped on Figure 4-16. The GSI also rates aquifers based on the hydrogeological characteristics and on the value of the groundwater resource. This is referred to as aquifer productivity and is mapped on Figure 4-17.

4.9.2 Flood Risk

Flood Risk Management is a key climate change adaptation measure which is proposed to be addressed as part of the plan-making process. The Draft Local Area Plan will be informed by a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA). The Shanganagh River/Loughlinstown River traverses the southern part of the LAP area and areas of both Flood Zone A and Flood Zone B have been identified along the watercourse.

⁵¹ EPA Maps. Water.



The Water assessment utilised information from the following sources:

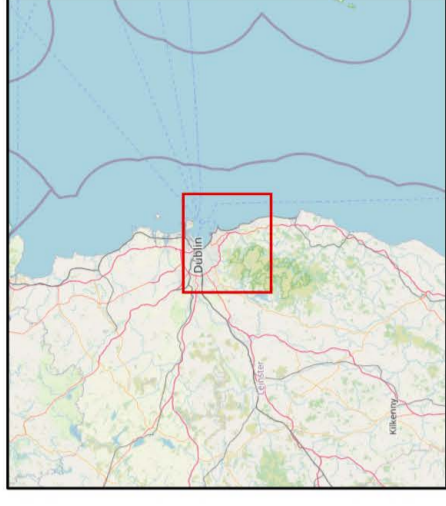
- EPA and Marine Institute - WFD Data.
- GSI data on groundwaters, aquifers and bedrock information.
- Catchment Flood Risk Assessment and Management (CFRAM) Study and associated FRMPs (OPW, as reviewed 2022).
- Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) Mapping⁵² (OPW).

4.9.3 Key Considerations

The key considerations in relation to Water are as follows:

- Potential pressures and impacts on water body status from construction and development works (i.e. increased sedimentation and accidental spillage/run-off).
- Greenfield development inadvertently contributing to flood risk.
- Linear development, including road and active travel projects impacting on hydrological conditions and water body status.
- Significantly scaled development impacting upon hydrological/hydrogeological regimes.
- The potential for incompatible development occurring in flood risk zones.

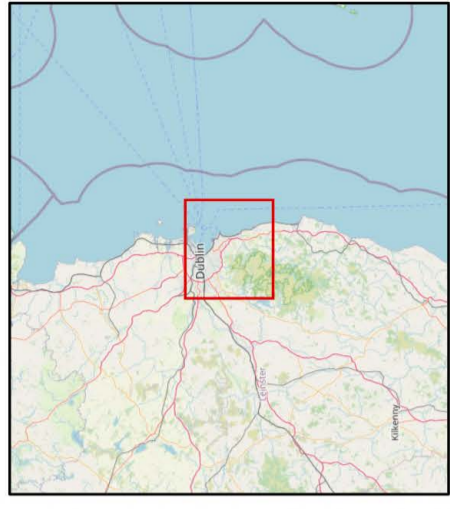
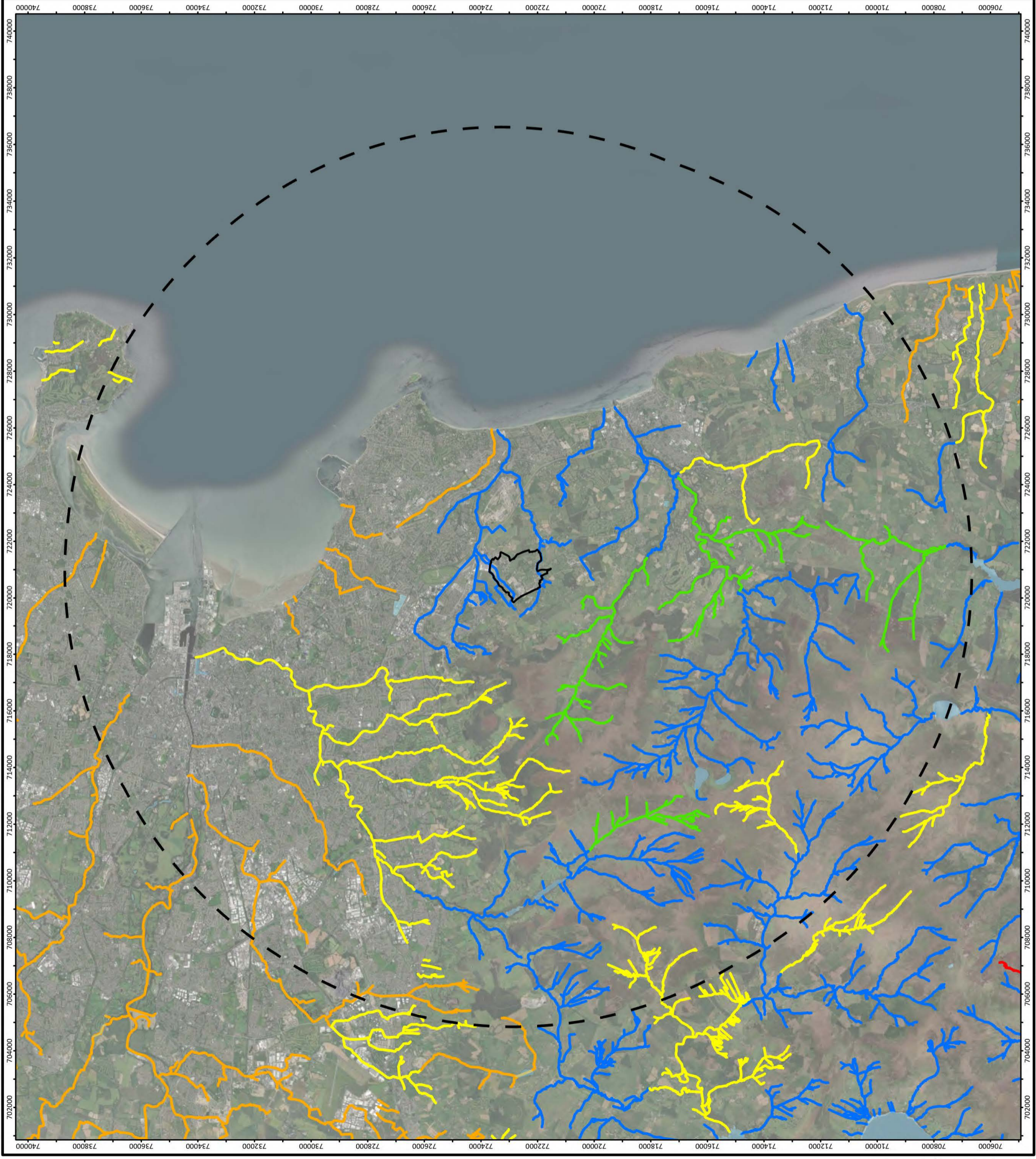
⁵² OPW (2022) Flood risk maps and data platform - Available at <https://www.floodinfo.ie/map/floodmaps/>



- Legend**
- Local Area Plan Boundary
 - Wider Study Area
 - Catchment Name**
 - Liffey and Dublin Bay
 - Ovoca-Vartry
 - Rivers

Hydrology	
Kiltiernan/Glenamuck Local Area Plan	
FIGURE NO:	4.11
CLIENT:	Dun-Laoghaire Rathdown County Council
DATE:	29/11/2024
SCALE:	1:132,500 @ A3

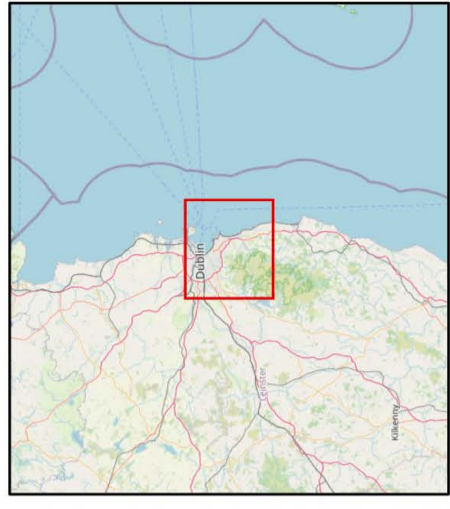




- Legend**
- Local Area Plan Boundary
 - Wider Study Area
 - WFD Lake Segments
 - EPA Rivers - WFD Status 2016 - 2021
 - Bad
 - Poor
 - Moderate
 - Good
 - High

WFD Surface Water Status	
Kiltiernan/Glenamuck Local Area Plan	
FIGURE NO:	4.12
CLIENT:	Dun-Laoghaire Rathdown County Council
DATE:	29/11/2024
SCALE:	1:132,500 @ A3



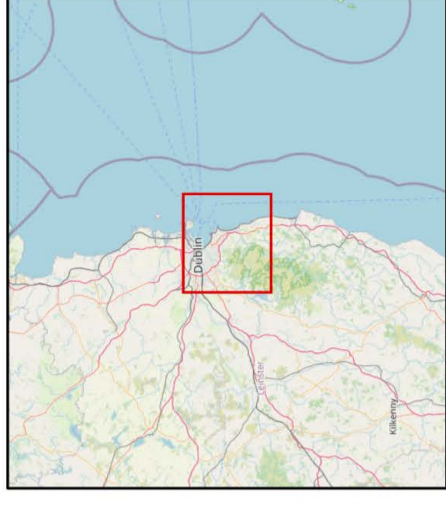


- Legend**
- Local Area Plan Boundary
 - Wider Study Area
 - WFD Transitional Waterbodies Cycle 3
 - WFD Coastal Waterbodies Active Cycle 3

WFD Coastal and Transitional Water Body Status	
Kiltiernan/Glenamuck Local Area Plan	
FIGURE NO:	4.13
CLIENT:	Dun-Laoghaire Rathdown County Council
DATE:	29/11/2024
SCALE:	1:132,500 @ A3

0 0.8 2 3 km

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Legend

Local Area Plan Boundary

Wider Study Area

Bedrock Aquifers

LI: Locally Important Aquifer - Bedrock Mod Productive Locally

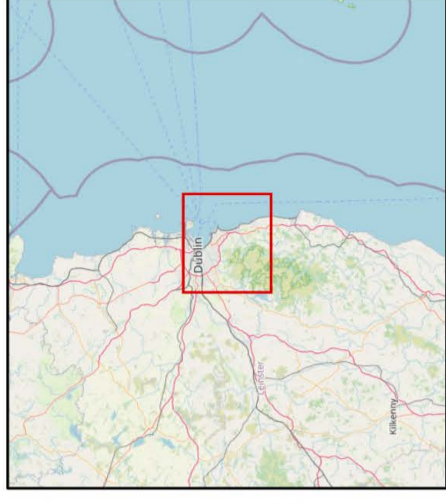
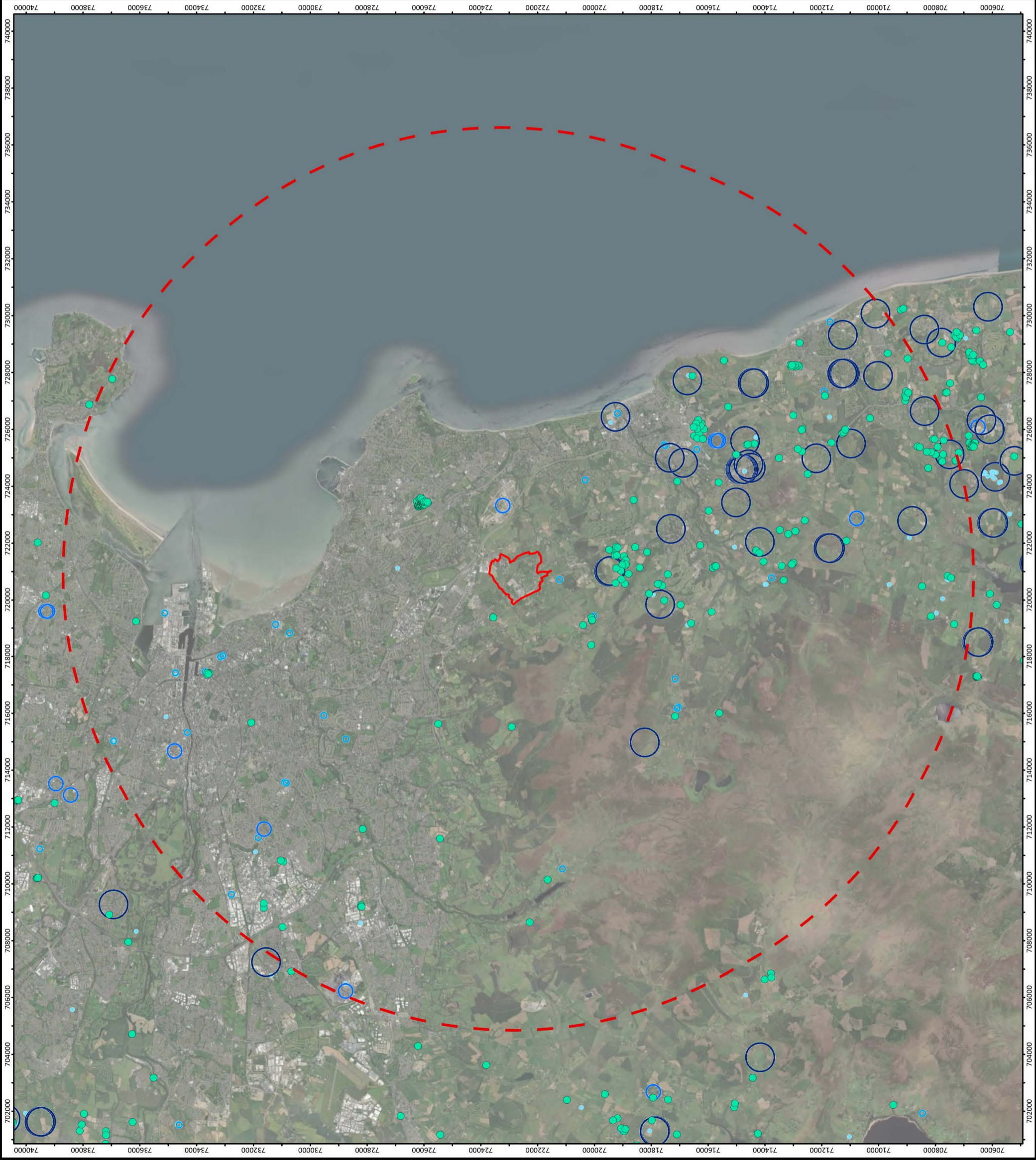
PI: Poor Aquifer Bedrock Generally Unproductive Except Locally

Pu: Poor Aquifer Bedrock Generally Unproductive

Aquifer Classification	Kiltiernan/Glenamuck Local Area Plan
FIGURE NO:	4.14
CLIENT:	Dun-Laoghaire Rathdown County Council
DATE:	29/11/2024
SCALE:	1:132,500 @ A3



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Legend



Local Area Plan Boundary



Wider Study Area



Wells and Springs (10-50m Accuracy)



Wells and Springs (50-100m Accuracy)



Wells and Springs (100-200m Accuracy)



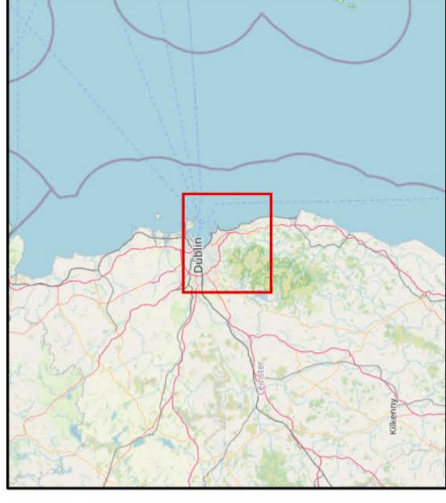
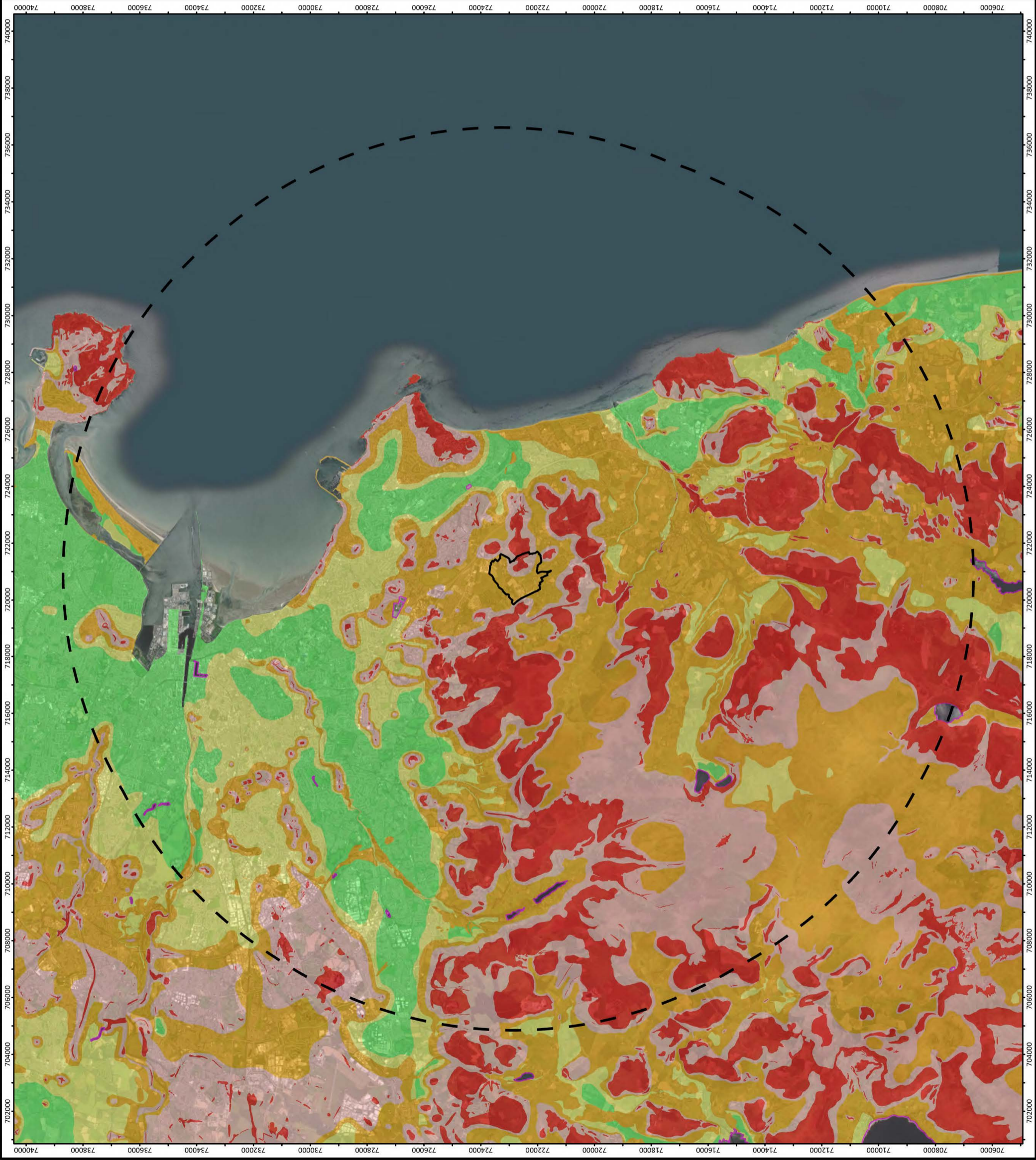
Wells and Springs (200-500m Accuracy)



Wells and Springs (500m-1km Accuracy)

Wells and Springs
Kiltiernan/Glenamuck Local Area Plan
FIGURE NO: 4.15
CLIENT: Dun-Laoghaire Rathdown County Council
DATE: 29/11/2024
SCALE: 1:132,500 @ A3

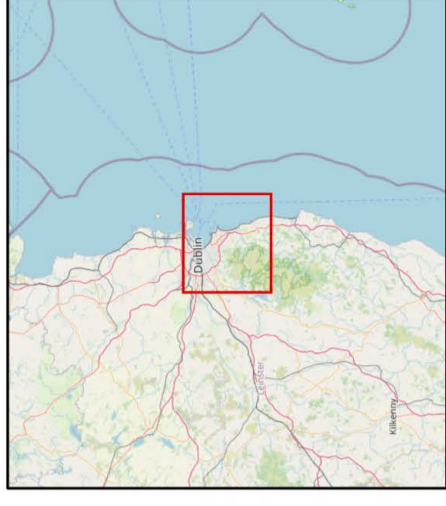




- Legend**
- Local Area Plan Boundary
 - Wider Study Area
 - Groundwater Vulnerability
 - E - Extreme
 - H - High
 - M - Moderate
 - L - Low
 - Water
 - X - Rock Near Surface or karst

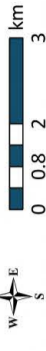
Groundwater Vulnerability
Kiltiernan/Glenamuck Local Area Plan
FIGURE NO: 4.16
CLIENT: Dun-Laoghaire Rathdown County Council
DATE: 29/11/2024
SCALE: 1:132,500 @ A3

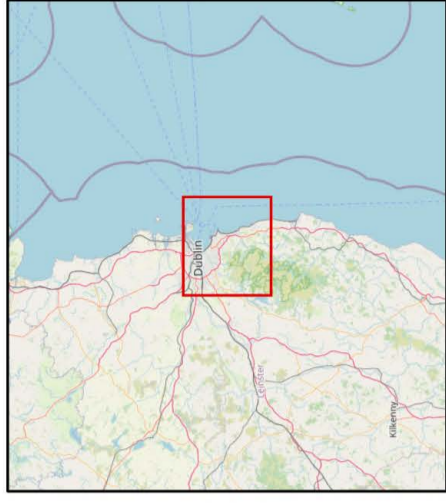




- Legend**
- Local Area Plan Boundary
 - Wider Study Area
 - Bedrock Aquifers**
 - Li: Locally Important Aquifer - Bedrock Mod Productive Locally
 - Pu: Poor Aquifer Bedrock Generally Unproductive

Groundwater Productivity	
Kiltiernan/Glenamuck Local Area Plan	
FIGURE NO:	4.17
CLIENT:	Dun-Laoghaire Rathdown County Council
DATE:	29/11/2024
SCALE:	1:132,500 @ A3

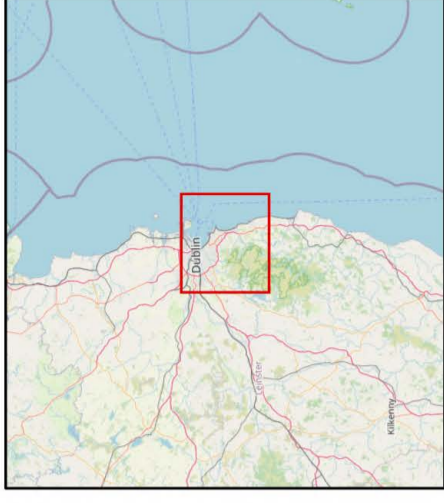




- Legend**
- Local Area Plan Boundary
 - Wider Study Area
 - GSI Source Protection Areas
 - Source Protection Area (Outer)
 - Group Scheme Preliminary Source Protection Areas

Drinking-water Source Protection Areas	
Kiltiernan/Glenamuck Local Area Plan	
FIGURE NO:	4.18
CLIENT:	Dun-Laoghaire Rathdown County Council
DATE:	29/11/2024
SCALE:	1:132,500 @ A3

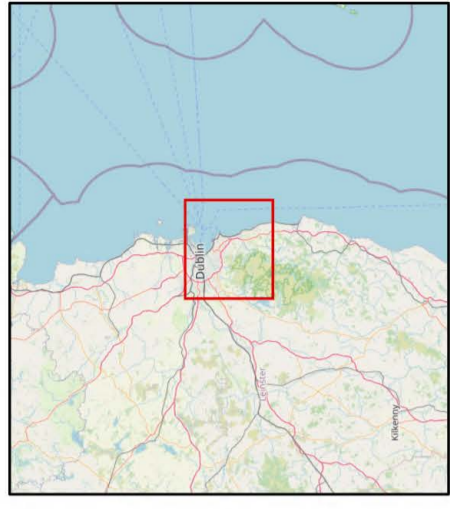




- Legend**
- Local Area Plan Boundary
 - Wider Study Area
 - Designated Bathing Water Locations Point Features (Officially Designated Beach)
 - WFD Bathing Water Areas Polygon Features - graphic representation of beach only
 - WFD Surface Water Polygons that intersect with BATH_BathingLocations Point Feature dataset

WFD Register of Protected Areas	
Bathing Water Areas	
Kiltiernan/Glenamuck	
Local Area Plan	
FIGURE NO:	4.19a
CLIENT:	Dun-Laoghaire Rathdown County Council
DATE:	29/11/2024
SCALE:	1:132,500 @ A3



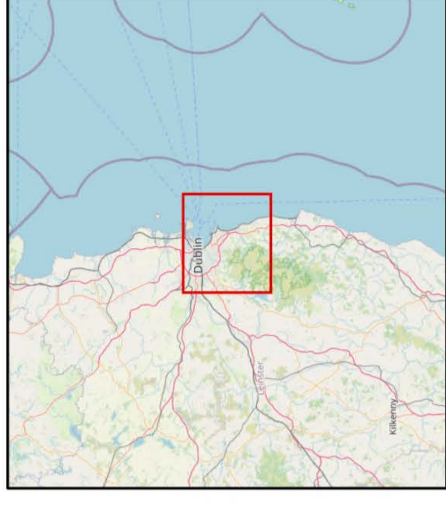


- Legend**
- Local Area Plan Boundary
 - Wider Study Area
 - Officially designated under S.I. 293/1988
 - WFD Groundwater Bodies that intersect with Designated Salmonid Waters
 - WFD Groundwater Bodies that intersect with Designated Salmonid Waters
 - WFD Surface Water Polygons that intersect with Designated Salmonid Waters (Lake, Coastal and Transitional Water Bodies)

WFD Register of Protected Areas
Salmonid
Kiltiernan/Glenamuck Local Area Plan
FIGURE NO: 4.19b
CLIENT: Dun-Laoghaire Rathdown County Council
DATE: 29/11/2024
SCALE: 1:132,500 @ A3

0 0.8 2 3 km

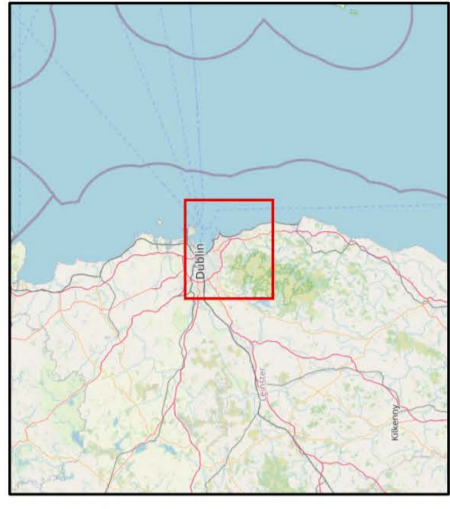
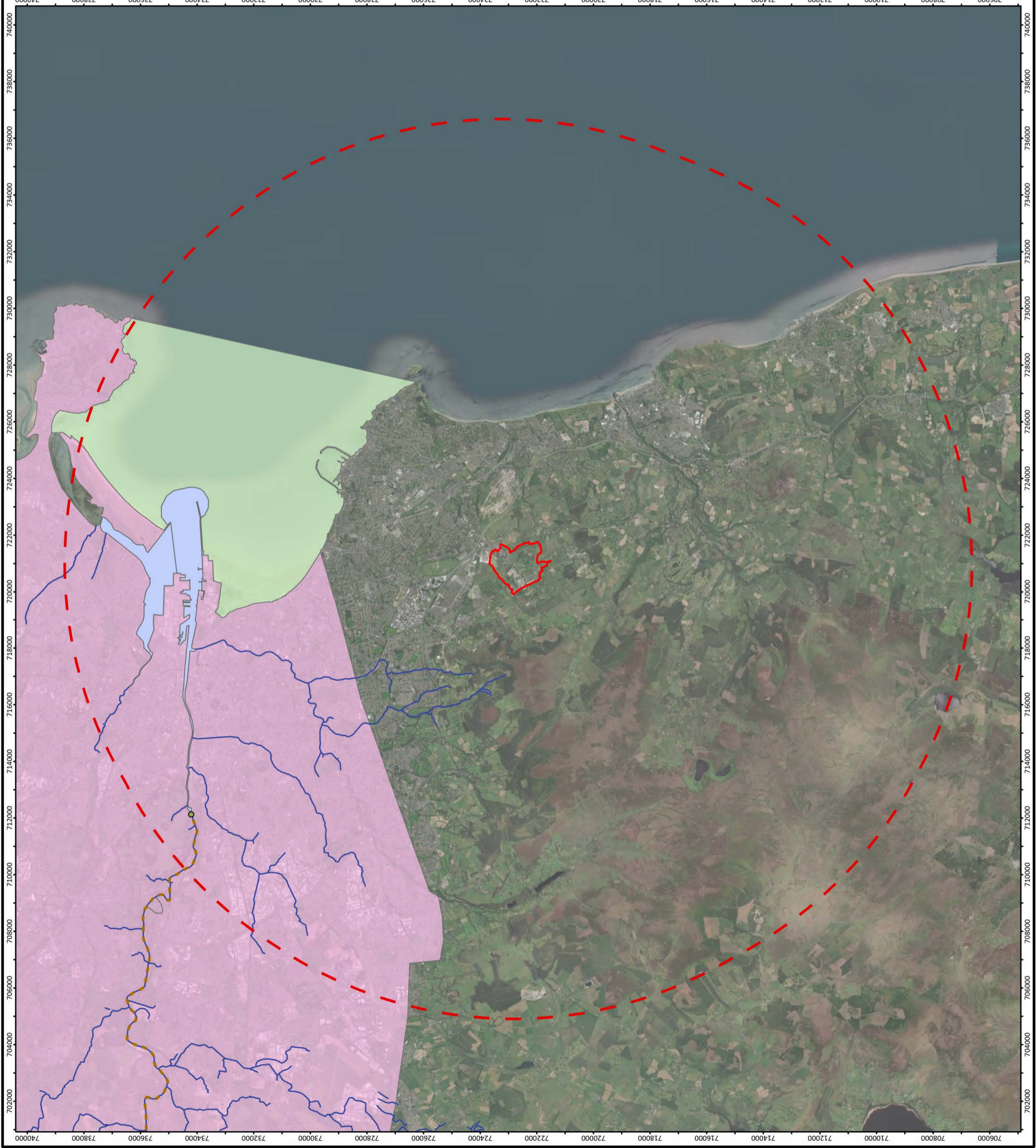
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- Legend**
- Local Area Plan Boundary
 - Wider Study Area
 - WFD Surface Water Polygons that intersect with WFD_RPA_Shellfish

WFD Register of Protected Areas	
Shellfish Areas	
Kiltiernan/Glenamuck Local Area Plan	
FIGURE NO:	4.19c
CLIENT:	Dun-Laoghaire Rathdown County Council
DATE:	29/11/2024
SCALE:	1:132,500 @ A3



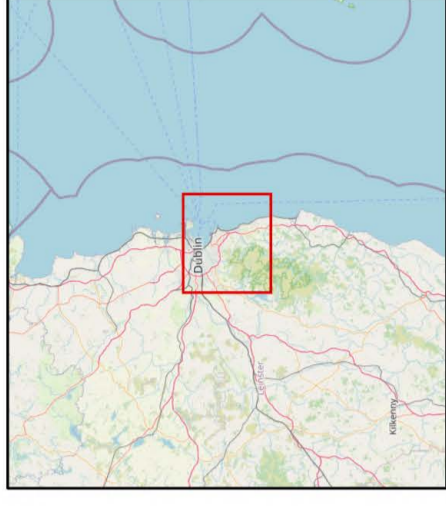


- Legend**
- Local Area Plan Boundary
 - Wider Study Area
 - Designated Nutrient Sensitive Points
 - WFD Riverwater Bodies that intersect with Designated Nutrient Sensitive Areas (Pts, Polyline or Polygons)
 - Designated Nutrient Sensitive WFD_RiverwaterBodies
 - WFD Surface Water Polygons that intersect with Designated Nutrient Sensitive Areas (Pts, Polyline or Polygons) (Lake, Coastal and Transitional Water Bodies)
 - WFD Groundwater Bodies that intersect with Designated Nutrient Sensitive Areas (Pts, Polyline or Polygons)
 - Designated Surface Water Nutrient Sensitive Areas

WFD Register of Protected Areas	
Nutrient Sensitive Areas	
Kiltiernan/Glenamuck Local Area Plan	
FIGURE NO:	4.19d
CLIENT:	Dun-Laoghaire Rathdown County Council
DATE:	29/11/2024
SCALE:	1:132,500 @ A3

0 0.8 2 3 km

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- Legend**
- Local Area Plan Boundary
 - Wider Study Area
 - WFD Riverwater Bodies that are protected for drinking water
 - WFD Groundwaters that are protected for drinking water

WFD Register of Protected Areas	
Drinking Water	
Kiltiernan/Glenamuck Local Area Plan	
FIGURE NO:	4.19e
CLIENT:	Dun-Laoghaire Rathdown County Council
DATE:	29/11/2024
SCALE:	1:132,500 @ A3





4.10 Material Assets

4.10.1 Characteristics of the Environmental Baseline

Key material assets covered by the SEA include archaeological and architectural heritage (see Section 4.5) and natural resources of economic value, such as soil⁵³, air and water (see Sections 4.6, 4.8 and 4.9)

Other level material assets include transport infrastructure, power generation plants and supply networks, water supply, wastewater treatment infrastructure and waste disposal sites among others. Potential opportunities and conflicts associated with these assets will be considered in the SEA.

4.10.2 Water Services

4.10.2.1 *Water Supply*

Water supply in Kiltiernan-Glenamuck is primarily facilitated through the Sandyford High Level Water Supply Scheme. The Scheme was completed in 2011 and provided extensive new water supply infrastructure to the southern part of the County. This Scheme consisted of the provision of pumping plant, rising main, service reservoirs and distribution mains to improve security of existing water supply and to facilitate development in Sandyford, Ballyogan, Stepside and adjoining areas.

Uisce Éireann is primarily responsible for the operation of public water services nationally. Some additional local infrastructure network is anticipated as part of this LAP, however, no major interventions are expected in relation to development.

4.10.2.2 *Wastewater*

Wastewater demand and capacity information at settlements that will be considered by the SEA, where available, includes⁵⁴:

- Population served.
- Loading.
- Capacity.
- Level of treatment.
- Spare capacity or shortfall.
- Compliance with the Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive.
- Wastewater infrastructure investment needs.

⁵³ Soil and geological resources will be considered under this topic including with respect to mineral locations and aggregate potential.

⁵⁴ Detailed water services information will inform the preparation of the SEA Environmental Report.



The EPA produces annual reports on the treatment of urban wastewater from cities, towns, and urban communities. The latest EPA 2023 report⁵⁵ 'Urban Waste Water Treatment in 2022' identifies the priority areas where resources must be targeted, in order to protect the environment from the harmful effects of waste water and deliver environmental improvements where they are most needed. Based on the EPA's assessment of monitoring information provided by Uisce Éireann and the enforcement activities carried out by the EPA, this report identifies urban areas with the most important environmental issues that must be addressed.

The Draft LAP area is within the catchment of the Shanganagh Waste Water Treatment Plant which has surplus capacity for the wastewater drainage requirements of the LAP area. The completion of the Kiltiernan-Glenamuck Water and Drainage Scheme in 2009 involved the construction of a new gravity sewer and a watermain connecting Kiltiernan (village) to the existing network at Carrickmines and Ballyogan. A pumping station is situated at Kiltiernan Bridge which links Ballybetagh Road to the Carrickmines Sewer.

4.10.2.3 Surface Water Drainage

Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) can minimise the quantity and increase the quality of surface water runoff as well as mitigating adverse impacts of climate change. SuDS can also provide amenity and biodiversity benefits. The permitted Glenamuck District Road Scheme includes surface water drainage measures, comprising of six significant attenuation ponds.

4.10.3 Waste Management

The Waste Management Act 1996 requires local authorities to make a waste management plan either individually or collectively for their functional areas. Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council has been guided by the *Eastern-Midlands Waste Management Plan 2015-2021* which provided the framework for solid waste management in the region. Post 2021, waste management in Ireland is guided by the first National Waste Management Plan for a Circular Economy, which replaces the existing regional plans. This Plan sets out a framework for the prevention and management of waste in Ireland for the period 2023 to 2029. The DLR County Development Plan 2022-2028 contains Waste Management Guidelines (Appendix 6 of the CDP) that have had due regard for Waste Management (Food Waste) Amendment Regulations 2015 (S.I. 190 of 2015) and the European Union (Household Food Waste and Bio-waste) Regulations 2015 (S.I. 191 of 2015), the Waste Management (Food Waste) Regulations 2009 (S.I. 508 of 2009) and the Eastern-Midlands Regional Waste Management 2015-2021.

The most recent Circular Economy and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 2022 provides a legal basis to support the circular transition by: 1) incentivising the use of reusable and recyclable alternatives to a range of wasteful single-use disposable packaging and other items, 2) re-designating Ireland's existing Environment Fund as a Circular Economy Fund, 3) requiring mandatory segregation and incentivised charging for commercial waste, similarly to the system that already exists for the household market, and 4) improving our national regulatory processes, to encourage the safe and sustainable re-use of materials instead of treating them as wastes.

⁵⁵ Available at [Monitoring & Assessment: Wastewater | Environmental Protection Agency \(epa.ie\)](https://www.epa.ie/monitoring/assessment/wastewater/)



4.10.4 Transport

The aim of the Draft LAP is to create a compact and connected area through the integration of land use and transportation policy. The Issues Paper has acknowledged that the existing transport network at Kiltiernan-Glenamuck has limitations, particularly in relation to the scale of existing and future residential development. The area, at the time of reporting, exhibits a low quality of pedestrian connectivity to schools, shops, recreational facilities and residential developments in the immediate vicinity. The Plan area currently lacks any cycling facilities, reinforcing car dependency.

The area is served by three bus lines: Route 63 (Dún Laoghaire to Kiltiernan), Route 44C (Dublin City Centre to Enniskerry), and Route 118 (Kiltiernan to Stillorgan Road via Stepside). As of late January 2025 changes to the bus services related to the roll out of the Bus Connects programme have taken place. Bus frequency is identified to be relatively infrequent and there are no dedicated bus lanes or layby facilities in the LAP area. The area is within proximity of the Luas Green Line, with the closest Luas stop at Ballyogan Wood.

Current main transport routes through the LAP area include Glenamuck Road, Enniskerry Road (R117), Ballycorus Road (R116) and Ballybetagh Road (R116). There are a number of planned road network upgrades within the DLR CDP under the scheme for '6 Year Road Objectives/Traffic Management/Active Travel Upgrades' relevant to the Plan area. The majority of DLR's 6 Year Road Proposals primarily consist of safety and facilities improvements for pedestrians and cyclists, and include the following:

- Glenamuck District Roads Scheme: The main provisions under this scheme account for the following:
- Glenamuck District Distributor Road (GDDR, also referred to as 'Kiltiernan Road' in the Draft Plan), whose Primary Link Road will be a single carriageway from tie-in at Enniskerry Road to the tie-in at the Glenamuck Road East/Golf Lane Roundabout
- Glenamuck Link Distributor Road (GLDR, also referred to as 'Kiltiernan-Glenamuck Link Road' in the Draft LAP), whose Primary Link Road will be a single carriageway from tie-in at Enniskerry Road to GDDR.
- Approximately 8km of footpaths and cycle tracks and 2 no. bus gates
- Glenamuck Road South: the proposed scheme includes for the upgrading of the Glenamuck Road/Enniskerry Road junction, and also includes the removal of the 'pinch-point' on Glenamuck Road. These works are intended to be a part of the Glenamuck District Roads Scheme.
- Enniskerry Road (Stepside to Glenamuck District Roads)

Moreover, DLR CDP's 'Long Term Road Objectives/Traffic Management/Active Travel Upgrades' relevant to the Plan area are as follows:

- Ballycorus Road
- The Park, Carrickmines to Glenamuck District Distributor Road

Planned Active Travel Upgrades were outlined in the previous KG LAP (2013), and these existing proposals were considered in the Area-Based Transport Assessment (ABTA) process. This ABTA methodology applied the Avoid-Shift-Improve principle and defined a set of objectives for the movement framework for the Draft Plan Area in Section 5 Transport and Movement of the Draft LAP.



4.10.5 Green Infrastructure

Green infrastructure (GI) is a crucial component in building resilient communities capable of adapting to the consequences of climate change with trees, woodlands and wetlands providing carbon capture and slowing water flows while improving air quality. Appendix 14 of the DLR County Development Plan includes a detailed Green Infrastructure Strategy for the entire county, with the identification of Green Infrastructure Corridors which represent the principal county-wide components of the spatial framework.

At a Local Area Plan level, the Green Infrastructure strategy aims to ensure that the approach to development in the Kiltiernan-Glenamuck area is integrated within the county-wide green infrastructure network and method. Within the CDP Green Infrastructure Strategy, Kiltiernan-Glenamuck is located within both 'Corridor 4 - Dún Laoghaire to the Mountains' and 'Corridor 6 - Gateway Parks'.

The main objectives of Corridor 4 are to provide a multi-functional Green Infrastructure corridor connecting the mountains, urban area and coast, and to develop the proposed Jamestown Park as a Gateway Park to the mountains. Corridor 6 acts a transition between the rural and urban landscapes.

All of the natural and built heritage assets are also important green infrastructure resources that form part of the overall green infrastructure strategy for the area. It is the intention of the Local Authority to increase of Nature-Based Solutions (NBS) within Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown and to promote and apply adaptation and mitigation actions that favour NBS to benefit the environment and communities. Facilitating the protection and enhancement of these assets is vital in the overall development of the area.

4.10.6 Public Assets and Infrastructure

Public assets and infrastructure that have the potential to be impacted upon by the Draft LAP, if unmitigated, include settlements; resources such as public open spaces, parks, and recreational areas; public buildings and services; transport and utility infrastructure (electricity, gas, telecommunications, water supply, waste water infrastructure etc.); forestry; and natural resources that are covered under other topics such as water and soil.

4.10.6.1 *Utilities*

A significant feature of the area is the presence of three ESB High Voltage Cables (i.e. 110kV or higher) which traverse the area. The three main overhead electricity transmission lines in the plan area include the Carrickmines-Fassaroe East 110kV Line, the Carrickmines-Fassaroe West 110kV line, and the Arklow-Carrickmines 220kV Double Circuit Line. Certain limits are imposed on development projects directly underneath or on either side of these overhead lines. The Local Authority has engaged with ESB as part of the plan-making process to ensure electricity supply and capacity will accommodate residential demands in the Draft Plan area.

Gas infrastructure within the Draft Plan area is a gas main along the Enniskerry Road and Glenamuck Road. It is anticipated that future developments can be supplied from the existing mains.



4.10.6.2 Open Space and Recreation

Approximately 11.8 hectares of land have been earmarked for Objective F, 'To preserve and provide for open space with ancillary active recreative amenities', of the DLR CDP. The area is well-served with sports facilities, with a number of facilities located within or adjacent to the Plan area. Sports and recreational facilities within the area include Jackson Park sports ground, the former Bective Rangers Sports Ground (currently closed), and Kiltiernan Parish Lawn Tennis Club. Other facilities within the wider area include De La Salle Palmerstown rugby grounds, the Stepside Driving Range and Par 3 Golf Course, the '8-acre field' sports facility, the Samuel Beckett Civic Campus, the Carrickmines Equestrian Centre, the Old Wesley rugby grounds, the Carrickmines Croquet and Lawn Tennis Club, and Carrickmines Golf Course.

Future projects planned for the area include the following:

- Glenamuck Park, consented in 2021, is proposed to be located centrally within the Draft LAP area at lands immediately to the south of Glenamuck Road and between Rockville House and Jackson Park.
- Jamestown Park has been proposed to be located on the former Ballyogan landfill to the north of the Draft LAP area. Development of Jamestown Park will offer significant passive and active recreational opportunities for residents of Kiltiernan-Glenamuck and the wider area.

4.10.7 Renewable Energy Potential

Under EU Directive 2001/77/EC Renewable Energy, renewable energy sources are defined as renewable non-fossil energy sources such as, but not limited to wind, solar, geothermal, wave, tidal, hydropower, biomass, landfill gas, sewage treatment plant gas, biogases and biochar (i.e., the thermal treatment of natural organic materials in an oxygen-limited environment). Available information on renewable energy potential within and adjacent to the Plan area – and any associated Plan provisions – will be considered by the SEA, if necessary.

4.10.7.1 Energy Related Material Assets and Infrastructure

SEAI (2020⁵⁶) published the kilotonnes of oil equivalent (ktoe) data which showed that 86% of Ireland's energy came from fossil fuels at that time. Transportation and residential represented the highest resource demand. The generation of renewable energy has been increasing over the past ten years, with a growth in the number of wind farms (from 5.8% of gross final energy consumption in 2010 to 13.5 of GFC in 2020⁵⁷). All traditional power plants are in a process of transition to renewable/sustainable sources to align with the targets in the Climate Action Plan 2024.

The SEA of Material Assets utilised information from the following sources:

- Department of Defence
- Department of Housing, Local Government, and Heritage (DHLGH)⁵⁸
- Electricity Supply Board (ESB)
- Iarnród Éireann
- Irish Bioenergy Association (IrBEA)
- Irish Solar Energy Association (ISEA)

⁵⁶ SEAI. 2020. SEI01 - Energy Balance data resource; Available at [SEI01 - Energy Balance \(ktoe\) - Datasets - data.gov.ie](https://data.gov.ie/datasets/sei01-energy-balance-ktoe)

⁵⁷ SEAI. 2020. Overall renewable energy share - available at [Renewables | Energy Statistics In Ireland | SEAI](https://data.gov.ie/datasets/renewables-energy-statistics-ireland)

⁵⁸ [Energy Offshore Renewable - Datasets - data.gov.ie](https://data.gov.ie/datasets/energy-offshore-renewable)



- Irish Wind Energy Association (IWEA)
- SEAI
- SFPA
- Transport Infrastructure Ireland (TII)
- Uisce Éireann
- Waterways Ireland

4.10.8 Key Considerations

The key considerations in relation to Material Assets are as follows:

- Increased residential and commercial development in the Plan area may impact upon material assets such as energy and water supply or wastewater treatment capacity.
- Demands for linear infrastructure development (i.e. active travel routes) and improved transport connectivity to neighbouring settlements.
- Closing the accessibility gap for people with disabilities within public transport infrastructure.
- Effects on sensitive receptors with increased demands for active travel/green/renewable infrastructure.
- Improvements to existing broadband infrastructure.
- The potential for effects on existing green and blue infrastructure and key ecological corridors from inappropriate development.
- The need to appropriately manage potentially large volumes of waste that could be generated during large-scale development projects, in accordance with the Waste Management Act and 'Waste Hierarchy' principles.
- The need to management development interaction with existing and planned energy, water supply and wastewater networks.



4.11 Tourism and Recreation

4.11.1 Characterisation of the Environmental Baseline

Tourism and recreation are influenced by a range of factors in Ireland. International tourism has increased in recent years. Fáilte Ireland has recently published their four brand strategies⁵⁹, which will define the spatial scope and spread of future tourism developments within Ireland.

Pre-draft submissions received from the public highlighted the tourism potential of Kiltiernan-Glenamuck in relation to the local heritage. The Draft LAP will have regard to the policy objectives contained with the DLR CDP, DLR's Tourism Strategy, the DLR County Heritage Plan and the DLR Local Economic and Community Plan. Cultural Heritage sites also support heritage-related tourism and recreation, see Section 4.5. Landscape is also an important aspect in terms of Tourism, see Section 4.4.

The assessment of Tourism and Recreation will utilise the follow information sources:

- Department of Tourism, Culture, Arts, Gaeltacht, Sport and Media
- Central Statistics Office (CSO)
- Recreational sailing groups and ferry operators
- Fáilte Ireland
- National Trails Office

4.11.2 Key Issues Relating to the LAP

The key considerations in relation to Tourism and Recreation are as follows:

- Development occurring in the Plan area may affect local heritage, archaeology or visual amenity and, in turn, local tourism or recreational features and activity in the area.

⁵⁹ Wild Atlantic Way, Dublin's a Breath of Fresh Air, Ireland's Ancient East and Ireland's Hidden Heartlands



4.12 Climate Change

4.12.1 Characterisation of the Environmental Baseline

The recent Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021 was established to provide for the approval of plans by the Government in relation to climate change. This aims at pursuing the transition to a climate resilient, biodiversity rich and climate neutral economy by no later than the end of the year 2050. Ireland's Climate Action Plan 2023 sets out Ireland's national and sectoral targets in this regard.

Climate action within the LAP will permeate across all policy objectives to ensure the transition and delivery of a client-resilient, low-carbon community at Kiltiernan-Glenamuck. The Pre-Draft Issues Paper has put forth a range of principles and objectives to be explored in-depth to achieve sustainable planning outcomes and a low carbon society. These include, *inter alia*:

- Compact urban development
- The Avoid-Shift-Improve approach to transport
- Emphasis on pedestrian and cyclist and access to public transport and services
- Matching of enabling infrastructure with provision of development
- Integrating land use and transport policies
- The 10-minute neighbourhood and sustainable urban village concepts

Future changes in climate and associated impacts on sea level, rainfall patterns/intensity and river flow will influence flooding frequency and extent in the future. Local Authorities in compliance with the Regional Planning Guidelines are attempting to adopt sustainable flood risk strategies in areas likely to be at risk of flooding in the future in the context of climate change and changing weather patterns. Changes to climate could lead to an increase in flooding events in Ireland. The OPW has undertaken a number of Flood Risk Management Studies for different River Basin Districts (RBDs) in Ireland. These studies have identified the areas which are most at risk and future management plans have been advised; these are adopted by the OPW. In some cases, mitigation measures will involve the construction of physical flood defences.

The SEA will consider data related to climate from the following sources:

- Climate Change Advisory Council's Annual Review 2023
- CFRAM Studies⁶⁰
- Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications
- EPA
- Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown Local Authority Climate Action Plan 2024-2029

⁶⁰ Office of Public Works (2021) Catchment-based Flood Risk Assessment and Management (CFRAM) Programme www.gov.ie - CFRAM Programme (www.gov.ie)



4.12.2 Key Considerations

The key considerations in relation to Climate Change are as follows:

- SEA processes can be utilized to maximize positive climate effects and co-benefits associated with the Draft LAP.
- The potential impact of changes in climate, including climate related flood risk, should be factored into the Draft LAP.
- The climate change impact of development (construction phase embodied carbon, operational phase greenhouse gas emissions) should be considered.
- Opportunities to promote green/net zero buildings/development through the Plan.
- Opportunities to promote carbon sequestration and enhanced land use through the Plan.

4.13 Evolution of the Baseline Environment without the implementation of the Plan

The SEA Directive requires that consideration is given to the likely evolution of the baseline environment in the event the Draft LAP is not adopted and implemented. In such an instance, the baseline environment would primarily evolve in line with the development management standards and environmental protection criteria defined in the CDP, which is the primary development control framework relevant to the Draft Plan Area. The baseline environment would also be strongly influenced by the DLR County Biodiversity Action Plan (2021-2025), the DLR County Heritage Plan (2021-2025), and the DLR Local Authority Climate Action Plan (2024 - 2029).

In the absence of the Draft LAP, development in Kiltiernan-Glenamuck would not be subject to an appropriately-focused local area framework of planning control, which is necessary for a settlement of its size and given the levels of development and change predicted for the area. A greater risk of improper planning and unsustainable development occurring around the Draft Plan Area would exist in that case. This scenario also increase the risk of significant adverse environmental effects occurring due to the carrying out of inappropriate development, including the following:

- Population and Human Health – e.g., through reductions in residential amenity, noise, dust.
- Biodiversity – e.g., loss of valuable habitat, habitat fragmentation, impacts on protected species, potential impacts on the Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC and Dalkey Island SPA.
- Landscape Character and Visual Amenity – e.g., loss of scenic value and visual amenity in the area
- Cultural Heritage – e.g., diminishment of built heritage including protected structures and historic fabric.
- Soils – e.g., ground contamination, impacts on soil structure and function.
- Land use – e.g., unsustainable and incoherent land use.
- Air Quality and Noise – e.g., generation of air and noise emissions resulting in significant negative effects on people.
- Water – e.g., the carrying out development that contributes to polluting emissions to waters or increased flood risk.
- Material Assets – e.g., the failure to provide appropriates services to the development carried out in the area (e.g., water supply, wastewater services).
- Tourism and recreation – e.g., the diminishment of recreation assets in the area
- Climate Change – e.g., failure to provide a suitable framework for compact growth and sustainable transport – resulting in a failure to reduce Energy and Residential sector Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions.



Furthermore, the multitude of positive environmental effects across various receptors, including objectives pertaining to sustainable development and environmental protection and enhancement would not be realised. Such positive effects include:

- Population and Human Health – e.g., achieved through proper planning and protection and enhancement of residential amenity and community infrastructure.
- Biodiversity – e.g., through the implementation of policies/objectives that afford an appropriate level of protection to biodiversity, including designated sites, non-designated sites of local importance, ecological connections and protected species, and through the implementation of area specific policies/objectives that promote biodiversity.
- Landscape Character and Visual Amenity – e.g., through the implementation of area specific policy policies/objectives that control the scale of built development and serve to protect and enhance scenic value and visual amenity.
- Cultural Heritage – e.g., through policies/objectives that ensure appropriate consideration is given to built and archaeological heritage impacts during the carrying out of development.
- Soils – e.g., through policies/objectives that promote good soil management during development projects.
- Land use – e.g., achieved through the promotion of area specific, sustainable, well-balanced land use planning.
- Air Quality and Noise – e.g., through promotion of active travel measures supporting modal shift resulting in local air quality improvements, policies/objectives supporting noise minimisation and control.
- Water – e.g., through pollution prevention and the application of good and proper flood risk management during the planning process.
- Material Assets – e.g., through the appropriate delivery of services in the area (e.g., water supply, wastewater services) in collaboration with relevant statutory bodies (e.g., Uisce Eireann).
- Tourism and recreation – e.g., through the application of environmental protection measures that result in the protection and enhancement of recreation assets.
- Climate Change – e.g., via the provision of a robust and area specific framework for compact and interconnected development.



5. STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES

The SEA Directive states that an SEA should also look at *'the environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation.'* The identification of environmental protection objectives relevant to a plan provide the basis for evaluating the significance of impacts during the SEA process. All environmental protection objectives relevant to the Draft LAP were identified. Further information on other P/P's that define environmental protection objectives relevant to the LAP is provided in Appendix 1 to this document.

Strategic Environmental Objectives (SEOs) are methodological measures which facilitate the development of targets against which the environmental effects of the Draft LAP can be tested. SEOs are based on wider environmental protection objectives on local, regional, national, European and international level that are relevant to the LAP. They are high-level in nature and set strategic goals for improvement.

In this section, SEOs were defined for range of Environmental Components and can be used as standards against which the provisions of the Draft LAP can be evaluated in order to help identify areas in which potential significant adverse impacts may occur. The use of these objectives ensured that the SEA focused only on those environmental issues that are most relevant and significant to the Draft LAP and the Study Area.

The development of SEOs was appropriately informed by the SEA Scoping stage of the SEA process, including consultation with statutory Environmental Authorities, interested stakeholders and the general public.

All SEOs applicable to the Draft LAP are presented in Table 5-1.



Table 5-1: Strategic Environmental Objectives

Environmental Component	SEO Code	Strategic Environmental Objective
Overall	O1	Ensure, where appropriate, alignment with higher-level plans and that projects contribute to overall environmental monitoring processes within the Plan area.
Population & Human Health	PHH1	Avoid or minimise impacts to population and human health.
	PHH2	Promote economic activity.
	PHH3	Ensure supporting infrastructure and services are developed in the area in a manner commensurate with population growth.
Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna	B1	Ensure supported development is in alignment with biodiversity protection, restoration, and rehabilitation goals.
	B2	Ensure compliance with Habitats and Birds Directives with regard to protection of European Sites and Annexed habitats and species ⁶¹ .
	B3	Support Article 10 of the Habitats Directive with regard to the management of features of the landscape which - by virtue of their linear and continuous structure or their function as stepping stones (designated or not) - are of major importance for wild fauna and flora and essential for the migration, dispersal, and genetic exchange of wild species.
	B4	To avoid or minimise significant impacts on semi-natural habitats, species, environmental features, or other sustaining resources in designated national sites, non-designated locally important sites, and sites proposed for designation; and to comply with the Wildlife Acts 1976-2012 with regard to listed species
	B5	Aim for no net contribution to biodiversity losses or deterioration in response to the biodiversity emergency.
Landscape & Visual Amenity	L1	Avoid or minimise impacts on statutory landscape designations defined in the CDP.
	L2	Avoid or minimise adverse visual effects on residential receptors or other sensitive visual receptors.
	L3	Protect and enhance landscape character.
	L4	Protect, as appropriate, create and improve streetscape character.
Cultural Heritage - Archaeology & Architectural	CH1	Avoid impacts upon archaeological heritage (including entries to the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP)), architectural heritage (including entries to the Record of Protected Structures (RPS) and National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAHs)), industrial heritage and ACAs.
Soils	S1	Avoid or minimise effects on mineral resources or soils.
	S2	Ensure appropriate management of all soil and excavation material. Promote sustainable material reuse wherever appropriate.
	S3	Re-use of brownfield lands, where appropriate, together with the appropriate and sustainable development of greenfield lands.
Land Use	LU1	Avoid or minimise effects on existing land use.

⁶¹ 'Annexed habitats and species' refer to those listed under Annex I, II & IV of the EU Habitats Directive and Annex I of the EU Birds Directive.



Environmental Component	SEO Code	Strategic Environmental Objective
	LU2	Compliance with existing land use policy in the CDP
Air Quality and Noise	AQN1	Increase the number of people travelling to work or school via sustainable modes of travel, including public transport, walking and cycling.
	AQN2	Avoid or minimise effects on local air quality.
	AQN3	Avoid or minimise adverse noise impacts on existing or proposed sensitive receptors.
Water	W1	Maintain and/or improve, the quality and status of surface water bodies.
	W2	Maintain and/or improve, the chemical and quantitative status of groundwaters.
	W3	Prevent impact upon the WFD status of surface waters and groundwater in line with the requirements of the WFD.
	W4	Comply as appropriate with the provisions of the Flood Risk Management Guidelines.
	W5	Promote sustainable drainage practices to improve water quality and flow
	W6	Prevent impact upon drinking water quality.
Material Assets	MAI1	Avoid or minimise effects on built/amenity assets and infrastructure.
	MAI2	Avoid or minimise effects upon existing and (where known) planned infrastructure.
	MAI3	Promote sustainable transportation and deliver enhanced traffic and transport conditions, where possible.
	MAI4	Promote sustainable waste management and the circular economy.
	MAI5	Promote sustainable water use and drainage management.
Tourism & Recreation	TR1	Avoid or minimise effects upon tourism and recreation amenities, and enhance tourism and recreation, where possible.
Climate Change	CF1	Support in the achievement of the 2030 target of a 51% reduction in carbon emissions.
	CF2	Actively support the delivery of all national climate policy as appropriate to the Plan area with the prioritisation and acceleration of evidence-based measures.
	CF3	Assist in the delivery of the climate neutrality objective at local area level.
	CF4	Promote the carrying out of climate resilient development.
	CF5	Promote low carbon and net zero development.
	CF6	Promote the carrying out of development that incorporates nature-based solutions.
	CF7	Promote active travel and reduce reliance on the use of private vehicles for transport.
	CF8	Support the transition to zero or low carbon Electric Vehicles.
Inter-relationships	IR1	Maintain and improve the health of people, ecosystems and natural processes Actively seek to integrate opportunities for environmental enhancement during adaptation to climate change.



6. DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION OF PLAN ALTERNATIVES

6.1 Introduction

Article 5(1) of the SEA Directive states that: *'Where an environmental assessment is required under Article 3(1), an environmental report shall be prepared in which the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme, and reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and the geographical scope of the plan or programme, are identified, described and evaluated.'*

The SEA Directive requires that reasonable alternative means of achieving the strategic goals of the Draft Plan (taking into account the objectives and the geographical scope of a plan or programme) are identified, described and evaluated for their likely significant effects on the environment. Such reasonable alternatives must be realistic and capable of implementation.

This section of the SEA Environmental Report examined reasonable alternatives to DLR's Draft Plan and systematically evaluated the likely significant effects of these alternatives.

Reasonable alternatives to the Draft Plan were initially explored and examined during the SEA Scoping stage of the SEA process, having regard to the scope, function and strategic aims and main objectives of the Draft Plan. This process facilitated the accurate identification of reasonable alternatives to the Draft Plan and also suitably informed the plan-development process, ensuring optimal environmental outcomes.

The reason for considering identified reasonable alternatives within the scope of the environmental assessment was clearly described and documented. A description of how the assessment of alternatives was carried out is provided.

Reasonable alternatives were assessed against the SEOs established for the aspects of the baseline environment which are likely to be significantly affected by the Draft Plan. The purpose of this was to determine if the reasonable alternative resulted in positive, negative, neutral or uncertain environmental outcomes.

The description and evaluation of reasonable alternatives in this report was undertaken in accordance with guidelines defined in the following two guidance documents primarily:

1. Implementation of SEA Directive (2001/42/EC): Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment, DEHLG 2004.
2. Developing and Assessing Alternatives in Strategic Environmental Assessment, EPA 2015. Goal of the Reasonable Alternative Evaluation Process in SEA.



6.2 Goal of the Reasonable Alternative Evaluation Process in SEA

The underpinning goal of the reasonable alternative evaluation process is to ensure that the selection of preferred alternatives by the Local Authority is informed by environmental considerations, including:

- Which alternative best promotes and facilitates proper planning and sustainable development in the Plan area.
- Which alternative best supports the Vision, Strategic Aims and Objectives of the Draft Plan.
- Which alternative best supports the SEOs defined for the Draft Plan.
- Which alternative best supports with the objectives of inter-related plans and policy, including their environmental protection objectives.
- The potential positive environmental effects associated with the alternative.
- The potential negative environmental effects associated with the alternative.

6.3 Approach to Developing Reasonable Alternatives

A range of alternatives to the Draft Plan were considered during the Plan-development process. The approach for identifying reasonable alternatives to the Draft Plan is defined below:

1. Iterative communication was held between the Plan-development and environmental assessment teams to identify the various alternative approaches and options being considered to achieve the Strategic Aim and Objectives of the Draft Plan.
2. Reasonable alternatives considered were identified. For an alternative to be considered reasonable, it must be practical/functional, realistic and implementable. An evaluation of whether each alternative was practical/functional, reasonable and implementable took place. This evaluation considered the following factors:
 - The strategic aim and objectives of the Draft Plan.
 - The geographic scope of the Draft Plan.
 - The actual powers and functions of the Local Authority.
 - The genuine ability of the alternative to achieve the Draft Plan aims and objectives.
 - The technical feasibility of the alternative.
 - The availability of resources, including financial resources to deliver the Draft Plan within the required timeframe.
 - The policy hierarchy and the parameters placed around the Draft Plan by higher-level policy.
 - The legislative context and the parameters placed around the Draft Plan by climate action and environmental related legislation.

The toolkit contained in the EPA's guidelines entitled 'Developing and Assessing Alternatives in Strategic Environmental Assessment Good Practice Guidance' (2015) was utilised when identifying reasonable alternatives. The 'Why? What? Where? When?' Model defined in the guidelines were used when framing reasonable alternatives, as shown in Figure 6-1.

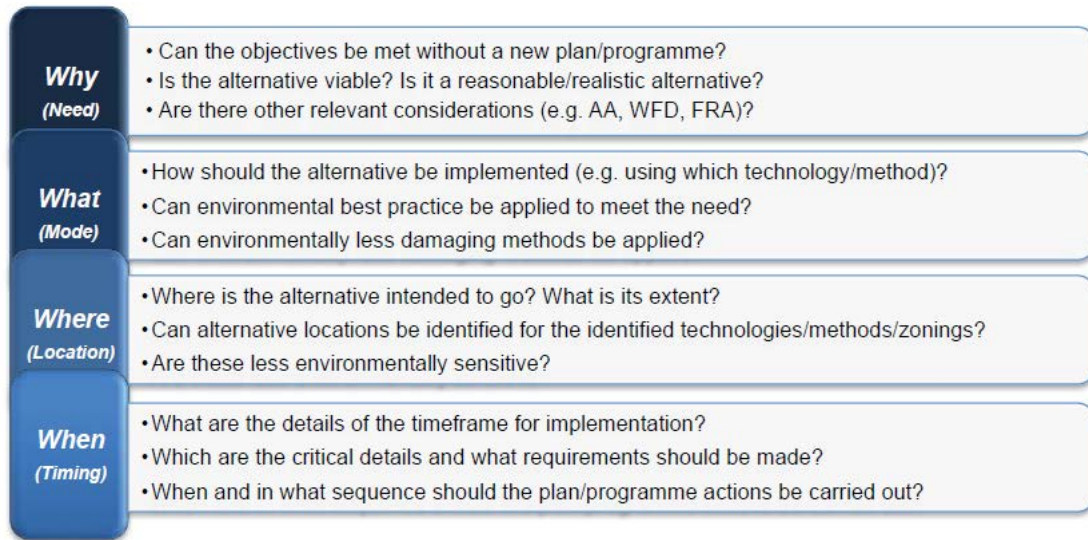


Figure 6-1: 'Why? What? Where? When?' Model for framing alternatives - Adapted from Figure 4.3 Developing and Assessing Alternatives in the Strategic Environmental Assessment Process (EPA, 2015).

6.4 Limitations in Assessing Reasonable Alternatives

The range of Reasonable Alternatives open to the Plan-making team is limited by the need to ensure compliance with relevant legislation and alignment with higher order policy, particularly policy defined in the DLR CDP, the Eastern and Midland RSES and the NPF.

6.5 Identification and Description of Reasonable Alternatives

Reasonable alternatives to the Draft Plan were identified as the Plan-making process evolved. Details on all Reasonable Alternatives considered during Plan-making are presented in Table 6-1.

Table 6-1: Reasonable Alternatives to the LAP

Theme	Description of Reasonable Alternatives
Kiltiernan-Glenamuck Local Area Plan Boundary	Alternative 1: Retain the Kiltiernan-Glenamuck Local Area Plan Boundary defined in the Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022-2028.
	Alternative 2: Extend the Kiltiernan-Glenamuck Local Area Plan Boundary to the south and southeast of the boundary previously defined in the Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022-2028.
Residential Density	Alternative 1: Allow for consideration of residential densities in excess of 80 dwellings per hectare.
	Alternative 2: Don't allow for consideration of residential densities in excess of 80 dwellings per hectare.
Transport Planning	Alternative 1: Implement recommendations of the Area Based Transport Assessment completed for the Kiltiernan-Glenamuck Local Area Plan.



Theme	Description of Reasonable Alternatives
	Alternative 2: Don't implement recommendations of the Area Based Transport Assessment completed for the Kiltiernan-Glenamuck Local Area Plan.
Neighbourhood Centre Land Use	Alternative 1: Expressly provide for an appropriate multifunctional mix of residential/ commercial/ retail/ community service uses in the new neighbourhood centre.
	Alternative 2: Don't expressly provide for an appropriate multifunctional mix of residential/ commercial/ retail/ community service uses in the new neighbourhood centre.

6.6 Evaluating the Environmental Effects of Reasonable Alternatives

An evaluation of the potential effects of the reasonable alternatives on the baseline environment was carried out in accordance with the SEA Directive and best practice guidelines. A standardised evaluation matrix was developed to facilitate the evaluation of the environmental effects of reasonable alternatives on SEOs relating to each Environmental Component.

Potential effects of the reasonable alternatives were categorised as follows in the matrix:

- Potential Positive Environmental Impact (indicated in the matrix by a '+').⁶²
- Potential Negative Environmental Impact (indicated in the matrix by a '-').⁶³
- Potential Positive and Negative Environmental Impacts (indicated in the matrix by a '+/-').
- Uncertain Environmental Impact ((indicated in the matrix by a '?').
- Neutral, No or Insignificant Environmental Impact (indicated in the matrix by a '0').
- Where positive effects are more likely or of a greater magnitude for a particular alternative, these effects are indicated in the matrix by a '++').
- Where negative effects are more likely or of a greater magnitude for a particular alternative, these effects are indicated in the matrix by a '--').

The evaluation of all Reasonable Alternatives considered during the Plan-making process and the reasons for selecting Preferred Alternatives are presented in the Tables 6-2, 6-3, 6-4 and 6-5.

⁶² Potential Positive Environmental Impacts are defined as having the potential to support the achievement of an SEO.

⁶³ Potential Negative Environmental Impacts are defined as having the potential to hinder the achievement of an SEO.



Table 6-2: Reasonable Alternative for the Kiltiernan-Glenamuck Local Area Plan Boundary

Environmental Component	SEO Code	Alternative 1: Retain the Kiltiernan-Glenamuck Local Area Plan Boundary defined in the Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022-2028.	Alternative 2: Extend the Kiltiernan-Glenamuck Local Area Plan Boundary to the south and southeast of the boundary previously defined in the Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022-2028.
Overall	O1	0	0
Population & Human Health	PHH1	0	+
	PHH2	0	0
	PHH3	0	+
Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna	B1	+	+
	B2	+	+
	B3	+	+
	B4	+	+
	B5	+	+
Landscape & Visual Amenity	L1	0	0
	L2	0	+
	L3	0	0
	L4	0	0
Cultural Heritage - Archaeology & Architectural	CH1	0	0
	S1	0	0
Soils	S2	0	0
	S3	0	0



Environmental Component	SEO Code	Alternative 1: Retain the Kiltiernan-Glenamuck Local Area Plan Boundary defined in the Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022-2028.	Alternative 2: Extend the Kiltiernan-Glenamuck Local Area Plan Boundary to the south and southeast of the boundary previously defined in the Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022-2028.
Land Use	LU1	0	+
	LU2	0	+
Air Quality and Noise	AQN1	0	0
	AQN2	0	0
	AQN3	0	0
Water	W1	0	0
	W2	0	0
	W3	0	0
	W4	0	0
	W5	0	0
	W6	0	0
Material Assets	MAI1	0	+
	MAI2	0	0
	MAI3	0	0
	MAI4	0	0
	MAI5	0	0
Tourism & Recreation	TR1	0	+



Environmental Component	SEO Code	Alternative 1: Retain the Kiltiernan-Glenamuck Local Area Plan Boundary defined in the Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022-2028.	Alternative 2: Extend the Kiltiernan-Glenamuck Local Area Plan Boundary to the south and southeast of the boundary previously defined in the Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022-2028.
Climate Change	CF1	0	0
	CF2	0	0
	CF3	0	0
	CF4	0	0
	CF5	0	0
	CF6	0	0
	CF7	0	0
	CF8	0	0
Inter-relationships	IR1	0	+
<u>Preferred Alternative</u>			
Extend the Kiltiernan-Glenamuck Local Area Plan Boundary to the south and southeast of the boundary previously defined in the Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022-2028.			
<u>Reasons for Selecting the Preferred Alternative</u>			
Expanding the LAP boundary to the south and southeast of the current boundary will allow DLR to define objectives to protect and/or improve amenity of lands in these areas. This has the potential to generate positive effects on various environmental components, such as:			
Population and Human Health – through the provision, protection and enhancement of amenity assets of value to local people.			
Biodiversity – through the protection of ecological receptors situated in these areas, including habitats and species, and ecological connectivity.			
Landscape and Visual Amenity – through the protection of amenity, including visual amenity at these lands and surrounding areas.			
Land Use – by providing for well-balanced and sustainable land use at and around these areas.			
Material Assets – by providing protection for amenity assets situated in these areas.			



Environmental Component	SEO Code	Alternative 1: Retain the Kiltiernan-Glenamuck Local Area Plan Boundary defined in the Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022-2028.	Alternative 2: Extend the Kiltiernan-Glenamuck Local Area Plan Boundary to the south and southeast of the boundary previously defined in the Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022-2028.
<p>Tourism and Recreation – by protecting these areas from effects of significant development.</p> <p>Overall, expanding the boundary of the LAP and ensuring the appropriate protection of amenity lands in these areas will serve to support, maintain and improve the health of people, ecosystems and natural processes in the area.</p> <p>The Plan Area boundary was therefore extended to the south and southeast.</p>			



Table 6-3: Reasonable Alternatives for Residential Density

Environmental Component	SEO Code	Alternative 1: Allow for consideration of residential densities in excess of 80 dwellings per hectare.	Alternative 2: Don't allow for consideration of residential densities in excess of 80 dwellings per hectare.
Overall	O1	+	0
Population & Human Health	PHH1	0	0
	PHH2	0	0
	PHH3	+	0
Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna	B1	0	0
	B2	0	0
	B3	0	0
	B4	0	0
	B5	0	0
Landscape & Visual Amenity	L1	+	0
	L2	+	0
	L3	+	0
	L4	+	0
Cultural Heritage - Archaeology & Architectural	CH1	+	0
	S1	+	0
	S2	+	0
Soils	S3	+	0
	LU1	0	0
Land Use	LU2	+	0



Environmental Component	SEO Code	Alternative 1: Allow for consideration of residential densities in excess of 80 dwellings per hectare.	Alternative 2: Don't allow for consideration of residential densities in excess of 80 dwellings per hectare.
Air Quality and Noise	AQN1	+	0
	AQN2	+	0
	AQN3	0	0
Water	W1	0	0
	W2	0	0
	W3	0	0
	W4	0	0
	W5	0	0
	W6	0	0
Material Assets	MAI1	+	0
	MAI2	+	0
	MAI3	+	0
	MAI4	0	0
	MAI5	0	0
Tourism & Recreation	TR1	0	0
	CF1	+	0
Climate Change	CF2	+	0
	CF3	+	0
	CF4	+	0
	CF5	+	0



Environmental Component	SEO Code	Alternative 1: Allow for consideration of residential densities in excess of 80 dwellings per hectare.	Alternative 2: Don't allow for consideration of residential densities in excess of 80 dwellings per hectare.
	CF6	+	0
	CF7	+	0
	CF8	+	0
Inter-relationships	IR1	+	0

Preferred Alternative

Allow for consideration of residential densities in excess of 80 dwellings per hectare.

Reasons for Selecting the Preferred Alternative

The Sustainable and Compact Settlements Guidelines generally advise on a residential density range between 40 and 80 for 'Suburban/Urban Extension' areas which do not have access to high capacity or frequent public transport, such as Kiltiernan-Glenamuck.

DLR considering allowing for residential densities in excess of 80 dwellings per hectare where it can be demonstrated that there is suitable access to high capacity public transport, having regard to the Sustainable and Compact Settlements Guidelines. This would allow for future increased densities in the Plan Area following development of additional transport infrastructure of improvements in public transport in and around there area.

Allowing for residential densities in such cases has the potential to generate a range positive environmental effects by comparison to not allowing for these increased densities, such as positive effects on:

Population and Human Health – through the provision of a greater quantum of suitable, well located and well-integrated housing.

Land Use – through the provision of additional housing in accordance with proper planning, sustainable development and compact growth principles defined in higher order planning policy (e.g., the DLR CDP, the Eastern Midlands RSES, the NPF).

Air Quality – carrying out development in accordance with compact growth principles and ensuring such land use is well-integrated and connected will serve to promote sustainable forms of transportation in the future and reduce reliance on private vehicles. This will contribute to local air quality improvements and reduction in GHG emissions associated with the Transport sector.

Material Assets – minimising urban sprawl and promoting compact development will reduce development related effects on Material Asset infrastructure, such as Transport infrastructure and other utilities.



Environmental Component	SEO Code	Alternative 1: Allow for consideration of residential densities in excess of 80 dwellings per hectare.	Alternative 2: Don't allow for consideration of residential densities in excess of 80 dwellings per hectare.
<p>Climate – implementing policies that support compact growth will serve to promote sustainable transportation and contribute to reductions in the Transport sector GHG emissions. Minimising the extend and footprint of residential development will serve to minimize embodied carbon associated with construction of this development. Compact growth minimises the carbon impact of settlement areas, reduces climate change risk and improves climate resilience.</p> <p>For the reasons above, DLR decided to include policy KGLAP29 in the LAP which - inter alia - proposes allowing for consideration of residential densities in excess of 80 dwellings per hectare in certain circumstances. This alternative was preferable to Alternative 2 as it supports compact growth, has potential to result in better environmental outcomes and considers the potential for future public transport improvements in and around the area.</p>			



Table 6-4: Reasonable Alternatives for Transport Planning

Environmental Component	SEO Code	Alternative 1: Implement recommendations of the Area Based Transport Assessment completed for the Kiltiernan-Glenamuck Local Area Plan.	Alternative 2: Don't implement recommendations of the Area Based Transport Assessment completed for the Kiltiernan-Glenamuck Local Area Plan.
Overall	O1	+	-
Population & Human Health	PHH1	+	-
	PHH2	0	0
	PHH3	+	-
Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna	B1	0	0
	B2	0	0
	B3	0	0
	B4	0	0
	B5	0	0
Landscape & Visual Amenity	L1	0	0
	L2	0	0
	L3	0	0
	L4	0	0
Cultural Heritage - Archaeology & Architectural	CH1	0	0
	S1	0	0
Soils	S2	0	0
	S3	0	0



Environmental Component	SEO Code	Alternative 1: Implement recommendations of the Area Based Transport Assessment completed for the Kiltiernan-Glenamuck Local Area Plan.	Alternative 2: Don't implement recommendations of the Area Based Transport Assessment completed for the Kiltiernan-Glenamuck Local Area Plan.
Land Use	LU1	+	-
	LU2	+	-
Air Quality and Noise	AQN1	+	-
	AQN2	+	-
	AQN3	+	-
Water	W1	0	0
	W2	0	0
	W3	0	0
	W4	0	0
	W5	0	0
	W6	0	0
Material Assets	MAI1	+	0
	MAI2	+	0
	MAI3	+	0
	MAI4	0	0
	MAI5	0	0
Tourism & Recreation	TR1	0	0



Environmental Component	SEO Code	Alternative 1: Implement recommendations of the Area Based Transport Assessment completed for the Kiltiernan-Glenamuck Local Area Plan.	Alternative 2: Don't implement recommendations of the Area Based Transport Assessment completed for the Kiltiernan-Glenamuck Local Area Plan.
Climate Change	CF1	+	-
	CF2	+	-
	CF3	+	-
	CF4	+	-
	CF5	+	-
	CF6	+	-
	CF7	+	-
	CF8	+	-
Inter-relationships	IR1	+	-
<u>Preferred Alternative</u>			
Implement recommendations of the Area Based Transport Assessment completed for the Kiltiernan-Glenamuck Local Area Plan.			
<u>Reasons for Selecting the Preferred Alternative</u>			
An Area Based Transport Assessment (ABTA) was carried out for the LAP. An ABTA examines the most sustainable way to manage future transport demand. DLR considered the need to implement the recommendations arising from this assessment within the LAP. It was determined that integrating the main transport recommendations defined in the ABTA would generate a range of positive environmental effects in comparison to relying on existing transport policy applicable to the area (such as policy defined in higher plans e.g. the DLR CDP).			
Integrating the ABTA recommendations into the LAP has the potential to ensure a greater level of positive environmental outcomes – across a number of environmental components, including:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population and Human Health – by defining area-specific, focussed sustainable transport policy approaches, which promote active travel and public transport, which can improve quality of life for people in and around the area. 			



Environmental Component	SEO Code	Alternative 1: Implement recommendations of the Area Based Transport Assessment completed for the Kiltiernan-Glenamuck Local Area Plan.	Alternative 2: Don't implement recommendations of the Area Based Transport Assessment completed for the Kiltiernan-Glenamuck Local Area Plan.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land Use - by providing a more focused and carefully considered planning framework for sustainable transport in the area, resulting in better, inter-connected and well-integrated development in the area. Air Quality and Noise – by promoting sustainable forms of transportation and reducing dependency on fossil fuel based transport, thereby contributing to local air quality improvements, reduce traffic and reduced traffic noise. Material Assets – promoting sustainable forms of transportation will reduce traffic impacts on transport infrastructure in and connecting to the Plan Area. Climate – implementing focussed, area-specific policies based on ABTA recommendations will promote sustainable transportation and contribute to reductions in the Transport sector GHG emissions, reduce the carbon impact of people in the area, reduces climate change risk and improve climate resilience. <p>Implementing the ABTA recommendations will ensure the Draft LAP better aligns with higher order policy supporting sustainable transportation, such as the National Sustainable Mobility Policy and the Sustainable Mobility Policy Action Plan 2022 – 2025.</p> <p>Not implementing the ABTA recommendations may lead to misalignment with higher order sustainable transportation policy and a longer continuance of dependency on fossil fuel based private vehicles in the area, leading to negative effects on environmental components, including effects on air quality, climate, traffic and transport and people.</p> <p>For the reasons outlined above, DLR decided to integrate the ABTA recommendations relating to sustainable transportation into the Draft LAP. These recommendations revolve around the following themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active travel measures (active travel is travelling with a purpose and using our own energy – such as walking, cycling and scooting). Permeability (permeability is the extent to which an urban area allows the movement of people by either walking or by cycling). Public Transport. Road and Traffic Management. 			



Table 6-5: Reasonable Alternatives for Neighbourhood Centre Land Use

Environmental Component	SEO Code	Alternative 1: Expressly provide for an appropriate multifunctional mix of residential/ commercial/ retail/ community service uses in the new neighbourhood centre.	Alternative 2: Don't expressly provide for an appropriate multifunctional mix of residential/ commercial/ retail/ community service uses in the new neighbourhood centre.
Overall	O1	0	0
	PHH1	+	-
	PHH2	+	-
	PHH3	+	-
Population & Human Health	B1	0	0
	B2	0	0
	B3	0	0
	B4	0	0
	B5	0	0
Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna	L1	0	0
	L2	0	0
	L3	0	0
	L4	0	0
Landscape & Visual Amenity	CH1	0	0
	S1	0	0
	S2	0	0
Cultural Heritage - Archaeology & Architectural	S3	0	0
Soils			



Environmental Component	SEO Code	Alternative 1: Expressly provide for an appropriate multifunctional mix of residential/ commercial/ retail/ community service uses in the new neighbourhood centre.	Alternative 2: Don't expressly provide for an appropriate multifunctional mix of residential/ commercial/ retail/ community service uses in the new neighbourhood centre.
Land Use	LU1	+	0
	LU2	+	0
	AQN1	+	0
Air Quality and Noise	AQN2	+	0
	AQN3	+	0
	W1	0	0
Water	W2	0	0
	W3	0	0
	W4	0	0
	W5	0	0
	W6	0	0
	MAI1	0	0
Material Assets	MAI2	0	0
	MAI3	+	-
	MAI4	0	0
	MAI5	0	0
	TR1	+	0
Climate Change	CF1	+	0



Environmental Component	SEO Code	Alternative 1: Expressly provide for an appropriate multifunctional mix of residential/ commercial/ retail/ community service uses in the new neighbourhood centre.	Alternative 2: Don't expressly provide for an appropriate multifunctional mix of residential/ commercial/ retail/ community service uses in the new neighbourhood centre.
	CF2	+	0
	CF3	+	0
	CF4	+	0
	CF5	+	0
	CF6	+	0
	CF7	+	0
	CF8	+	0
	Inter-relationships	IR1	+
<u>Preferred Alternative</u>			
Expressly provide for an appropriate multifunctional mix of residential/ commercial/ retail/ community service uses in the new neighbourhood centre.			
<u>Reasons for Selecting the Preferred Alternative</u>			
Certain lands in the area are zoned for neighbourhood centre uses under the CDP, however there is no minimum quantum set out for residential/commercial/retail/community service uses at these areas.			
DLR therefore considered the need to expressly provide for an appropriate multifunctional mix of residential/ commercial/ retail/ community service uses in the new neighbourhood centre in the area.			



Environmental Component	SEO Code	Alternative 1: Expressly provide for an appropriate multifunctional mix of residential/ commercial/ retail/ community service uses in the new neighbourhood centre.	Alternative 2: Don't expressly provide for an appropriate multifunctional mix of residential/ commercial/ retail/ community service uses in the new neighbourhood centre.
<p>In order to deliver a sustainable community and facilitate the 10-min neighbourhood concept (per policy objectives PHP 3 & 4 in Chapter 4 of the County Development Plan), an appropriate level and mix of non-residential uses will be required to sustain the anticipated population growth of the area and reduce car dependency of residents. Providing for this has the potential to generate positive effects across various environmental components, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population and Human Health – through the provision of multi-functional neighbourhood centre land uses that provide a suitable array of services and supports for local communities. • Land Use – providing a multi-functional neighbourhood centre will support sustainable development, compact growth, the development of 10-minute neighborhoods and sustainable transportation and balanced land use. • Air Quality and Noise – promoting and planning for a multi-functional neighbourhood centre in area will enhance connectivity in the area, minimize travel and promote the use of sustainable forms of transportation. This has the potential to reduce the use of fossil fuel based transport and may lead to local air quality improvements. Reductions in car traffic may reduce traffic noise. • Material Assets – providing for a multi-functional neighbourhood centre has the potential to promote sustainable transportation and deliver enhanced traffic and transport conditions • Tourism and Recreation – the delivery of a multi-functional neighbourhood centre has the potential to underpin tourism and recreation related activity and land use in the area. • Climate - the delivery of a multi-functional neighbourhood centre has the potential to promote sustainable transportation, leading to Transport sector GHG emission reductions, a lower carbon impact for settlement in the area and better climate resilience. <p>For the reasons above, expressly providing for a suitable multi-functional neighbourhood has the potential to lead to better environmental outcomes. DLR therefore decided to support this via policies in the Draft LAP (e.g., KGLAP41).</p>			



6.7 Data Gaps and Technical Limitations relating to the Identification and Evaluating Reasonable Alternatives

There were no data gaps that inhibited the ability of the project team to identify and evaluate Reasonable Alternatives considered during the Draft Plan development process.



7. EVALUATION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

7.1 Introduction

An evaluation of the Draft Plan on the baseline environment, as characterised and described in Section 4 of this report, was carried out and is documented in this section of the report. The evaluation was carried out against the SEOs established for the various aspects of the baseline environment which are likely to be affected by the Draft Plan. These SEOs are documented in Section 5 of this report.

7.2 Evaluation of the Environmental Effects of Plan Implementation

A detailed evaluation of the potential effects of the Draft Plan on the baseline environment was carried out in accordance with the SEA Directive and best practice guidelines. A standardised evaluation matrix was developed to facilitate the evaluation of the Draft Plan on SEOs relevant to each environmental component. The approach and methodology for this evaluation, and detailed evaluation of the environmental effects of Draft Plan policies/objectives, using the evaluation matrix developed, are presented in Appendix 3.

An overview of the key environmental effects of implementation of the Draft Plan is presented below:

Potential Negative Environmental Effects (In the absence of environmental mitigation)

- The Draft Plan supports the carrying out of infrastructural development (e.g., housing, transport, renewable energy development). The construction phases of such development has the potential to result in environmental impacts, such as dust, noise, or traffic disruption, that may affect various environmental components, including population and human health, the air quality environment, the noise environment, the water environment, biodiversity or traffic and transport conditions. The operational phases of this development has the potential to result in environmental effects on various environmental components, such as population and human health, traffic and transport conditions, landscape character and visual amenity.
- Development construction activities, generally, may generate dust emissions, vibration or noise that may impact residential amenity, human health and well-being, and biodiversity.
- The Draft Plan provides a land use framework for development that has the potential to generate environmental impacts (e.g., polluting aqueous discharges) that directly or indirectly cause effects on European sites connected to the plan area, such as disturbance to key species (i.e., through water quality deterioration), reduction in species density, impact on non-designated sites or habitat that support European sites, or changes in indicators of conservation value.
- Development may lead to adverse impacts on biodiversity, including loss, disturbance or damage to biodiversity, flora and fauna; impacts on designated sites and their ecological features/qualifying interests (e.g., Dingle Glen pNHA, Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC, Dalkey Island SPA); impacts on ecological connectivity; and impacts on locally significant, non-designated habitats.
- Development may generate an increase in the quantum of light transmitted to sensitive ecological receptors, resulting in increased vulnerability and sensitivity of light-sensitive species (e.g., the Whiskered Bat, Daubenton's Bat).
- The Draft Plan supports development construction at greenfield locations where invasive species may exist. Construction and waste management activities may increase the risk of the spread of invasive species.
- Greenfield development may impact and damage unknown archaeological remains.



- The Draft Plan is supportive of the carrying out of development at sensitive locations (such as areas in proximity of the Glenamuck River Riparian Corridor) which could potentially impact sensitive aspects of the environment, including biodiversity, water quality, landscape character and visual amenity, built and archaeological heritage and important habitats and species.
- Development, including large-scale development of a sizeable mass and form, may generate negative impacts on built heritage (e.g., protected structures) and historic fabric, including historic structures. Development supported by the Draft Plan may impact on the setting of heritage assets and sense of place, generally.
- Significantly scaled residential and commercial development may impact visual amenity in the vicinity of these developments, streetscape character and wider landscape character.
- Transport-related development supported by the Draft Plan may generate significant levels traffic noise resulting in negative noise impacts on noise sensitive locations that are in close proximity to transport routes.
- Inappropriate or improperly designed greenfield development may contribute to significant hydrological changes and increases in flood risk.
- Development may generate adverse impacts upon the status of water bodies arising from changes in quality, flow and/or morphology.
- Development will increase the quantum of water supply, wastewater and energy provisions and infrastructure required in the plan area.
- Major development in the Plan area may generate an increase in traffic levels and effects on existing traffic and transportation conditions and dynamics.
- Development related excavation has the potential to result in the generation of substantial levels of material and waste, including potentially contaminated material that will need to be appropriately and sustainably managed in accordance with Waste Hierarchy principles.
- Development occurring in the Plan Area may affect local heritage, archaeology or visual amenity and, in turn, local tourism or recreational features and activity in the area.
- Infrastructure development may have the potential to restrict or reduce the quality of resources important for recreation and/or tourism.
- Linear transport development (including active travel development) has the potential to negatively affect biodiversity and ecological connectivity (through habitat loss/fragmentation).



Potential Positive Environmental Effects

- Draft Plan policies and objective, as defined, have the potential to contribute to sustainable development and proper planning in accordance with the land use planning framework and higher order planning policy and other inter-related policy, resulting in positive effects across all environmental components. The implementation of the Draft Plan has the potential to support balanced, integrated and socially beneficial development and environmental protection and enhancement in the Plan area.
- The Draft Plan will support to compact growth, sustainable land use, sustainable transportation, and the sustainable provision and optimised utilisation of Material Assets.
- The promotion of sustainable urban development (including residential development) in accordance with compact growth principles has the potential to generate positive effects on population and human health (through the provision of much-needed housing), material assets, lands, soils and geology (through the avoidance of building on greenfield sites, promotion of compact development and prevention of sprawl) and air and climate (by promoting compact development, reducing the need to travel by private car).
- The delivery of housing and community infrastructure has the potential to generate positive effects on population and human health (people and communities).
- The promotion of sustainable land use, sustainable transportation and public transport may support modal shift and the use of public transportation, resulting in potential positive effects on population and human health, local air quality and climate.
- The Draft Plan supports the development, expansion and management of safe active travel networks. The delivery of an expanded safe active travel network has the potential to promote the use of sustainable and active travel modes in the community, encourage modal shift, reduce traffic related risks and support the reduction of vehicle related emissions - thereby positively impacting population and human health, local air quality and the climate environment.
- The plan supports the protection and enhancement of Kiltiernan-Glenamuck's heritage assets in and around the Plan Area. This has the potential to generate positive effects for tourism and recreation features in the area and enhance amenity value in the area generally.
- The plan is supportive of renewable energy/energy efficient development, which will have a positive effect on the climate environment.
- The plan is supportive of the minimisation of flood risk in the Plan area. This will generate positive environmental effects on water quality, hydrology and biodiversity. The delivery of flood alleviation has the potential to reduce flood risk and prevent flood events. Reducing flood risk can generate significant, positive effects for a variety of environmental receptors that could be negatively impacted by flood events, including human receptors, material assets, ecological receptors and cultural heritage assets.
- The plan supports the development of nature-based solutions - in response to flood and climate related risk - which are supportive of biodiversity protection and enhancement. The promotion of NBS has the potential to create positive effects for biodiversity, flora and fauna, water quality and hydrology.
- The Draft Plan promotes protection of material assets and utilities services and collaboration with utility providers on utility infrastructure delivery and maintenance. This will support the sustainable provision of appropriately integrated material asset infrastructure (e.g., water supply, wastewater infrastructure etc.), and promotes a high standard of environmental protection in the area of wastewater management and treatment in and around the area.



- The framework of locally focused, environmental protection and enhancement related policies and objectives support the carrying out of considered, appropriate development sensitive to the receiving environment. Generally, this has the potential to generate positive impacts on all environmental components.

7.3 Potential Cumulative Effect of the LAP in combination with other Plans and Projects

The potential cumulative effects of a Plan are an important consideration in the SEA process, given that a Plan may envisage the occurrence of many different actions and development taking place in parallel with each other in a particular location/geographic area over a particular period of time. One benefit of SEA is the timely evaluation of the in-combination environmental effects of multiple planned plans or projects.

The following types of cumulative effects can occur to the implementation of a Plan:

- Intra-plan Cumulative Effects - Individual environmental effects associated with a single plan interacting and combining to create a larger environmental effect.
- Inter-plan Cumulative Effects - The environmental effects of a plan and the environmental effects of another plan interacting and combining to create a larger environmental effect.

7.3.1 Intra-plan Cumulative Effects

The evaluation of Draft Plan intra-plan cumulative effects was embedded into the detailed evaluation of environmental effects presented in Appendix 3. Potential intra-plan cumulative effects – in the absence of environmental mitigation - are presented below:

- The policies/objectives of the Draft Plan may combine and collectively support extensive construction activity that contributes toward GHG emissions (i.e. embodied carbon)
- Policies/objectives of the Draft Plan will support extensive development in the Draft Plan area, including residential development. The cumulative effect of this development may result in increased pressure of material assets (i.e. water supply, wastewater and energy infrastructure).
- The combination of development proposals supported by the Draft Plan may generate cumulative adverse effects on various environmental components, including water quality, soils, landscape character and visual amenity, biodiversity, European sites and other designated sites.
- The carrying out of extensive development in the Draft Plan area may contribute to cumulative effects on flood risk via development at greenfield sites or through the obstruction of flood paths.
- The Draft Plan provides for measures which support the delivery of development and infrastructure projects which could contribute - if incorrectly managed - to cumulative impacts through construction related environmental effects (site run-off, dust, noise pollution etc.).
- The Draft Plan supports flood risk management - which could introduce catchment level cumulative positive impacts on water quality, flow and hydrological regime/characteristics.
- The effects of multiple Draft Plan policies/objectives have the potential to combine and robustly support a shift to sustainable and active travel modes of transport. This has the potential to generate a variety of cumulative positive environmental effects, including positive effects on local air quality, human health and climate.



- The variety of positive effects associated with the implementation of Draft Plan policies/objectives have the potential to combine and interact, and have long-term and wide encompassing positive environmental effects on a variety of environmental components, including population and human health, climate biodiversity, water quality and hydrology, traffic and transport, material assets, cultural heritage and landscape and visual amenity.

The potential cumulative environmental effects listed above have the potential to extend beyond the boundary of the Draft Plan Area.

Draft Plan objectives and policies that generate positive or negative environmental effects for one environmental component have the potential to indirectly generate positive or negative environmental effects for inter-related environmental components. For example, objectives supporting the delivery of SuDS will improve water quality, which in turn can have a positive effect on aquatic ecology. An assessment of impact inter-relationships and interactions is embedded in the evaluation of environmental effects that was carried out in this report (which is detailed in full in Appendix 3). This ensures that there was adequate coverage of all potential environmental effects associated with the implementation of the Draft Plan.

A matrix showing the existence of potential inter-relationships between environmental components was developed and is presented in Table 7-1 to aid in the understanding of these relationships.



Table 7-1: Inter-relationship between Environmental Components

Inter-relationship Matrix	Population and human health	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Water	Air Quality and Noise	Cultural heritage	Geology and Soils	Landscape and Visual Amenity	Material Assets	Tourism and Recreation	Climate
Biodiversity, flora and fauna	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Water	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Air Quality and Noise	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓
Cultural heritage	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Geology and Soils	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Landscape and Visual Amenity	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Material Assets	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Tourism and Recreation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Climate	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	



7.3.2 Inter-plan Cumulative Effects

Other plans and programmes that the Draft Plan has a relationship with are presented and discussed in Appendix 1. Potential inter-plan cumulative effects are presented below:

- The Draft Plan supports development that may generate positive and negative cumulative environmental effects in combination with development and activities supported by other plans and programmes, including the Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown CDP, Local Area Plans for neighbouring areas, City/County Development Plans for neighbouring areas and other plans across all sectors of society, including renewable energy, transport and agricultural plans. The cumulative effects that may be generated by the Draft Plan in-combination with other plans and programmes is consistent with the types of effect identified in Section 7.2.
- The Draft Plan provides for measures which support the delivery of development and infrastructure projects which could contribute - if incorrectly managed - to cumulative impacts through construction related environmental effects (site run-off, dust, noise pollution etc.), in combination with development and activities supported by other plans.
- The Draft Plan supports measures relating to flood resilience and alleviation projects - which could introduce catchment level cumulative impacts on water quality, flow and hydrological regime/characteristics, in-combination with Local Area Plans for surrounding areas and higher order plans (E.g., DLR CDP and the Flood Risk Management Climate Change Sectoral Adaptation Plan).
- The effects of multiple Draft Plan policies/objectives that support a shift to sustainable and active travel modes of transport have the potential to combine with policy measures defined in other inter-related plans, including higher order plans (e.g., DLR CDP and the National Sustainable Mobility Policy), to support the utilisation of sustainable transport modes, and generate positive effects on local air quality, human health and climate.
- The variety of positive effects of associated with the implementation of Draft Plan policies/objectives have the potential to combine and interact with policy measures contained in other plans and programmes, including Local Area Plans for surrounding areas and the DLR CDP, and have long-term and wide encompassing positive environmental effects on a variety of environmental components, including population and human health, climate biodiversity, water quality and hydrology, traffic and transport, material assets, cultural heritage and landscape and visual amenity.
- The variety of positive renewable energy/climate related measures defined in the Draft Plan have the potential to generative a cumulative positive effect on climate – in combination with climate policy measures defined in other plans, including the Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown Local Authority Climate Action Plan (LACAP) and the National Climate Action Plan 2024.
- The variety of positive biodiversity related measures defined in the Draft Plan have the potential to generative a cumulative positive effect on biodiversity – in combination with biodiversity policy measures defined in other plans, including the prospective DLR County Biodiversity Action Plan 2021-2025 and the 4th National Biodiversity Action Plan 2023–2030.

The potential cumulative environmental effects listed above have the potential to extend beyond the boundary of the Draft Plan area.



8. MITIGATION MEASURES

Potential negative environmental effects that may occur because of the implementation of the LAP (without considering any mitigation) have been identified in Section 7 of this report. The SEA Directive requires that mitigation measures to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any potential significant negative environmental effects due to the implementation of a plan are defined. This section of the report describes the mitigation measures to ameliorate the potential negative environmental effects that may occur as a result of the implementation of the LAP.

In this case, the following forms of mitigation have been adopted to ameliorate the negative environments of the LAP and maximise potential positive effects of the plan:

- Mitigation through consideration of alternatives.
- Mitigation under the Draft LAP and the higher-order CDP.

8.1 Mitigation through consideration of alternatives

A number of alternatives were considered at an early stage in the process. The environmental effects of these alternatives were evaluated during the SEA process. The preferred Draft Plan was chosen over the other alternative options having due regard to the potential environmental effects (positive and negative) associated with alternatives considered.

8.2 Mitigation under the Draft Plan and the higher-order CDP

The Draft Plan development process was carried out in parallel with the SEA and AA processes. Regular communication and interaction took place between the environmental assessment team and the plan development team. Environmental considerations that came to light during the SEA and AA processes, including consultation processes, were regularly communicated to the Plan-making team.

A strong level of embedded environmental mitigation was present in early drafts of the Plan. Environmental mitigation measures applicable to the area of Kiltiernan-Glenamuck were also already defined in the higher-order CDP. The 'embedded' mitigation in the Draft Plan, and the relevant mitigatory policy/objectives defined in the CDP serve to prevent and minimize potential adverse effects that may occur during Plan implementation. These measures may also maximise potential environmental benefits and co-benefits associated with the Draft Plan.

Where necessary, additional environmental mitigation, in the form of policy/text additions, were integrated into the Draft Plan - to mitigate the potential negative environmental effects of implementing the Draft Plan. This process was carried out in an iterative manner to ensure optimal Plan-making and environmental outcomes. Environmental considerations were also integrated into the Draft Plan so as to facilitate maximising identified positive environmental effects of the Draft Plan.

Environmental mitigation measures embedded in early iterations the Draft Plan to prevent, reduce and fully offset potential significant negative environmental effects, and to maximise potential environmental benefits and co-benefits of the Draft Plan, are presented in Table 8-1.

Environmental mitigation measures defined in the CDP that mitigate significant negative environmental effects associated with the Draft Plan are presented in Table 8-2.



Additional text clarifying environmental protection related obligations and environmental enhancement opportunities has been attached to various previously defined policies/objectives in the Draft Plan. These text additions are itemised and presented in Table 8-3. This text has been shaped to ensure that environmental considerations are appropriately taken into account during Plan implementation.

All recommendations have been fully integrated into the Draft Plan, as necessary.

Due to the inter-relationship between various environmental components, environmental mitigation measures defined for one component can also serve to benefit other environmental components.

Table 8-1: Embedded Environmental Mitigation in the LAP

Policy / Objective References	Policy/Objective	Related Environmental Components
KGLAP1	It is Policy to promote a high standard of urban design throughout Kiltiernan Glenamuck in accordance with the relevant policies set out in the County Development Plan, Section 28 Guidelines and other relevant guidance documents including: The 'Compact Settlement Guidelines (2024), and the Design Manual for Urban Roads and Streets (2019). Development shall be design-led, prioritising place making and accord with the Urban Design and Placemaking Vision for the area as set out in section 2.4 and 2.5.	All
KGLAP5	It is Policy to support Uisce Éireann in the provision of adequate water and wastewater treatment infrastructure to serve the needs of the existing and future population of the Plan area and ensuring that such infrastructure is provided prior to, or in tandem with, new development.	PHH, MA, TR, W
KGLAP6	It is Policy to facilitate Uisce Éireann in ensuring that all wastewater generated is collected, treated and discharged after treatment in a safe and sustainable manner, having regard to the standards and requirements set out in EU and national legislation and guidance.	PHH, MA, TR, W, S, BFF
KGLAP7	It is Policy to facilitate compliance with the requirements of the EU Water Framework Directive and any relevant legislation. In this regard, the Council will facilitate compliance with the relevant objectives and measures set out in the ongoing 'River Basin Management Plan' (2022- 2028) and associated Programme of Measures, where relevant. Applications for development under the Plan must demonstrate that the proposal for development would not adversely affect a water body's ability to meet its objectives under the Water Framework Directive, individually as a result of the proposed development or cumulatively, in combination with other developments.	BFF, S, W
KGLAP8	It is Policy to ensure the protection of groundwater resources within the KGLAP area and associated habitats and species in accordance with the EU Groundwater Directive. All new planning applications within the LAP boundary shall have regard to the likely impacts the proposed development may have on groundwater resources.	W, S, BFF, PHH
KGLAP9	It is Policy to implement the main elements of the DLR GI strategy in relation to water management including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing the rate, volume, and improve the quality of surface water runoff. • Managing runoff at source through the use of infiltration systems. • Promoting local sustainable urban drainage systems (SuDS), 'Green Streets' and green roofs. • Enabling SuDS to be located in the public realm. 	W, S, BFF, MA, PHH
KGLAP10	It is Policy to ensure that Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) is applied to any development in the KGLAP area and that site specific solutions to surface water drainage systems are developed which meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive and associated River Basin Management Plan. SuDS measures may include green roofs, permeable paving, detention basins, infiltration systems etc.	PHH, MA, W, S, BFF



Policy / Objective References	Policy/Objective	Related Environmental Components
KGLAP11	It is Policy to ensure the implementation of the surface water legislation 'Environmental Objectives (Surface Waters) Regulations 2009' to ensure that development permitted would not have an unacceptable impact on water quality including surface waters, ground water, river corridors, estuarine waters, bathing waters, coastal and transitional waters. Development within the LAP area shall comply with the Policies and Objectives of the County Development Plan relating to protection of existing water and drainage infrastructure.	PHH, BFF, W, S, MA,
KGLAP12	It is policy to ensure that planning applications take into account any existing groundwater protection schemes and groundwater source protection zones and/or the likely impacts that the development may have on groundwater.	W, S, PHH, BFF
KGLAP13	It is policy to ensure the implementation of the EU Water Framework Directive and the EU Groundwater Directive to encourage protection of the groundwater resources and associated habitats and species in and around the LAP.	W, S, PHH, BFF
KGLAP14	It is Policy to manage flood risk in the KGLAP area in accordance with the requirements of The Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines for Planning Authorities, DECLG and OPW (2009) and Circular PL02/2014 (August 2014), and to require all proposed developments to carry out a Site-Specific Flood Risk Assessment that shall demonstrate compliance with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Planning System and Flood Risk Management, Guidelines for Planning Authorities (DEHLG/OPW, 2009), as may be revised and/or updated. • The prevailing Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan. • The SSFRA which shall pay particular emphasis to site specific mitigation measures and any necessary management measures per Appendix B4 of the above-mentioned 2009 National Guidelines. 	All
KGLAP 15	Proposed development in and adjacent to Flood Zone A and B will include for the management of flooding on site, and within the scope of the SSFRA. Use of the sequential approach should be presented in a Masterplan which should demonstrate that there is no highly vulnerable development within Flood Zones A or B. There should be no loss of floodplain storage for the 1% AEP event and the impact of any changes to ground levels and storage areas as part of flood management proposals should be assessed for the 0.1% AEP flood. As overland flow is the primary source of flood risk, it is important that conveyance routes through the site are maintained. The SSFRA will also need to demonstrate there is no impact in flood risk to third party lands.	PHH, MA, S, W, LU
KGLAP31	It is policy that all new residential developments within the KGLAP area shall accord with the mix requirements set out in Policy Objective PHP27: Housing Mix and Section 12.3.3.1of the County Development Plan (or any mix requirements in any subsequent County Development Plan). In this regard, all planning applications for residential development within the KGLAP area shall provide for a suitable mix of house types and sizes that meet the needs of a range of households and should incorporate larger flexible housing units that can be adapted to suit changing household needs. Residential developments shall be required to demonstrate how they both complement and enhance the existing residential mix, and contribute to a diversification of house type and size in the area.	PHH, MA
KGLAP42	It is a policy that all multi-unit residential schemes and commercial developments demonstrate at pre planning and application stage how biodiversity has informed the layout and overall site framework for development.	PHH, MA, BFF, S, W, L
KGLAP43	It is policy that at pre planning stage applicant are encouraged, where appropriate, to pilot the Biodiversity Net Gain Approach (BNG) for development.	BFF, S, W, L
KGLAP44	It is policy to acknowledge and respect areas of ecological importance, local topography, watercourses, hedgerows, woodlands, mature trees and views when providing open space and to ensure the protection of ecological linkages when providing open space within the Plan area.	BFF, S, W, L



Policy / Objective References	Policy/Objective	Related Environmental Components
KGLAP45	It is Policy to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve Protected Areas and other high-quality habitats and species thereby ensuring a rich and diverse environment within the Plan area. • Ensure biodiversity is factored into nature-based solutions when developing proposals within the KGLAP area. • Conserve and restore biodiversity in line with the key theme of the dlr County Biodiversity Action Plan 2021 – 2025. 	BFF, S, W, L
KGLAP47	It is policy to acknowledge the important protection role played by agricultural and high amenity lands both within and adjoining the plan lands. The agricultural and high amenity land use zoning objective provide for a transition area between the built-up area of Kiltiernan- Glenamuck and the more sensitive rural upland areas.	BFF, S, W, L
G11	It is an Objective to protect and maintain important hedgerows/tree lines, where appropriate, within the LAP lands (including those identified in the 'DLR Biodiversity Action Plan, 2021-2025' and the dlr Hedgerow review and evaluation (2021) and any hedgerows which form part of townland boundaries) and promote native hedgerow enhancement and planting.	BFF, S, W, L
G16	It is an objective that the design of lighting within the LAP area should seek to minimise light pollution and adverse effects on bat species.	BFF
G17	It is an objective that where development sites adjoin an ecologically sensitive area adequate buffer areas shall be provided. In accordance with the County Development Plan ecological and hedgerow assessment shall be carried out for such developments.	BFF, S, W, L
KGLAP48	It is Policy to ensure the protection of the historical character of Kiltiernan-Glenamuck and ensure that any future development / redevelopment is carried out in a manner sympathetic to its special character, thus ensuring that the distinct character and intrinsic heritage qualities of the Kiltiernan-Glenamuck area are recognised.	CH, L, PHH, MA
KGLAP 49	It is Policy to conserve, protect and enhance (as appropriate) the built heritage of Kiltiernan-Glenamuck including the Architectural Conservation Areas, Protected Structures and attendant grounds, in accordance with best conservation practice and Policy Objectives set out in the County Development Plan, 2022-2028.	CH, L, PHH, MA
KGLAP51	It is Policy to support the development of appropriate, architecturally significant development that has regard to Kiltiernan-Glenamuck's historical past character while contributing new and exciting elements to add to its visual landscape.	CH, L, PHH, MA
KGLAP53	It is Policy to manage the development of the Plan area in a manner that protects and conserves the Archaeological Heritage of the area and fully recognises its role in protecting this resource for future generations to enjoy.	CH, L, PHH



Table 8-2: Environmental Mitigation defined in the CDP

Policy / Objective Reference	Policy / Objective	Related Environmental Components
CS10	It is a Policy Objective to implement a programme for the preparation of Local Area Plans and to prioritise areas in accordance with the overarching strategic objectives of the Core Strategy including those areas which are experiencing and/or likely to experience large scale development or regeneration.	All
CS11	It is a Policy Objective to deliver 100% of all new homes, that pertain to Dublin City and Suburbs, within or contiguous to its geographic boundary. (Consistent with RPO 3.2 of the RSES)	MA, PHH
CA3	It is a Policy Objective that spatial and infrastructure planning are consistent with climate mitigation and adaptation objectives. When it is available, the Council will be informed by the work led by the Eastern and Midland Regional Assembly to develop a methodology for quantifying the GHG impacts of spatial planning policies, (QGasSP, an ESPON EU research programme) and the forthcoming Development Plan Guidelines or other national guidance as appropriate. The Council will quantify the GHG impacts for this County Development Plan when EMRA guidelines become available and also ensure the Development Plan is consistent with the approach to climate action recommended in any forthcoming revised Section 28 Development Plan Guidelines or other relevant guidelines and if necessary, vary the development plan (Consistent with NPO 54 of the NPF and RPO 3.6 of the RSES).	MA, PHH, AQN, CC
CA5	It is a Policy Objective to support high levels of energy conservation, energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy sources in existing and new buildings, including retro fitting of energy efficiency measures in the existing building stock.	MA, PHH, AQN, CC
CA13	It is a Policy Objective to encourage and support the development of solar energy infrastructure, including photo voltaic (PV) and solar thermal and seasonal storage facilities infrastructure in appropriate locations, as a renewable energy resource which can contribute to the transition to a low carbon climate resilient County. It is also a policy objective to support Ireland's renewable energy commitments by facilitating utility scale PV installations for the production of electricity provided they do not negatively impact upon the environmental quality, amenity or heritage of the area.	MA, PHH, AQN, CC
CA14	It is Policy Objective to support the use of efficient energy storage systems and infrastructure that supports energy efficiency and reusable energy system optimization, in accordance with proper planning and sustainable development when these are undertaken in an environmentally acceptable manner.	MA, PHH, AQN, CC
CA15	It is a Policy Objective to support the development of district heat networks and the utilisation of waste heat recovery in the County as a renewable or low energy resource which can contribute to the transition to a low carbon climate resilient County. The Planning Authority will support the development of a Council wide District Heat policy following on from the forthcoming National Policy Framework for District Heat. (Consistent with RPO 7.38 of the RSES).	MA, PHH, AQN, CC
PHP1	That increased delivery of housing throughout the County will be subject to the Strategic Policy Objective to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Align with the provisions of the National Planning Framework and the Eastern and Midlands Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy. • Accord with the Core Strategy set out in Chapter 2, the Housing Strategy and Housing Needs Demand Assessment for the County in Appendix 2 and/or the provisions of the future Regional Housing Need Demand Assessment. • Embed the concept of neighbourhood and community into the spatial planning of the County by supporting and creating neighbourhoods and ensuring that residential development is delivered in tandem with the appropriate commensurate enabling infrastructure, including access to sustainable neighbourhood infrastructure, sustainable modes of transport, quality open space and recreation, and employment opportunities. 	MA, PHH, LU, AQN, CC



Policy / Objective Reference	Policy / Objective	Related Environmental Components
PHP2	<p>It is a Policy Objective to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and improve existing sustainable neighbourhood infrastructure as appropriate. • Facilitate the provision of new sustainable neighbourhood infrastructure that is accessible and inclusive for a range of users consistent with RPO 9.13 and RPO 9.14 of the RSES. • Encourage the provision of multi-functional facilities, space and lands in the delivery and/or improvement of sustainable neighbourhood infrastructure. 	MA, PHH, LU, AQN, CC
PHP3	<p>It is a Policy Objective to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan for communities in accordance with the aims, objectives and principles of ‘Sustainable Residential Development in Urban Areas’ and the accompanying ‘Urban Design Manual – A Best Practice Guide’ and any amendment thereof. • Ensure that an appropriate level supporting neighbourhood infrastructure is provided or that lands are reserved for Sustainable Neighbourhood Infrastructure (SNI), in conjunction with, and as an integral component of, residential development in new residential communities as identified in the Core Strategy (see Figure 2.9, Chapter 2). • Identify, provide and/or improve (as appropriate) supporting sustainable neighbourhood infrastructure in tandem with residential development in renewal/redevelopment areas and existing residential neighbourhoods. • Create healthy and attractive places to live consistent with NPO 4 of the NPF and RPO 9.10 of the RSES. 	MA, PHH, LU, AQN, CC
PHP4	<p>It is a Policy Objective to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement a strategy for resident development based on a concept of sustainable urban villages. • Promote and facilitate the provision ‘10-minute’ neighbourhoods. 	MA, PHH, LU, AQN, CC
PHP20	It is a Policy Objective to ensure the residential amenity of existing homes in the Built-Up Area is protected where they are adjacent to proposed higher density and greater height infill developments.	MA, PHH
PHP24	It is a Policy Objective to protect the green belt areas and restrict residential development.	BFF, L, S, W, LU
PHP27	It is a Policy Objective to encourage the establishment of sustainable residential communities by ensuring that a wide variety of housing and apartment types, sizes and tenures is provided throughout the County in accordance with the provisions of the Housing Strategy and Housing Need Demand Assessment (HNDA) and any future Regional HNDA.	MA, PHH
PHP30	<p>It is a Policy Objective to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support housing options for older people and persons with disabilities/mental health issues consistent with NPO 30 in the NPF, RPO 9.1 and 9.12 of the RSES. • Support the provision of specific purpose built accommodation, including assist living units and lifetime housing, and adaptation of existing properties. • Promote ‘aging in place’ opportunities for ‘downsizing’ or ‘right sizing’ within their community. 	MA, PHH
PHP35	<p>It is a Policy Objective to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that all development is of high quality design with a focus on healthy placemaking consistent with NPO 4, 26 and 27 of the NPF, and RPO 6.1, 6.12, 9.10 and 9.11 of the RSES. • Promote the guidance principles set out the ‘Urban Design Manual – A Best Practice Guide’ (2009), and in the ‘Design Manual for Urban Roads and Streets’ (2013). • Ensure that development proposals are cognisant of the need for proper consideration of context, connectivity, inclusivity, variety, efficiency, distinctiveness, layout, public realm, adaptability, privacy and amenity, parking, wayfinding and detailed design. 	MA, PHH, TR
PHP36	It is a Policy Objective to promote and support the principles of universal design ensuring that all environments are inclusive and can be used to the fullest extent possible by all users regardless of age, ability or disability consistent with RPO 9.12 and 9.13 of the RSES.	MA, PHH, TR



Policy / Objective Reference	Policy / Objective	Related Environmental Components
PHP40	It is a Policy Objective to promote safer and more attractive streets and public realm for all road users throughout the County by proactively engaging with, and adhering to, the 'shared space' concept and guidance set out in the 'Design Manual for Urban Roads and Streets' (2013).	MA, PHH, TR
T1	It is a Policy Objective to actively support sustainable modes of transport and ensure that land use and zoning are aligned with the provision and development of high quality public transport systems. (Consistent with NSO 1, NPO 26 of the NPF, 64, RPO 4.40, 5.3, 8.1 and Guiding Principles on Integration of Land Use and Transport of the RSES)	MA, PHH, TR, AQN, CC
T2	It is a Policy Objective to prepare Local Transport Plans (Area Based Transport Assessments (ABTAs)) in tandem with the preparation of Local Area Plans (LAPs) and also prepare ABTAs for key strategic land banks within adopted LAPs, if required, subject to the availability of funding and in accordance with the NTA and TII Guidance Note on Area Based Transport Assessments 2018 or any subsequent updates thereof (Consistent with RPO 8.6).	MA, PHH
T12	It is a Policy Objective to maintain and expand the footway and pedestrian route network to provide for accessible, safe pedestrian routes within the County in accordance with best accessibility practice. (Consistent with NPO 27 and 64 of the NPF and RPO 5.3 of the RSES)	MA, PHH, TR, AQN, CC
T13	It is a Policy Objective to secure improvements to the County Cycle Network in accordance with the Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown Cycle Network Review whilst supporting the NTA on the development and implementation of the Greater Dublin Area Cycle Network Plan 2013 and subsequent revisions, subject to environmental assessment and route feasibility. (Consistent with RPO 5.2, 5.3 of the RSES).	MA, PHH, TR, AQN, CC
T21	It is a Policy Objective to liaise with the Park and Ride Office of the NTA to facilitate the provision of Park and Ride facilities, both short term and long term and to provide suitable electric charging structures and adequate cycle parking, in appropriate locations along strategic transport corridors, including Woodbrook and Carrickmines and other suitable sites to be identified with the NTA Park and Ride Office, subject to the outcome of environmental assessment and planning approval. (Consistent with RPO 8.14 of the RSES)	MA, PHH, TR, AQN, CC
T23	It is a Policy Objective, in conjunction and co-operation with other transport bodies and authorities such as the TII and the NTA, to secure improvements to the County road network – including improved pedestrian and cycle facilities, subject to the outcome of environmental assessment (SEA, EIA and AA), flood risk assessment and the planning process (RPO 8.10, RPO 8.16)	MA, PHH, TR, AQN, CC
T24	It is a Policy Objective to promote, facilitate and cooperate with relevant transport bodies, authorities and agencies to secure improvements to the County's Motorway and National road network to provide, protect and maintain for the safe and efficient movement of people and goods both	MA, PHH
T25	It is a Policy Objective that where projects for new roads, identified under Section 5.8, are not already provided for by existing plans/ programme or are not already permitted, that the feasibility of progressing these projects shall be examined, taking into account environmental sensitivities as identified in the SEA Environmental Report (including greenhouse gas emissions and other emissions to air) and the objectives of the Plan relating to sustainable mobility. A Corridor and Route Selection Process will be undertaken where appropriate, for relevant new road infrastructure in two stages: Stage 1 – Route Corridor Identification, Evaluation and Selection and Stage 2 – Route Identification, Evaluation and Selection. In implementing this Objective, the Council will comply with any national policy or guidelines issued relating to the assessment of greenhouse gas emissions and other emissions to air for new transport projects.	MA, PHH
T26	It is a Policy Objective to require Traffic and Transport Assessments and/or Road Safety Audits for major developments – in accordance with the TII's 'Traffic and Transport Assessment Guidelines' (2014) - to assess the traffic impacts on the surrounding road network and provide measures to mitigate any adverse impacts - all in accordance with best practice guidelines.	PHH, MA



Policy / Objective Reference	Policy / Objective	Related Environmental Components
T27	It is a Policy Objective to ensure that traffic noise levels are considered as part of new developments along major roads/rail lines in accordance with best practice guidelines.	PHH, TR, BFF, AQN
E20	It is a Policy Objective to support the transition to a low carbon economy.	All
GIB2	It is a Policy Objective to continue to protect, manage and plan to conserve, maintain or enhance the distinctive characteristics of the County's landscapes, townscapes and seascapes in accordance with the recommended strategies as originally outlined in the Landscape Character Assessment (2002 and since updated), in accordance with the 'Draft Guidelines for Landscape and Landscape Assessment' (2000) as issued by the Department of Environment and Local Government, in accordance with the European Landscape Convention (Florence Convention) and in accordance with 'A National Landscape Strategy for Ireland – 2015-2025'. The Council shall implement any relevant recommendations contained in the Department of Arts, Heritage, and the Gaeltacht's National Landscape Strategy for Ireland, 2015 - 2025.	L, CH, PHH, TR
GIB4	It is Policy Objective to conserve and enhance existing High Amenity Zones and to seek to manage these and other areas to absorb further recreational uses and activity without damaging their unique character	L, BFF, S, W, PHH, TR
GIB12	It is a Policy Objective to promote, protect and enhance sustainable and appropriate access to the natural heritage of the County, where practicable, in a balanced way while protecting the natural heritage of the County.	L, BFF, S, W, PHH, TR
GIB18	It is a Policy Objective to protect and conserve the environment including, in particular, the natural heritage of the County and to conserve and manage Nationally and Internationally important and EU designated sites - such as Special Protection Areas (SPAs), Special Areas of Conservations (SACs), proposed Natural Heritage Areas (pNHAs) and Ramsar sites (wetlands) - as well as non-designated areas of high nature conservation value known as locally important areas which also serve as 'Stepping Stones' for the purposes of Article 10 of the Habitats Directive.	BFF, W, S, L, CH
GIB19	It is a Policy Objective to ensure the protection of natural heritage and biodiversity, including European Sites that form part of the Natura 2000 network, in accordance with relevant EU Environmental Directives and applicable National Legislation, Policies, Plans and Guidelines.	BFF, W, S, L, CH
GIB21	It is a Policy Objective to protect and preserve areas designated as proposed Natural Heritage Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, and Special Protection Areas. It is Council policy to promote the maintenance and as appropriate, delivery of 'favourable' conservation status of habitats and species within these areas.	BFF, W, S, L, CH
GIB22	It is a Policy Objective to protect and promote the conservation of biodiversity in areas of natural heritage importance outside Designated Areas and to ensure that notable sites, habitats and features of biodiversity importance - including species protected under the Wildlife Acts 1976 and 2000, the Birds Directive 1979, the Habitats Directive 1992, Birds and Habitats Regulations 2011, Flora (Protection) Order, 2015, Annex I habitats, local important areas, wildlife corridors and rare species - are adequately protected. Ecological assessments will be carried out for all developments in areas that support, or have potential to support, features of biodiversity importance or rare and protected species and appropriate mitigation/ avoidance measures will be implemented. In implementing this policy, regard shall be had to the Ecological Network, including the forthcoming DLR Wildlife Corridor Plan, and the recommendations and objectives of the Green City Guidelines (2008) and 'Ecological Guidance Notes for Local Authorities and Developers' (Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown Version 2014).	BFF, W, S, L, CH
GIB23	It is a Policy Objective to protect the Ecological Network which will be integrated into the updated Green Infrastructure Strategy and will align with the DLR County Biodiversity Action Plan. Creating this network throughout the County will also improve the ecological coherence of the Natura 2000 network in accordance with Article 10 of the Habitats Directive. The network will also include non-designated sites.	BFF, W, S, L, PHH



Policy / Objective Reference	Policy / Objective	Related Environmental Components
GIB24	It is a Policy Objective to maintain and protect the natural character and ecological value of the river and stream corridors in the County and where possible to enhance existing channels and to encourage diversity of habitat and nature-based solutions that incorporate biodiversity features. It is also policy (subject to the sensitivity of the riverside habitat), to provide public access to riparian corridors, to promote improved passive recreational activities.	BFF, W, S, L
GIB25	It is a Policy Objective to retain and protect hedgerows in the County from development, which would impact adversely upon them. In addition, the Council will promote the protection of existing site boundary hedgerows and where feasible require the retention of these when considering a grant of planning permission for all developments. The Council will promote the County's hedgerows by increasing coverage, where possible, using locally native species and to develop an appropriate code of practice for road hedgerow maintenance. The Council will promote the protection of existing hedgerows when considering a grant of planning permission for all developments.	BFF, S, W, L
GIB28	It is a Policy Objective to prepare an 'Invasive Alien Species Action Plan' for the County which will include actions in relation to Invasive Alien Species (IAS) surveys, management and treatment and to also ensure that proposals for development do not lead to the spread or introduction of invasive species. If developments are proposed on sites where invasive species are or were previously present, the applicants will be required to submit a control and management program for the particular invasive species as part of the planning process and to comply with the provisions of the European Communities Birds and Habitats Regulations 2011 (S.I. 477/2011).	BFF
OSR3	It is a Policy Objective to continue to improve, plant and develop more intensive recreational and leisure facilities within parks and public open spaces insofar, as resources will permit, while ensuring that the development of appropriate complementary facilities does not detract from the overall amenity of the spaces.	PHH, TR
OSR4	It is a Policy Objective to promote public open space standards generally in accordance with overarching Government guidance documents 'Sustainable Residential Development in Urban Areas - Guidelines for Planning Authorities', (2009), the accompanying 'Urban Design Manual - A Best Practice Guide', and the 'Sustainable Urban Housing: Design Standards for new Apartments', (2020).	PHH, L, TR
E11	It is a Policy Objective to work with Irish Water:	MA, PHH, W
E13	It is a Policy Objective that all new developments in areas served by a public foul sewerage network connect to the public sewerage system, either directly or indirectly. It is a Policy Objective to promote the changeover from septic tanks to collection networks where this is feasible and to strongly discourage the provision of individual septic tanks and domestic wastewater treatment systems in order to minimise the risk of groundwater and surface water pollution. It is a Policy Objective to prohibit multiple dwelling units discharging to communal wastewater treatment systems.	MA, PHH, W, S, BFF
E14	It is a Policy Objective to require all development proposals to provide a separate foul and surface water drainage system – where practicable. (Consistent with RPO 10.12)	W, MA, PHH, BFF, S
E15	It is a Policy Objective: To ensure the delivery of the relevant policies and objectives of the River Basin Management Plan for Ireland 2018 – 2021 and any subsequent plan, including those relating to protection of water status, improvement of water status, prevention of deterioration and meeting objectives for designated protected sites.	W, S, PHH, BFF



Policy / Objective Reference	Policy / Objective	Related Environmental Components
	To support Irish Water in its implementation of Water Quality Management Plans for ground, surface, coastal and estuarine waters as part of the implementation of the EU Water Framework Directive. To support Irish Water in the development of Drinking Water Protection Plans.	
E16	It is a Policy Objective to ensure that all development proposals incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS).	MA, PHH, W, S
E17	It is a Policy Objective to require that all developments relating to water supply and wastewater treatment are subject to screening for Appropriate Assessment to ensure there are no likely significant effects on the integrity, defined by the structure and function, of any European sites and that the requirements of Article 6 of the EU Habitats Directive are met. (Consistent with RPO 10.7 of the RSES).	MA, PHH, BFF, S, W
E18	It is a Policy Objective to ensure the protection of the groundwater resources in and around the County and associated habitats and species in accordance with the Groundwater Directive 2006/118/EC and the European Communities Environmental Objectives (Groundwater) Regulations, 2010. In this regard, the Council will support the implementation of Irish Water's Water Safety Plans to protect sources of public water supply and their contributing catchment.	MA, PHH, W, S, BFF
E19	It is a Policy Objective to ensure that all new development proposals include a Drainage Impact Assessment that meets the requirements of the Council's Development Management Thresholds Information Document (see Appendix 3) and the Stormwater Management Policy (See Appendix 7.1).	MA, PHH, W, S
E110	It is a Policy Objective to work alongside Irish Water to minimise the number and frequency of storm overflows of sewage to watercourses and to establish, in co-operation with the adjoining Local Authorities and Irish Water, a consistent approach to the design, improvement and management of these intermittent discharges to ensure that the needs of the Region's receiving waters are met in a cost effective manner.	MA, PHH, W, S, BFF
E114	It is a Policy Objective: To implement the provisions of national and EU Directives on air and noise pollution and other relevant legislative requirements in conjunction with other agencies as appropriate. (Consistent with RPO 10.10 of the RSES) To maintain and manage a Dublin County ambient air quality monitoring network in conjunction with the EPA and TII and to make available to the public the resulting air quality measurements via the EPA website www.epa.ie/air/quality . To support the implementation of objectives of the 'Dublin Agglomeration Environmental Noise Action Plan 2018-2023'.	PHH, BFF, AQN
E115	It is a Policy Objective to ensure that the design of external lighting schemes minimise the incidence of light spillage or pollution in the immediate surrounding environment and has due regard to the residential amenity of surrounding areas.	PHH, BFF
E116	It is a Policy Objective to implement the provisions of water pollution abatement measures in accordance with national and EU Directives and other legislative requirements in conjunction with other agencies as appropriate.	W, S, PHH, BFF
E118	It is a Policy Objective to encourage the provision of energy facilities in association with the appropriate service providers and in accordance with 'Government Policy Statement on the Strategic Importance of Transmission and Other Energy Infrastructure' (2012). In addition, the Council will facilitate, subject to the proper planning and sustainable development of the area, the expansion of the services and infrastructure of existing service providers, notably Bord Gáis, Eirgrid, the Electricity Supply Board (ESB), other strategic electricity infrastructure	MA, PHH



Policy / Objective Reference	Policy / Objective	Related Environmental Components
	developers and statutory undertakers, in order to ensure satisfactory levels of supply and to minimise constraints for development	
EI19	It is a Policy Objective to seek the undergrounding of all electricity, telephone and television cables wherever possible, in the interests of visual amenity and public health.	L, S
HER1	It is a Policy Objective to protect archaeological sites, National Monuments (and their settings), which have been identified in the Record of Monuments and Places and, where feasible, appropriate and applicable to promote access to and signposting of such sites and monuments.	CH
HER8	It is a Policy Objective to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Protect structures included on the RPS from any works that would negatively impact their special character and appearance. ii. Ensure that any development proposals to Protected Structures, their curtilage and setting shall have regard to the 'Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities' published by the Department of the Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht. iii. Ensure that all works are carried out under supervision of a qualified professional with specialised conservation expertise. iv. Ensure that any development, modification, alteration, or extension affecting a Protected Structure and/or its setting is sensitively sited and designed, and is appropriate in terms of the proposed scale, mass, height, density, layout, and materials. v. Ensure that the form and structural integrity of the Protected Structure is retained in any redevelopment and that the relationship between the Protected Structure and any complex of adjoining buildings, designed landscape features, or views and vistas from within the grounds of the structure are respected. vi. Respect the special interest of the interior, including its plan form, hierarchy of spaces, architectural detail, fixtures and fittings and materials. vii. Ensure that new and adapted uses are compatible with the character and special interest of the Protected Structure. viii. Protect the curtilage of protected structures and to refuse planning permission for inappropriate development within the curtilage and attendant grounds that would adversely impact on the special character of the Protected Structure. ix. Protect and retain important elements of built heritage including historic gardens, stone walls, entrance gates and piers and any other associated curtilage features. x. Ensure historic landscapes and gardens associated with Protected Structures are protected from inappropriate development (consistent with NPO 17 of the NPF and RPO 9.30 of the RSES). 	CH, L
HER13	It is a Policy Objective to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Protect the character and special interest of an area which has been designated as an Architectural Conservation Area (ACA). Please refer to Appendix 4 for a full list of ACAs. ii. Ensure that all development proposals within an ACA be appropriate to the character of the area having regard to the Character Appraisals for each area. iii. Ensure that any new development or alteration of a building within an ACA or immediately adjoining an ACA is appropriate in terms of the proposed design, including scale, height, mass, density, building lines and materials. iv. Seek a high quality, sensitive design for any new development(s) that are complementary and/or sympathetic to their context and scale whilst simultaneously encouraging contemporary design which is in harmony with the area. Direction can also be taken from using traditional forms that are then expressed in a contemporary manner rather than a replica of a historic building style. 	CH, MA, L, PHH, TR



Policy / Objective Reference	Policy / Objective	Related Environmental Components
	v. Ensure street furniture is kept to a minimum, is of good design and any redundant street furniture removed. vi. Seek the retention of all features that contribute to the character of an ACA including boundary walls, railings, soft landscaping, traditional paving and street furniture.	
HER15	It is a Policy Objective to: i. Ensure that all original and traditional shopfronts which contribute positively to the appearance and character of a streetscape within an ACA are retained and restored. ii. Ensure that new shopfronts are well designed, through the sympathetic use of scale, proportion and materials (Refer also to Chapter 12, Section 12.6.8).	CH, MA, L, PHH, TR
HER16	It is a Policy Objective to: i. Retain or sensitively reintegrate any surviving items of historic street furniture and finishes such as granite kerbing and paving that contribute to the character of an ACA. ii. Ensure that works to the public realm - such as the provision of traffic control measures, street furniture, materials and finishes - have regard to the distinctive character of the area. iii. Ensure that appropriate materials be used to carry out any repairs to the historic fabric.	CH, MA, L, PHH, TR
HER21	It is a Policy Objective to: i. Encourage the appropriate development of exemplar nineteenth and twentieth century buildings, and estates to ensure their character is not compromised. ii. Encourage the retention and reinstatement of features that contribute to the character of exemplar nineteenth and twentieth century buildings, and estates such as roofscapes, boundary treatments and other features considered worthy of retention. iii. Ensure the design of developments on lands located immediately adjacent to such groupings of buildings addresses the visual impact on any established setting.	CH, MA, L, PHH, TR
HER22	It is a Policy Objective to: i. Preserve the retention of historic items of street furniture where these contribute to the character of the area, including items of a vernacular or local significance. ii. Promote high standards for design, materials and workmanship in public realm improvements within areas of historic character.	CH, MA, L, PHH, TR

Table 8-3: Amendments to Pre-existing Plan Policies/Objectives

Policy / Objective Reference	Policy/Objective	Amendment	Related Environmental Components
SDF6-1	It is an Objective that a Masterplan for the entire site shall be prepared and accompany all planning applications for significant development on the site. The Masterplan shall accord with the Objectives set out in this Site Development Framework accompanied by a 'Consistency Statement' detailing how each of the Guiding Principles and objectives in this SDF will be delivered. The Masterplan shall include details of how development and infrastructure will be phased including the provision of different uses and services that will serve an emerging community.	It is an Objective that a Masterplan for the entire site shall be prepared and accompany all planning applications for significant development on the site. The Masterplan shall accord with the Guiding Principles and Objectives set out in this Site Development Framework accompanied by a 'Consistency Statement' detailing how each of the Guiding Principles and objectives in this SDF will be delivered. The Masterplan shall include details of how development and infrastructure will be phased including the provision of different uses and services that will serve an emerging community.	All



Policy / Objective Reference	Policy/Objective	Amendment	Related Environmental Components
		It must also be informed and guided by all relevant environmental considerations, including the need to manage and mitigate (where necessary) the potential effects development in this area may have on sensitive environmental receptors.	
SDF6-8	<p>Require a street planting strategy with suitable trees and planting along Enniskerry Road.</p> <p>Provide a green pedestrian/cycle link from Enniskerry Road across to the central green area and beyond. Development shall be designed to ensure passive surveillance of this link. Along this route as many of the key landscape features as possible must be retained and celebrated in order to respect and enhance the uniqueness of the place. Wherever possible, stands of trees should be retained and strengthened. The potential for these spaces to assist wildlife movement, a wide range of walking and cycling circuits and for providing open and play spaces should be explored.</p> <p>Ensure protection and retention of the double tree line/hedgerow which runs north-south and east-west across the lands.</p>	<p>Require a street planting strategy with suitable native trees and planting along Enniskerry Road.</p> <p>Provide a green pedestrian/cycle link from Enniskerry Road across to the central green area and beyond. Development shall be designed to ensure passive surveillance of this link. Along this route as many of the key landscape features as possible must be retained and celebrated in order to respect and enhance the uniqueness of the place. Wherever possible, stands of trees should be retained and strengthened. The potential for these spaces to assist wildlife movement, a wide range of walking and cycling circuits and for providing open and play spaces should be explored.</p> <p>Ensure protection and retention of the double tree line/hedgerow which runs north-south and east-west across the lands.</p>	BFF
KGLAP 39	It is Policy to provide attractive, high-quality inclusive and connected walking and cycling networks with direct routes to local destinations and public transport hubs.	It is Policy to provide attractive, high-quality inclusive and connected walking and cycling networks with direct routes to local destinations and public transport hubs and to ensure that such networks do not result in habitat fragmentation and reduced ecological connectivity.	BFF, L, S, W
GI3	<p>It is an Objective to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allow the relevant wildlife corridor – Fernhill to Brides Glen corridor and Brides Glen corridor - as set out in the dlr County Biodiversity Action Plan 2021 - 2025 to inform decision making within the DLAP area. Identify opportunities to enhance and restore the Fernhill to Brides Glen corridor and Brides Glen corridor within the LAP lands. 	<p>It is an Objective to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allow the relevant wildlife corridor – Fernhill to Brides Glen corridor and Brides Glen corridor - as set out in the dlr County Biodiversity Action Plan 2021 - 2025 to inform decision making within the DLAP area. Identify opportunities to enhance and restore the Fernhill to Brides Glen corridor and Brides Glen corridor within the LAP lands using best practice under the supervision of suitably competent professional as deemed appropriate by the Planning Authority. 	BFF



Policy / Objective Reference	Policy/Objective	Amendment	Related Environmental Components
GI4	It is an Objective to support the development and implementation of re-wilding projects on appropriate sites within the LAP and to promote the use of these sites for the enhancement and preservation of Biodiversity.	It is an Objective to support the development and implementation of re-wilding projects, using best practice under the supervision of suitably competent professional as deemed appropriate by the Planning Authority , on appropriate sites within the LAP and to promote the use of these sites for the enhancement and preservation of Biodiversity.	BFF
GI5	It is an objective to support the community led sustainable recreation and rewilding project on lands to the north and northwest of Chapel Hill.	It is an objective to support the community led sustainable recreation and rewilding project on lands to the north and northwest of Chapel Hill promoting best practice and the use of native species.	BFF
OS2	It is an objective to develop sustainable and active travel connections to existing and planned open space and recreational facilities that whilst falling outside the KGLAP area can play a role in serving the current and future population including future Jamestown Park, Samuel Beckett Centre, Stepside sports facility –at the 8-acre field, Ticknick Park and Fernhill Park.	It is an objective to develop sustainable and active travel connections to existing and planned open space and recreational facilities that whilst falling outside the KGLAP area can play a role in serving the current and future population including future Jamestown Park, Samuel Beckett Centre, Stepside sports facility –at the 8-acre field, Ticknick Park and Fernhill Park. The potential for habitat fragmentation as a result of the development of linear connection routes and the need to ensure ecological connectivity within and surrounding the Plan area shall be taken into consideration in the development of any connections.	BFF, L, S, W, LU
KGLAP51	It is Policy to support appropriate development that has regard to Kiltiernan-Glenamuck’s historical past character while contributing new elements to add to its visual landscape.	It is Policy to support appropriate development that has regard to Kiltiernan-Glenamuck’s historical past character while contributing new built form adding to its visual amenity.	CH, L, MA

8.3 Conclusion

The reasonable alternatives evaluation presented in Section 6 has resulted in the development of a Draft Plan that achieves the best environmental outcomes in comparison to other reasonable alternatives considered.

Environmental protection related policies/objectives defined in the CDP, which apply to the Plan area, will mitigate the wide range of potential negative effects associated with the Draft Plan.

The adoption of the environmental mitigation measures integrated into the Draft Plan will also serve to prevent, reduce and fully offset potential negative environmental effects due to the implementation of the Draft Plan.

No further mitigation measures are required for the Draft Plan.



9. POST DRAFT PLAN CONSULTATION AMENDMENTS

This document is in draft version. It is being placed on public display alongside the Draft Plan. It will be finalised subsequent to public and stakeholder consultation, having regard to the consultation submissions made during the SEA consultation period, recommendations made in the Chief Executive's Report on consultation submissions, and the resulting amendments made to the original draft version of the Plan.

The Draft Plan amendments arising after the consultation process will be screened for SEA and AA and subject to full SEA and AA as necessary.

An SEA Statement will then be prepared on how the SEA process shaped the content of the final Plan.



10. MONITORING MEASURES

The SEA Directive requires that the environmental effects of the implementation of a plan are monitored in order *'to identify at an early stage unforeseen effects, and to be able to undertake appropriate remedial action.'*

A series of indicators and targets were established for identified SEOs to enable ongoing monitoring and measurement of LAP implementation performance, the environmental effects of the implementation of the LAP and the efficacy of environmental mitigation measures. Such monitoring will be carried out regularly to support plan implementation.

SEO indicators are simple and effective quantifiable indicators used to measure the environmental effects of implementing the LAP and the progress of SEO objectives and targets. SEO targets set focused, measurable aims and thresholds that the LAP can support the achievement of.

DLR are responsible for the development and implementation of the SEA monitoring programme for this Plan. An LAP SEA Monitoring Programme has been developed. It has been designed to ensure it appropriately aligns with the SEA Monitoring Programme for the DLR CDP, given the position of the LAP in the land use planning hierarchy beneath the CDP. This consistency across the hierarchy of land use plans will improve the efficiency and effectiveness of future monitoring. Periodic SEA Monitoring Reports will be prepared to document the environmental performance of the Plan relative to SEOs, targets and indicators. These reports shall be made available for public inspection.

Where monitoring identifies that the implementation of the Plan is having a significant negative environmental effect, an in-depth review of the Plan should take place and the Plan should be updated in a manner that satisfactorily mitigates these environmental effects (i.e., through the adoption of additional environmental mitigation measures). Similarly, where monitoring indicates that potential positive environmental effects associated with Plan implementation are not being adequately realised, the Plan should be reviewed and updated in a manner that supports the realisation of all potential positive environmental effects, having regard to the overall vision and high-level objectives of the Plan.

It is recommended that LAP monitoring and review is undertaken in parallel with CDP monitoring and review processes for efficiency and given that similar data sets will be used to measure the progress of each plan.

The SEA Monitoring Programme established for the Draft LAP is contained in Table 10-1. This monitoring programme has been developed in accordance with EPA guidelines entitled 'Guidance on SEA Statements and Monitoring' (2020). The monitoring programme includes detail on the indicators, targets and data sources used to monitor and measure progress.

A stand-alone monitoring report on the significant environmental effects of the implementation of the Plan will be prepared in advance of the plan review process. The Council is responsible for the ongoing review of indicators and targets, collating existing relevant monitored data, the preparation of monitoring evaluation reports, the publication of these reports and, if necessary, the carrying out of remedial action.



Table 10-1: SEA Monitoring Programme

Formal/Environmental Component	SEO Code	Strategic Environmental Objective	Indicators	Targets	Data Sources
Population and Human Health	PHH1	Avoid or minimise impacts to population and human health.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of spatial concentrations of health problems arising from environmental factors as a result of implementing the Plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No spatial concentrations of health problems arising from environmental factors as a result of implementing the Plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultation with the Health Service Executive (HSE)/Health Atlas Ireland and the EPA.
	PHH2	Promote economic activity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of policies/objectives protective and supportive of economic development. Compliance of projects with policies/objectives protective and supportive of economic development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full implementation of policies/objectives protective and supportive of economic development. No contravention of policies/objectives protective and supportive of economic development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal monitoring of Plan implementation. Internal monitoring of project compliance with Plan policies/objectives protective and supportive of economic development. Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of grants of permission.
	PHH3	Ensure supporting infrastructure and services are developed in the area in a manner commensurate with population growth.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of policies/objectives supportive of infrastructural development. Compliance of projects with policies/objectives supportive of infrastructural development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full implementation of policies/objectives supportive of infrastructural development. No contravention of policies/objectives supportive of infrastructural development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal monitoring of Plan implementation. Internal monitoring of project compliance with Plan policies/objectives supportive of infrastructural development. Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of grants of permission.



FormarEnvironmental Component	SEO Code	Strategic Environmental Objective	Indicators	Targets	Data Sources
Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna	B1	Ensure supported development is in alignment with biodiversity protection, restoration, and rehabilitation goals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance of development supported by the plan with actions providing for the protection and enhancement of biodiversity and flora and fauna defined in the County's Biodiversity Action Plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No contravention of actions providing for the protection and enhancement of Biodiversity and flora and fauna defined in the County's Biodiversity Action Plan. Planning consent for development proposals supported by the plan only to be granted where development complies with relevant policy and actions supporting biodiversity protection and enhancement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal monitoring of compliance with the County's Biodiversity Action Plans aims and actions. Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of grants of permission.
	B2	Ensure compliance with Habitats and Birds Directives with regard to protection of European Sites and Annexed habitats and species.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation status of habitats and species as assessed under Article 17 of the Habitats Directive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintenance of favourable conservation status for all habitats and species protected under National and International legislation to be unaffected by implementation of the Plan⁶⁴. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of grants of permission. Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage report on the implementation of the measures contained in the Habitats Directive - as required by Article 17 of the Directive (every 6 years). Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage National Monitoring Report for the Birds Directive under Article 12 (every 3 years). Consultation with the NPWS. Review of NPWS publications regarding the status of designated sites.

⁶⁴ Except as provided for in Article 6(4) of the Habitats Directive, viz. There must be:

- no alternative solution available;
- imperative reasons of overriding public interest for the plan to proceed; and
- adequate compensatory measures in place.



FormarEnvironmental Component	SEO Code	Strategic Environmental Objective	Indicators	Targets	Data Sources
	B3	Support Article 10 of the Habitats Directive with regard to the management of features of the landscape which - by virtue of their linear and continuous structure or their function as stepping stones (designated or not) - are of major importance for wild fauna and flora and essential for the migration, dispersal, and genetic exchange of wild species.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of developments that result in loss of functional ecological connectivity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No significant ecological networks or parts thereof which provide functional connectivity to be lost without remediation resulting from development provided for by the Plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of grants of permission.
	B4	To avoid or minimise significant impacts on semi-natural habitats, species, environmental features, or other sustaining resources in designated national sites, non-designated locally important sites, and sites proposed for designation; and to comply with the Wildlife Acts 1976-2012 with regard to listed species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of significant impacts on semi-natural habitats, species, environmental features, or other sustaining resources in designated national sites, non-designated locally important sites, sites proposed for designation, resulting from development provided for by the Plan. Number of non-compliances of the Wildlife Act (as amended) with regard to listed species. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid significant impacts on relevant habitats, species, environmental features or other sustaining resources in designated sites including resulting from development provided for by the Plan. No non-compliances with the Wildlife Act (as amended) with regard to listed species. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of grants of permission. Review of NPWS publications regarding the status of designated sites.



FormarEnvironmental Component	SEO Code	Strategic Environmental Objective	Indicators	Targets	Data Sources
Landscape & Visual Amenity	B5	Aim for no net contribution to biodiversity losses or deterioration in response to the biodiversity emergency.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance of development with actions providing for the protection and enhancement of Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna defined in the County Biodiversity Action Plan. No. of developments consented that have significant biodiversity protection/enhancement proposals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No contravention of actions providing for the protection and enhancement of Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna defined in the County Biodiversity Action Plan. Consent for development proposals supported by the Plan only to be granted where development complies with actions providing for the protection and enhancement of Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna defined in the County Biodiversity Action Plans. Increase number of developments consented that have significant Biodiversity protection/enhancement proposals. Increase quantum of improved biodiversity areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal monitoring of compliance with County Biodiversity Action Plans aims and actions Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of grants of permission.
	L1	Avoid or minimise impacts on statutory landscape designations defined in the CDP.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statutory landscape designations defined in the DLR CDP 2022-2028 (and any review thereof). Number of developments consented that result in avoidable adverse impacts on statutory landscape designations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All action and development proposals supported by the plan must comply with policies/objectives relating to the protection of statutory landscape designations defined in the CDP. No development supported by the plan should have an adverse impact on statutory landscape designations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal monitoring of compliance with CDP Policy Objectives. Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of grants of permission. Review of future iterations of the Landscape Character Assessment.
	L2	Avoid or minimise adverse visual effects on residential receptors or other sensitive visual receptors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of consented developments that result in significant adverse visual effects. Accordance with CDP Development Management Standards, including visual, scale, massing and height criteria, as appropriate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No consented development to result in significant adverse visual effects. All development to accord with CDP Development Management Standards, including visual, scale, massing and height criteria, as appropriate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of grants of permission.



FormarEnvironmental Component	SEO Code	Strategic Environmental Objective	Indicators	Targets	Data Sources
	L3	Protect and enhance landscape character.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statutory landscape designations defined in the DLR CDP 2022-2028 (and any review thereof). Number of developments consented that result in avoidable adverse impacts on statutory landscape designations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All action and development proposals supported by the plan must comply with policies/objectives relating to the protection of statutory landscape designations defined in the CDP. No development supported by the plan should have an adverse impact on statutory landscape designations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal monitoring of compliance with CDP Policy Objectives. Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of grants of permission. Review of future iterations of the Landscape Character Assessment.
	L4	Protect, as appropriate, create and improve streetscape character.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance with streetscape, visual amenity and heritage related policies/objectives defined in the CDP and the DLR County Heritage Plan 2021-2025. Compliance with law governing protected structures set out in the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended) and the Historic and Archaeological Heritage and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 2023. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No non-compliance with streetscape, visual amenity and heritage related policies/objectives defined in the CDP and the DLR County Heritage Plan. No non-compliances with law governing protected structures set out in the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended) and the Historic and Archaeological Heritage and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 2023. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal monitoring of compliance with CDP Policy Objectives. Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of grants of permission.

CLIENT:

Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council

PROJECT NAME:

Kiltiernan-Glenamuck Local Area Plan 2025

SECTION:

Draft Strategic Environmental Assessment Environmental Report



Formal Environmental Component	SEO Code	Strategic Environmental Objective	Indicators	Targets	Data Sources
Cultural Heritage - Archaeological & Architectural	CH1	Avoid impacts upon archaeological heritage (including entries to the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP)), architectural heritage (including entries to the Record of Protected Structures (RPS) and National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAHs)), industrial heritage and ACAs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of features contained in the RMP, RPS, or NIAH or ACAs protected from adverse effects due to action and development occurring as a result of the implementation of this plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No features contained in the RMP, the RMP, RPS, or NIAH, or ACAs to be significantly adversely affected as a result of the implementation of this plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of grants of permission. Consultation with DHLGH. Consultation with the National Monuments Service.
	S1	Avoid or minimise effects on mineral resources or soils.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of instances of significant adverse impacts on mineral resources or soils occurring, including the pollution, loss or degradation of mineral resources or soils, as a result of actions and development supported by the Plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No instances of significant adverse impacts on mineral resources or soils occurring as a result of actions and development supported by the plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of grants of permission.
	S2	Ensure appropriate management of all soil and excavation material. Promote sustainable material reuse wherever appropriate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of developments consented that have sustainable excavation material reuse proposals. Number of instances contaminated soil is inappropriately managed or disposed of. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All new developments consented to have written statement for management of all soil and excavation material, where necessary. Increase number of developments consented that have sustainable excavation material reuse proposals. No instances of contaminated soil being inappropriately managed or disposed of. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of grants of permission.



FormarEnvironmental Component	SEO Code	Strategic Environmental Objective	Indicators	Targets	Data Sources
	S3	Re-use of brownfield lands, where appropriate, together with the appropriate and sustainable development of greenfield lands.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quantum of brownfield lands re-used in the plan area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All brownfield sites (suitable for re-use in accordance with proper planning and sustainable development principles) in the Plan Area appropriately re-used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal monitoring of brownfield site re-use.
Land Use	LU1	Avoid or minimise effects on existing land use.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of instances of significant adverse impacts on existing land use as a result of the implementation of this Plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No instances of significant adverse impacts on existing land use as a result of the implementation of this Plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of grants of permission.
	LU2	Compliance with existing land use policy in the CDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of instances of significant adverse impacts on existing land use as a result of the implementation of this Plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No instances of significant adverse impacts on existing land use as a result of the implementation of this Plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of grants of permission.
Air Quality and Noise	AQN1	Increase the number of people travelling to work or school via sustainable modes of travel, including public transport, walking and cycling.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of journeys made by private fossil fuel-based car compared to previous National Travel Survey levels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decrease in proportion of journeys made by private fossil fuel-based car compared to previous National Travel Survey levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSO Population data - Commuting in Ireland.
	AQN2	Avoid or minimise effects on local air quality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of developments consented that result in avoidable adverse air quality impacts on sensitive receptors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No development supported by the Plan should have a significant adverse air quality impact on sensitive receptors. Improvement in Air Quality trends, particularly in relation to transport related emissions of NOx and particulate matter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of grants of permission. Consultation with the EPA.



FormarEnvironmental Component	SEO Code	Strategic Environmental Objective	Indicators	Targets	Data Sources
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NOx, SOx, PM10 and PM2.5 as part of Ambient Air Quality Monitoring 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of EPA Air Quality Monitoring undertaken in the plan area. Review of EPA annual 'Air Quality in Ireland' Report. Consultations with Department of Transport and Department of Environment, Climate and Communications
	AQN3	Avoid or minimise adverse noise impacts on existing or proposed sensitive receptors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of sensitive receptors exposed to noise nuisance. Alignment with Dublin Agglomeration Noise Action Plan 2024-2028 Noise Action Plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No sensitive receptors exposed to nuisance noise in the plan area. Alignment with the Dublin Agglomeration Noise Action Plan 2024-2028. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of grants of permission. Monitoring of internal noise complaint investigations undertaken. Consultation with the EPA.
Water	W1	Maintain and/or improve, the quality and status of surface water bodies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Classification of Overall Status of surface water bodies as reported by the EPA Water Monitoring Programme for the Water Framework Directive (WFD). Programme for the WFD. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not to cause deterioration in the status of any water or affect the ability of any water to achieve 'good status.' 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of grants of permission. Data issued under the WFD Monitoring Programme for Ireland.
	W2	Maintain and/or improve, the chemical and quantitative status of groundwaters.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Status of groundwater bodies as reported by the EPA National Groundwater Monitoring Programme for the WFD. Groundwater Quality Standards and Threshold Values under Directive 2006/118/EC and transposing national legislation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No deterioration in the status of groundwater quality, having appropriate regard to Groundwater Quality Standards and Threshold Values defined under Directive 2006/118/EC and transposing national legislation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of grants of permission. Data issued under the WFD Monitoring Programme



FormarEnvironment Component	SEO Code	Strategic Environmental Objective	Indicators	Targets	Data Sources
Material Assets	W3	Prevent impact upon the WFD status of surface waters and groundwater in line with the requirements of the WFD.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of instances of significant adverse impact on surface water or groundwater bodies resulting in a reduction in water quality or the ability of a water body to achieve 'good' water quality status. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No instances of significant adverse impact on surface water or groundwater bodies resulting in a reduction in water quality or the ability of a water body to achieve 'good' water quality status. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of grants of permission. Data issued under the WFD Monitoring Programme Consultation with the EPA.
	W4	Comply as appropriate with the provisions of the Flood Risk Management Guidelines.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of incompatible developments granted permission on lands which pose - or are likely to pose in the future - a significant flood risk. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimise developments granted permission on lands which pose - or are likely to pose in the future - a significant flood risk in compliance with The Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines for Planning Authorities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of grants of permission.
	W5	Promote sustainable drainage practices to improve water quality and flow.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of developments consented that have sustainable drainage proposals, including NBS proposals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase number of developments consented that have sustainable drainage system proposals, including NBS proposals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of grants of permission.
	W6	Prevent impact upon drinking water quality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of non-compliances with Drinking Water Quality Standards defined in the European Union (Drinking Water) Regulations 2023. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No non-compliances with Drinking Water Quality Standards defined in the European Union (Drinking Water) Regulations 2023. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EPA Drinking Water Quality Reports. Review of environmental quality data detailed in the EPA Maps Application. Review of EPA Remedial Action List.
	MAI1	Avoid or minimise effects on built/amenity assets and infrastructure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of incompatible developments (supported by the plan) adversely affecting built/amenity assets and infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No incompatible development (supported by the plan) adversely affecting built/amenity assets and infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of grants of permission.



FormarEnvironmental Component	SEO Code	Strategic Environmental Objective	Indicators	Targets	Data Sources
	MAI2	Avoid or minimise effects upon existing and (where known) planned infrastructure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of incompatible developments (supported by the plan) adversely affecting existing or planned infrastructure, including water supply, wastewater management, energy and transport infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No incompatible development (supported by the plan) adversely affecting existing or planned material assets infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of grants of permission. Consultation with Uisce Eireann, Gas Networks Ireland, ESB Networks and Transport Infrastructure Ireland.
	MAI3	Promote sustainable transportation and deliver enhanced traffic and transport conditions, where possible.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decrease in proportion of journeys made by private fossil fuel-based car compared to previous National Travel Survey levels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decrease in proportion of journeys made by private fossil fuel-based car compared to previous National Travel Survey levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSO Population data - Commuting in Ireland.
	MAI4	Promote sustainable waste management and the circular economy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of developments consented that have sustainable material reuse proposals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All new developments requiring construction and/or demolition to have Resource and Waste Management Plans prepared for them in accordance with EPA's Best Practice Guidelines for the preparation of resource & waste management plans for construction & demolition projects. Increase number of developments consented that have sustainable reuse proposals for material generated during construction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of grants of permission.



FormarEnvironmental Component	SEO Code	Strategic Environmental Objective	Indicators	Targets	Data Sources
	MA15	Promote sustainable water use and drainage management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance with Sustainable Urban Drainage System (SuDS) related development management standards defined in the CDP. Number of new developments consented connected to appropriate wastewater management and treatment networks. Facilitate, as appropriate, Uisce Éireann in developing water and wastewater infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All development (supported by the plan) must comply with SuDS related development management standards defined in the CDP. All new developments consented connected to appropriate wastewater management and treatment systems/networks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of grants of permission. Consultation with Uisce Éireann
Tourism and Recreation	TR1	Avoid or minimise effects upon tourism and recreation amenities, and enhance tourism and recreation, where possible.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of developments consented that have likely significant adverse impacts on tourism and recreation amenity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No developments consented that have likely significant adverse impacts on tourism and recreation amenity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of grants of permission.
Climate Change	CF1	Support in the achievement of the 2030 target of a 51% reduction in carbon emissions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivery of climate action related policies and objectives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Successful delivery of climate action related policies and objectives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of grants of permission Monitoring of the effects of the Local Authority Climate Action Plan, including GHG emissions levels. Consultation with DECC and CARO.



FormarEnvironmental Component	SEO Code	Strategic Environmental Objective	Indicators	Targets	Data Sources
	CF2	Actively support the delivery of all national climate policy as appropriate to the Plan area with the prioritisation and acceleration of evidence-based measures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivery of climate action related policies and objectives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Successful delivery of climate action related policies and objectives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of grants of permission Monitoring of the effects of the Local Authority Climate Action Plan, including GHG emissions levels. Consultation with DECC and CARO.
	CF3	Assist in the delivery of the climate neutrality objective at local area level.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivery of climate action related policies and objectives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Successful delivery of climate action related policies and objectives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of grants of permission Monitoring of the effects of the Local Authority Climate Action Plan, including GHG emissions levels. Consultation with DECC and CARO.
	CF4	Promote the carrying out of climate resilient development:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of developments consented that are subject to unacceptable climate risks. Number of developments consented that have included climate change allowances in drainage proposals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No developments consented that are subject to unacceptable climate risks All developments with drainage proposals to include climate change allowances in drainage proposals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of grants of permission.
	CF5	Promote low carbon and net zero development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adherence to the Near Zero Building Standards. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All new buildings shall be developed in accordance with the Near Zero Building Standards. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of grants of permission.



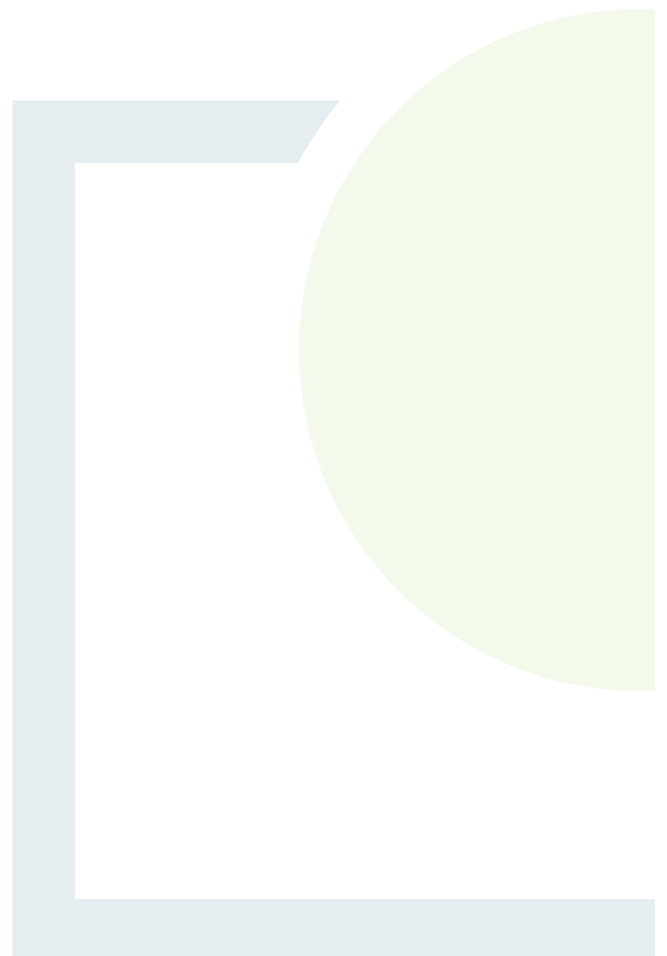
FormarEnvironmental Component	SEO Code	Strategic Environmental Objective	Indicators	Targets	Data Sources
	CF6	Promote the carrying out of development that incorporates nature-based solutions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adherence to NBS related policies/objectives defined in the LAP and higher-order CDP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Successful adherence to NBS related policies/objectives defined in the LAP and higher-order CDP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of grants of permission.
	CF7	Promote active travel and reduce reliance on the use of private vehicles for transport.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decrease in proportion of journeys made by private fossil fuel-based car compared to previous National Travel Survey levels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decrease in proportion of journeys made by private fossil fuel-based car compared to previous National Travel Survey levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSO Population data - Commuting in Ireland.
	CF8	Support the transition to zero or low carbon Electric Vehicles.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Share of renewable energy in transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute towards the achievement of transport sector targets defined in the Renewable Energy Directive (as amended) - by facilitating the development of electricity charging and transmission infrastructure, in compliance with the provisions of the Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of grants of permission Monitoring of the effects of the Local Authority Climate Action Plan, including GHG emissions levels. Consultation with DECC and CARO.
Inter-relationships	IR1	Maintain and improve the health of people, ecosystems and natural processes. Actively seek to integrate opportunities for environmental enhancement during adaptation to climate change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivery of green infrastructure in accordance with GI related policies and objectives defined in the LAP and higher order CDP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Successful delivery of green infrastructure in accordance with GI related policies and objectives defined in the LAP and higher order CDP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of grants of permission



DESIGNING AND DELIVERING
A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

APPENDIX 1

Relationship of the Plan with
other relevant Plans and
Programmes



This appendix is not intended to be a full and comprehensive review of inter-related Plans or Programmes, EU Directives, the transposing regulations or the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management. The information is not exhaustive and it is recommended to consult the Plan or Programme, Directive or Regulation to become familiar with the full details of each.

European Level			
Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim / purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
Alternative Fuels Infrastructure Directive (2014/94/EU)	This Directive establishes a common framework of measures for the deployment of alternative fuels infrastructure in the Union in order to minimise dependence on oil and to mitigate the environmental impact of transport.	This Directive sets out minimum requirements for the building-up of alternative fuels infrastructure, including recharging points for electric vehicles and refuelling points for natural gas (LNG and CNG) and hydrogen, to be implemented by means of Member States' national policy frameworks, as well as common technical specifications for such recharging and refuelling points, and user information requirements.	The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Bali Road Map (2007)	The overall goals of the project are twofold: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase national capacity to coordinate ministerial views, participate in the UNFCCC process, and negotiate positions within the timeframe of the Bali Action Plan; and To assess investment and financial flows to address climate change for up to three key sectors and/or economic activities. 	The Bali Action Plan is centred on four main building Blocks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> mitigation adaptation technology financing 	The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

European Level		
Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim / purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.
<p>Bern Convention (Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats)</p>	<p>The convention has three main aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to conserve wild flora and fauna and their natural habitats • to promote cooperation between states • to give particular attention to endangered and vulnerable species including endangered and vulnerable migratory species 	<p>The Parties under the convention recognise the intrinsic value of nature, which needs to be preserved and passed to future generations, they also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek to ensure the conservation of nature in their countries, paying particular attention to planning and development policies and pollution control. • Look at implementing the Bern Convention in central Eastern Europe and the Caucasus. • Take account of the potential impact on natural heritage by other policies. • Promote education and information of the public, ensuring the need to conserve species is understood and acted upon. • Develop an extensive number of species action plans, codes of conducts, and guidelines, at their own initiative or in co-operation with other organisations. • Created the Emerald Network, an ecological network made up of Areas of Special Conservation Interest.
		<p>Relevance to the Plan</p> <p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

European Level			
Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim / purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
<p>Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 - Bringing nature back into our lives (European Commission, 2020)</p>	<p>The EU's biodiversity strategy for 2030 is a comprehensive, ambitious and long-term plan to protect nature and reverse the degradation of ecosystems. The strategy aims to put Europe's biodiversity on a path to recovery by 2030, and contains specific actions and commitments.</p>	<p>The Strategy contains specific commitments and actions to be delivered by 2030, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing a larger EU-wide network of protected areas on land and at sea, building upon existing Natura 2000 areas, with strict protection for areas of very high biodiversity and climate value. • An EU Nature Restoration Plan - a series of concrete commitments and actions to restore degraded ecosystems across the EU by 2030, and manage them sustainably, addressing the key drivers of biodiversity loss. • A set of measures to enable the necessary transformative change: setting in motion a new, strengthened governance framework to ensure better implementation and track progress, improving knowledge, financing and investments and better respecting nature in public and business decision making. • Measures to tackle the global biodiversity challenge, demonstrating that the EU is ready to lead by example towards the successful adoption of an ambitious global biodiversity framework under the Convention on Biological Diversity. 	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Birds Directive (79/409/EEC as amended by 2009/147/EC)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve all species of naturally occurring birds in the wild state including their eggs, nests and habitats. • Protect, manage and control these species and comply with regulations relating to their exploitation. • The species included in Annex I shall be the subject of special conservation measures concerning their habitat in order to ensure their survival and reproduction in their area of distribution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preserve, maintain or re-establish a sufficient diversity and area of habitats for all the species of birds referred to in Annex 1. • Preserve, maintain and establish biotopes and habitats to include the creation of protected areas (Special Protection Areas). • Ensure the upkeep and management in accordance with the ecological needs of habitats inside and outside the protected zones, re-establish destroyed biotopes and creation of biotopes. • Measures for regularly occurring migratory species not listed in Annex I is required as regards their breeding, moulting and wintering areas and staging posts along their migration routes. The protection of wetlands and particularly wetlands of international importance. 	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

European Level			
Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim / purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
Cancun Agreements (2010)	<p>Set of decisions taken at the COP 16 Conference in Cancun in 2010 which addresses a series of key issues in the fight against climate change. Cancun Agreements' main objectives cover:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mitigation • Transparency of actions • Technology • Finance • Adaptation • Forests • Capacity building 	<p>Among the most prominent agreements is the establishment of a Green Climate Fund to transfer money from the developed to developing world to tackle the impacts of climate change.</p>	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
Convention of the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada 1995)	<p>The main purpose of the Convention is to reinforce and promote policies for the conservation and enhancement of Europe's heritage. It also affirms the need for European solidarity with regard to heritage conservation and is designed to foster practical co-operation among the Parties. It establishes the principles of "European co-ordination of conservation policies" including consultations regarding the thrust of the policies to be implemented.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The reinforcement and promotion of policies for protecting and enhancing the heritage within the territories of the parties. • The affirmation of European solidarity with regard to the protection of the heritage and the fostering of practical co-operation between states and regions. 	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

European Level			
Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim / purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
<p>Council of Europe Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society (Faro 2005)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultural heritage is a group of resources inherited from the past which people identify, independently of ownership, as a reflection and expression of their constantly evolving values, beliefs, knowledge and traditions. It includes all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time. A heritage community consists of people who value specific aspects of cultural heritage which they wish, within the framework of public action, to sustain and transmit to future generations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise that rights relating to cultural heritage are inherent in the right to participate in cultural life, as defined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Recognise individual and collective responsibility towards cultural heritage. Emphasise that the conservation of cultural heritage and its sustainable use have human development and quality of life as their goal. Take the necessary steps to apply the provisions of this Convention concerning the role of cultural heritage in the construction of a peaceful and democratic society. Greater synergy of competencies among all the public, institutional and private actors concerned. 	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Council Regulation (EU) 2022/2577 (laying down a framework to accelerate the deployment of renewable energy)</p>	<p>This regulation introduces faster permitting processes for projects that have the highest potential for a quick roll-out of renewable energy and the least impact on the environment.</p>	<p>The regulation introduces urgent and targeted measures that address specific technologies and types of projects, which have the highest potential for quick deployment and the least impact on the environment.</p>	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

European Level			
Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim / purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
Derelict Sites Act 1990 (as amended), latest Act No. 12 of 2024 and S.I. No. 242 of 2024)	The Act provides a definition of a "derelict site" and imposes a general duty upon the owner or occupier of any land to take all reasonable steps to ensure that the land does not become or continue to be "a derelict site".	The Act provides that all local authorities shall compile and maintain a register of all derelict sites within their area. Local authorities are obliged to levy and collect a charge to be known as a "derelict sites levy" from the owner of all derelict sites within their area. The Act provides that this levy, and interest on it, shall be a charge on the land to which it relates.	The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Directive 2010/75/EU on Industrial Emissions	The purpose of this Directive is lay down rules to prevent or, where that is not practicable, to reduce industrial emissions into air, water and land and to prevent the generation of waste, in order to achieve a high level of environmental protection.	The legislation covers industrial activities in the following sectors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • energy; • metal production and processing; • minerals; • chemicals; • waste management; • and other sectors such as pulp and paper production, slaughterhouses and the intensive rearing of poultry and pigs. All installations covered by the directive must prevent and reduce pollution by applying the best available techniques (BATs)* and address efficient energy use, waste prevention and management and measures to prevent accidents and limit their consequences.	The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

European Level			
Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim / purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
Doha Climate Gateway (2012)	Set of decisions taken at the COP 18 meeting in Doha in 2012 which paved the way for a new agreement in Paris in 2015.	<p>The following actions were committed to by governments at this conference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set out a timetable to adopt a universal climate agreement by 2015 (to come into effect in 2020); • Complete the work under Bali Action Plan and to focus on new completing new targets; • Strengthen the aim to cut greenhouse gases and help vulnerable countries to adapt; • Amend Kyoto Protocol to include a new commitment period for cutting down the greenhouse gases emissions; and • Provide the financial and technology support and new institutions to allow clean energy investment and sustainable growth in developing countries. 	The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Drinking Water Directive (2020/2184)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The recast Drinking Water Directive is the EU's main law on drinking water. It concerns the access to and the quality of water intended for human consumption to protect human health. • The EU adopted the recast Drinking Water Directive in December 2020 and the Directive entered into force in January 2021. Member States have to transpose the Directive into national law and comply with its provisions by 12 January 2023. The recast Drinking Water Directive will further protect human health thanks to updated water quality standards, tackling pollutants of concern, such as endocrine disruptors and microplastics, and leading to even cleaner water from the tap for all. 	<p>Key features of the revised Directive are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reinforced water quality standards, in line or, in some cases, even more stringent than the World Health Organisation (WHO) recommendations • tackling emerging pollutants, such as endocrine disruptors and PFAS, as well as microplastics • a preventive approach favouring actions to reduce pollution at source by introducing the risk-based approach • measures to ensure better access to water, particularly for vulnerable and marginalised groups • measures to promote tap water, including in public spaces and restaurants, to reduce (plastic) bottle consumption • harmonisation of the quality standards for materials and products in contact with water • measures to reduce water leakages and to increase transparency of the sector 	The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

European Level		
Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim / purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.
<p>EIA Directive (2011/92/EU as amended by 2014/52/EU)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requires the assessment of the environmental effects of public and private projects which are likely to have significant effects on the environment. Aims to assess and implement avoidance or mitigation measures to eliminate environmental effects, before consent is given of projects likely to have significant effects on the environment by virtue, inter alia, of their nature, size or location are made subject to a requirement for development consent and an assessment with regard to their effects. Those projects are defined in Article 4. 	<p>All projects listed in Annex I are considered as having significant effects on the environment and require an EIA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For projects listed in Annex II, a "screening procedure" is required to determine the effects of projects on the basis of thresholds/criteria or a case by case examination. This should take into account Annex III. The environmental impact assessment shall identify, describe and assess in an appropriate manner, in the light of each individual case and in accordance with Articles 4 to 12, the direct and indirect effects of a project on the following factors: human beings, fauna and flora, soil, water, air, climate and the landscape, material assets and the cultural heritage, the interaction between each factor. Consult with relevant authorities, stakeholders and public allowing sufficient time to make a submission before a decision is made. <p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

European Level		
Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim / purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.
<p>Environmental Liability Directive (2004/35/EC) as amended by Directive 2006/21/EC, Directive 2009/31/EC, Directive 2013/30/EU and Regulation (EU) 2019/1010</p>	<p>Establish a framework of environmental liability based on the 'polluter-pays' principle, to prevent and remedy environmental damage.</p>	<p>Relates to environmental damage caused by any of the occupational activities listed in Annex III, and to any imminent threat of such damage occurring by reason of any of those activities; damage to protected species and natural habitats caused by any occupational activities other than those listed in Annex III, and to any imminent threat of such damage occurring by reason of any of those activities, whenever the operator has been at fault or negligent.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where environmental damage has not yet occurred but there is an imminent threat of such damage occurring, the operator shall, without delay, take the necessary preventive measures. Where environmental damage has occurred the operator shall, without delay, inform the competent authority of all relevant aspects of the situation and take all practicable steps to immediately control, contain, remove or otherwise manage the relevant contaminants and/or any other damage factors in order to limit or to prevent further environmental damage and adverse effects on human health or further impairment of services and the necessary remedial measures, in accordance with Article 7. The operator shall bear the costs for the preventive and remedial actions taken pursuant to this Directive. The competent authority shall be entitled to initiate cost recovery proceedings against the operator. The operator may be required to provide financial security guarantees to ensure their responsibilities under the directive are met. The Environmental Liability Directive has been amended through a number of Directives that are not of significant relevance to the SEA for the Guidelines. Implementation of the Environmental Liability Directive is contributed towards by a Multi-Annual Work Programme (MAWP) 'Making the Environmental Liability Directive more fit for purpose' that is updated annually to changing developments, growing knowledge and new needs.
		<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
		<p>Relevance to the Plan</p>

European Level			
Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim / purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
EU (2018) Clean Air Policy Package	Aims to substantially reduce air pollution across the EU.	The proposed strategy sets out objectives for reducing the health and environmental impacts of air pollution by 2030, and contains legislative proposals to implement stricter standards for emissions and air pollution.	The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU Forestry Strategy for 2030	Sets out a vision and concrete actions to improve the quantity and quality of EU forests and strengthen their protection, restoration and resilience. It aims to adapt Europe's forests to the new conditions, weather extremes and high uncertainty brought about by climate change. This is a precondition for forests to continue delivering their socio-economic functions, and to ensure vibrant rural areas with thriving populations. The commitments and actions proposed in the Strategy will contribute to achieving the EU's greenhouse gas emission reduction target of at least 55% in 2030, as set out in the European Climate Law	<p>The measures proposed in the strategy, to be reviewed in 2025, include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting sustainable forest management (SFM), including by encouraging the sustainable use of wood-based resources. • Providing financial incentives for forest owners and managers to adopt environmentally friendly practices, such as those linked to carbon storage and sequestration • Improving the size and biodiversity of forests, including by planting 3 billion new trees by 2030. • Promoting alternative forest industries, such as ecotourism, as well as non-wood products, such as cork, honey and medicinal plants. • Encouraging the take-up of financial support under the common agricultural policy (CAP), which can help forests and forest-based industries mitigate against climate change. • Providing education and training for people working in forest-based industries and making these industries more attractive to young people. • Establishing a legally binding instrument for ecosystem restoration, and a new legislative proposal on EU forest observation, reporting and collection. <p>Protecting the EU's remaining primary and old-growth forests.</p>	The Plan shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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<p>European Wind Power Action Plan (COM/2023/669)</p>	<p>The action plan will support the European wind manufacturing sector in overcoming the difficulties it faces and improve its competitiveness to ensure that this sector fully contributes to the ongoing energy transition. The action plan is an initiative established under the EU Wind Power Package in October 2023.</p>	<p>The Plan is based on six pillars, each of which have set actions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Accelerating deployment through faster permitting and increased predictability. 2. Improved auction design. 3. Access to finance. 4. Creating a fair and competitive international environment. 5. Skills (investment in skills development). <p>Industry engagement and member state commitments.</p>	
<p>EU 2030 Framework for Climate and Energy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A 2030 Framework for climate and energy, including EU-wide targets and policy objectives for the period between 2020 and 2030 that has been agreed by European countries. • Targets include a 40% cut in greenhouse gas emissions compared to 1990 levels, at least a 27% share of renewable energy consumption and at least 27% energy savings compared with the business-as-usual scenario. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To meet the targets, the European Commission has proposed the following policies for 2030: • A reformed EU emissions trading scheme (ETS). • New indicators for the competitiveness and security of the energy system, such as price differences with major trading partners, diversification of supply, and interconnection capacity between EU countries. • First ideas for a new governance system based on national plans for competitive, secure, and sustainable energy. These plans will follow a common EU approach. They will ensure stronger investor certainty, greater transparency, enhanced policy coherence and improved coordination across the EU. 	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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<p>EU Action Plan: 'Towards Zero Pollution for Air, Water and Soil' 2050</p>	<p>The Action Plan sets the key 2030 targets for reducing pollution at source and outlines a number of flagship initiatives. In addition, as pollution does not stop at borders and as the EU acknowledges that it is both the victim and the source of pollution, the Action Plan foresees reinforced external action. The EU in fact is committed to leading the global fight against pollution</p>	<p>Guided by the 9 Flagship Initiatives, the key actions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> align the air quality standards to the latest recommendations of the World Health Organisation, review the standards for the quality of water, including in EU rivers and seas, reduce soil pollution and enhance restoration, review the majority of EU waste laws to adapt them to clean and circular economy principles, foster zero pollution from production and consumption (through the revision of the Industrial Emissions Directive, EU Ecolabel and other measures), minimize EU external pollution footprint through export restriction of harmful products and wastes, present a Scoreboard of EU regions' green performance to promote zero pollution across regions, showcase zero pollution solutions for buildings, launch Living Labs for green digital solutions and smart zero pollution, including by targeting the building and farming sectors, consolidate the EU's Knowledge Centres for Zero Pollution and bringing stakeholders together in the Zero Pollution Stakeholder Platform. Stronger enforcement of zero pollution together with environmental and other authorities.
		<p>Relevance to the Plan</p> <p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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EU Bathing Water Directive (revised) 2006 [2006/7/EC]	The purpose of this Directive is to preserve, protect and improve the quality of the environment and to protect human health by complementing Directive 2000/60/EC	<p>This Directive lays down provisions for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the monitoring and classification of bathing water quality; the management of bathing water quality; and the provision of information to the public on bathing water quality 	The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU Climate Adaptation Strategy 2050	The Strategy sets out how the European Union can adapt to the unavoidable impacts of climate change and become climate resilient by 2050.	The Strategy has four principle objectives: to make adaptation smarter, swifter and more systemic, and to step up international action on adaptation to climate change.	The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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<p>EU Common Agricultural Policy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve agricultural productivity, so that consumers have a stable supply of affordable food; and To ensure that EU farmers can make a reasonable living. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring viable food production that will contribute to feeding the world's population, which is expected to rise considerably in the future; Climate change and sustainable management of natural resources; Looking after the countryside across the EU and keeping the rural economy alive. <p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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<p>EU Energy Efficiency Directive 2023/1791</p>	<p>The new directive introduces a series of measures to help accelerate energy efficiency, including embracing the “energy efficiency first” principle in the energy and non-energy policies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishing an EU legally-binding target to reduce the EU’s final energy consumption by 11.7% by 2030 (relative to the 2020 reference scenario). This includes for each Member State the requirement to set its indicative national contribution based on objective criteria reflecting national circumstances. If the national contributions do not add up to the EU target, an ambition gap mechanism is applied by the Commission. Increasing annual energy savings from 0.8% (at present) to 1.3% (2024-2025), then 1.5% (2026-2027) and 1.9% from 2028 onwards. That’s an average of 1.49% of new annual savings for the period from 2024-2030. Obliging Member States to prioritise vulnerable customers and social housing within the scope of their energy savings measures. Introducing an annual energy consumption reduction target of 1.9% for the public sector as a whole. Extending the annual 3% buildings renovation obligation to all the levels of public administration. Introducing a different approach, based on energy consumption, for business to have an energy management system or to carry out an energy audit. Bringing in a new obligation to monitor the energy performance of data centres, with an EU-level database collecting and publishing data. Promoting local heating & cooling plans in larger municipalities. Progressively increasing the efficient energy consumption in heat or cold supply, also in district heating. 	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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EU Environment Action Programme to 2030	<p>The long-term priority objective is that, by 2050 at the latest, Europeans should live well, within planetary boundaries, in a healthy economy where nothing is wasted, growth is regenerative, climate neutrality is a reality and inequalities are significantly reduced.</p> <p>Building on the European Green Deal, the environmental action programme aims to speed up the transition to a climate-neutral, resource-efficient economy, recognising that human well-being and prosperity depend on a healthy ecosystem.</p>	<p>Six priority objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attain the 2030 greenhouse gas emission reduction target and achieve climate neutrality by 2050. • Enhance the ability to adapt by strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change. • Move towards a regenerative growth model, detaching economic growth from resource use and environmental degradation, while transitioning faster to a circular economy. • Aim for zero pollution of the air, water and soil and protect the health and well-being of Europeans. • Protect, preserve and restore biodiversity by improving the state of ecosystems and of the environment, as well as by combating desertification and soil degradation. • Reduce environmental and climate pressures from production and consumption, in particular energy, industrial development, buildings and infrastructure, mobility and food systems. 	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
EU Green Infrastructure Strategy	<p>Aims to create a robust enabling framework in order to promote and facilitate Green Infrastructure (GI) projects.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting GI in the main EU policy areas. • Supporting EU-level GI projects. • Improving access to finance for GI projects. • Improving information and promoting innovation. 	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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EU Integrated Pollution Prevention Control Directive (2008/1/EC)	The purpose of this Directive is to achieve integrated prevention and control of pollution arising from the activities listed in Annex I. It lays down measures designed to prevent or, where that is not practicable, to reduce emissions in the air, water and land from the abovementioned activities, including measures concerning waste, in order to achieve a high level of protection of the environment taken as a whole, without prejudice to Directive 85/337/EEC and other relevant Community provisions.	<p>The IPPC Directive is based on several principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an integrated approach • best available techniques, • flexibility; and • public participation 	The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU Nitrates Directive (91/676/EC)	Reducing water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources and - preventing further such pollution.	<p>Ireland's Nitrates Action Programme is designed to prevent pollution of surface waters and ground water from agricultural sources and to protect and improve water quality. Ireland's third NAP came into operation in 2014.</p> <p>Each Member State's NAP must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a limit on the amount of livestock manure applied to the land each year • set periods when land spreading is prohibited due to risk • set capacity levels for the storage of livestock manure 	The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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<p>EU Plant Protection (Products) Directive 2009/127/EC</p>	<p>The Directive aims at reducing the risks and impacts of pesticide use on human health and the environment by introducing different targets, tools and measures such as Integrated Pest Management (IPM) or National Action Plans (NAPs).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Framework Directive applies to pesticides which are plant protection products. • Regarding pesticide application equipment already in professional use, the Framework Directive introduces requirements for the inspection and maintenance to be carried out on such equipment. 	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>EU REACH Regulation (EC 1907/2006)(as amended)</p>	<p>Aims to improve the protection of human health and the environment through the better and earlier identification of the intrinsic properties of chemical substances.</p>	<p>The aims are achieved by applying REACH, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registration, • Evaluation, • Authorisation; and • Restriction of chemicals. <p>REACH also aims to enhance innovation and competitiveness of the EU chemicals industry.</p>	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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EU Renewable Energy Directive 2023/2413 (recast)	This Directive sets an overall renewable energy target of at least 42.5% binding at EU level by 2030 - but aiming for 45%.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building on the 2009 and 2018 directives, the revised directive introduces stronger measures to ensure that all possibilities for the further development and uptake of renewables are fully utilised. • Strong policy framework to facilitate electrification in different sectors, with new increased sector-specific targets for renewables in heating and cooling, transport, industry, buildings and district heating/cooling, but also with a framework promoting electric vehicles and smart recharging. • Permitting procedures will also be easier and faster both for renewable energy projects (including through shorter approval periods and the creation of 'Renewables acceleration areas') and for the necessary infrastructure projects.
EU Seveso Directive (2012/18/EU)	This Directive lays down rules for the prevention of major accidents which involve dangerous substances, and the limitation of their consequences for human health and the environment, with a view to ensuring a high level of protection throughout the Union in a consistent and effective manner.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Seveso Directive is well integrated with other EU policies, thus avoiding double regulation or other administrative burden. This includes the following related policy areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classification, labelling and packaging of chemicals; • The Union's Civil Protection Mechanism; • The Security Union Agenda including CBRN-E and Protection of critical infrastructure; • Policy on environmental liability and on the protection of the environment through criminal law; • Safety of offshore oil and gas operations.
		<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p> <p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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European 2020 Strategy for Growth	<p>Europe 2020 sets out a vision of Europe's social market economy for the 21st century and puts forward three mutually reinforcing priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smart growth: developing an economy based on knowledge and innovation; • Sustainable growth: promoting a more resource efficient, greener and more competitive economy; • Inclusive growth: fostering a high-employment economy delivering social and territorial cohesion. 	<p>In order to reach these priorities, the Commission proposes five quantitative targets to fulfil by 2020:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 75 % of the population aged 20-64 should be employed; 2. 3% of the EU's GDP should be invested in R&D; 3. the "20/20/20" climate/energy targets should be met (including an increase to 30% of emissions reduction if the conditions are right); 4. the share of early school leavers should be under 10% and at least 40% of the younger generation should have a tertiary degree; 5. 20 million less people should be at risk of poverty.
European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Valletta 1992)	<p>The aim of this (revised) Convention is to protect the archaeological heritage as a source of the European collective memory and as an instrument for historical and scientific study.</p>	<p>The Valletta Convention makes the conservation and enhancement of the archaeological heritage one of the goals of urban and regional planning policies. The Convention sets guidelines for the funding of excavation and research work and publication of research findings. It also deals with public access, in particular to archaeological sites, and educational actions to be undertaken to develop public awareness of the value of the archaeological heritage. It also constitutes an institutional framework for pan-European co-operation on the archaeological heritage, entailing a systematic exchange of experience and experts among the various States.</p>
		<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
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European Landscape Convention 2000	<p>The developments in agriculture, forestry, industrial and mineral production techniques, together with the practices followed in town and country planning, transport, networks, tourism and recreation, and at a more general level, changes in the world economy, have in many cases accelerated the transformation of landscapes. The Convention expresses a concern to achieve sustainable development based on a balanced and harmonious relationship between social needs, economic activity and the environment. It aims to respond to the public's wish to enjoy high quality landscapes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote protection, management and planning of landscapes. Organise European co-operation on landscape issues. 	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
Floods Directive (2007/60/EC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishes a framework for the assessment and management of flood risks Reduce adverse consequences for human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity associated with floods in the Community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess all water courses and coast lines at risk from flooding through Flood Risk Assessment Prepare flood hazard maps and flood risk maps outlining the extent or potential of flooding and assets and humans at risk in these areas at River Basin District level (Article 3(2) (b)) and areas covered by Article 5(1) and Article 13(1) (b) in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 3. Implement flood risk management plans and take adequate and coordinated measures to reduce flood risk for the areas covered by the Articles listed above. Inform the public and allow the public to participate in planning process. 	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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Groundwater Directive (2006/118/EC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect, control and conserve groundwater. • Prevent the deterioration of the status of all bodies of groundwater. • Implements measures to prevent and control groundwater pollution, including criteria for assessing good groundwater chemical status and criteria for the identification of significant and sustained upward trends and for the definition of starting points for trend reversals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meet minimum groundwater standards listed in Annex 1 of Directive. • Meet threshold values adopted by national legislation for the pollutants, groups of pollutants and indicators of pollution which have been identified as contributing to the characterisation of bodies or groups of bodies of groundwater as being at risk, also taking into account Part B of Annex II. 	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the preservation, protection and improvement of the quality of the environment, including the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora. • Contribute towards ensuring biodiversity through the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora. • Maintain or restore to favourable conservation status, natural habitats and species of wild fauna and flora of community interest. • Promote the maintenance of biodiversity, taking account of economic, social, cultural and regional requirements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Propose and protect sites of importance to habitats, plant and animal species. • Establish a network of European sites hosting the natural habitat types listed in Annex I and habitats of the species listed in Annex II, to enable the natural habitat types and the species' habitats concerned to be maintained or, where appropriate, restored at a favourable conservation status in their natural range. • Carry out comprehensive assessment of habitat types and species present. • Establish a system of strict protection for the animal species and plant species listed in Annex IV. 	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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<p>ICOMOS (2011) Principles for the Conservation of Industrial Heritage Sites, Structures, Areas and Landscapes ('Dublin Principles')</p>	<p>It is aimed to assist in the documentation, protection, conservation and appreciation of industrial heritage as part of the heritage of human societies around the World.</p>	<p>6. Document and understand industrial heritage structures, sites, areas and landscapes and their values;</p> <p>7. Ensure effective protection and conservation of the industrial heritage structures, sites, areas and landscapes;</p> <p>8. Conserve and maintain the industrial heritage structures, sites, areas and landscapes; and</p> <p>9. Present and communicate the heritage dimensions and values of industrial structures, sites, areas and landscapes to raise public and corporate awareness, and support training and research.</p>
<p>Marine Strategy Framework Directive (2008/56/EC), as amended</p>	<p>European legislation which aims to achieve Good Environment Status (GES) for all marine waters in Europe and protect the resource base for marine related economic and social activities.</p>	<p>This was adopted on June 17th, 2008, establishing a framework for EU Community Action specifically regarding marine environmental policy.</p> <p>The MSFD is implemented in cycles of 6 years, with member state being obliged to report to the EU every 2 years. The third cycle of the Marine Strategy Framework Directive (2023 – 2028) for Ireland is underway. The MSFD is implemented through a national Marine Strategy.</p>
		<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
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Nature Restoration Law (Regulation (EU) 2024/1991)	The regulation sets binding targets to restore degraded ecosystems, particularly those with the most potential to capture and store carbon and to prevent and reduce the impact of natural disasters. It is also a key instrument to help the EU and its Member States meet international biodiversity commitments under the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.	<p>The law aims to restore ecosystems, habitats and species across the EU's land and sea areas in order to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> enable the long-term and sustained recovery of biodiverse and resilient nature contribute to achieving the EU's climate mitigation and climate adaptation objectives meet international commitments 	The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Noise Directive (2002/49/EC)	The Noise Directive - Directive 2002/49/EC relating to the assessment and management of environmental noise - is part of an EU strategy setting out to reduce the number of people affected by noise in the longer term and to provide a framework for developing existing Community policy on noise reduction from source.	<p>The Directive requires competent authorities in Member States to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draw up strategic noise maps for major roads, railways, airports and agglomerations, using harmonised noise indicators and use these maps to assess the number of people which may be impacted upon as a result of excessive noise levels; Draw up action plans to reduce noise where necessary and maintain environmental noise quality where it is good; and Inform and consult the public about noise exposure, its effects, and the measures considered to address noise. <p>The Directive does not set any limit value, nor does it prescribe the measures to be used in the action plans, which remain at the discretion of the competent authorities.</p>	The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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OSPAR Convention	The mission of OSPAR is to conserve marine ecosystems and safeguard human health in the North-East Atlantic by preventing and eliminating pollution; by protecting the marine environment from the adverse effects of human activities; and by contributing to the sustainable use of the seas.	<p>OSPAR's work is organised under six strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity and Ecosystem Strategy • Eutrophication Strategy • Hazardous Substances Strategy • Offshore Industry Strategy • Radioactive Substances Strategy • Strategy for the Joint Assessment and Monitoring Programme <p>These six strategies fit together to underpin the ecosystem approach. For each strategy a programme of work is designed and implemented annually.</p>	The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Public Participation Directive (2003/35/EC)	The objective of this Directive is to contribute to the implementation of the obligations arising under the Aarhus Convention, in particular by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) providing for public participation in respect of the drawing up of certain plans and programmes relating to the environment; (b) improving the public participation and providing for provisions on access to justice within Council Directives 85/337/EEC and 96/61/EC. 	Not applicable.	The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Ramsar Convention	The Convention's mission is "the conservation and wise use of all wetlands through local and national actions and international cooperation, as a contribution towards achieving sustainable development throughout the world".	<p>Under the "three pillars" of the Convention, the Contracting Parties commit to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work towards the wise use of all their wetlands; • Designate suitable wetlands for the list of Wetlands of International Importance (the "Ramsar List") and ensure their effective management; • Cooperate internationally on transboundary wetlands, shared wetland systems and shared species. 	The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
SEA Directive (2001/42/EC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development. • Provide for a high level of protection of the environment by carrying out an environmental assessment of plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out and environmental assessment for plans or programmes referred to in Articles 2 to 4 of the Directive. • Prepare an environmental report which identifies, describes and evaluates the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme and reasonable alternatives that consider the objectives and the geographical scope of the plan or programme. • Consult with relevant authorities, stakeholders and public allowing sufficient time to make a submission. • Consult other Member States where the implementation of a plan or programme is likely to have transboundary environmental effects. • Inform relevant authorities and stakeholders on the decision to implement the plan or programme. • Issue a statement to include requirements detailed in Article 9 of the Directive. • Monitor and mitigate significant environmental effects identified by the assessment. 	The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Soil monitoring law: EU on the pathway to healthy soils by 2050	According to the EU soil strategy, presented by the Commission in 2021, the lack of a dedicated EU legislation was singled out as a major cause for the alarming state of EU soils. To ensure the same level of protection to soil that exists for water, the marine environment and air in the EU, the Commission put forward the soil monitoring directive on 5 July 2023.	The general approach reached by the Council today aims to make soil health monitoring obligatory, provides guiding principles for sustainable soil management and addresses situations where soil contamination poses unacceptable health and environment risks.	The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Stockholm Convention	The objective of the Stockholm Convention is to protect human health and the environment from persistent organic pollutants.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prohibit and/or eliminate the production and use, as well as the import and export, of the intentionally produced POPs that are listed in Annex A to the Convention Restrict the production and use, as well as the import and export, of the intentionally produced POPs that are listed in Annex B to the Convention Reduce or eliminate releases from unintentionally produced POPs that are listed in Annex C to the Convention Ensure that stockpiles and wastes consisting of, containing or contaminated with POPs are managed safely and in an environmentally sound manner To target additional POPs Other provisions of the Convention relate to the development of implementation plans, information exchange, public information, awareness and education, research, development and monitoring, technical assistance, financial resources and mechanisms, reporting, effectiveness evaluation and non-compliance 	The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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<p>The Clean Air for Europe Directive (2008/50/EC) (EU Air Framework Directive)</p> <p>Fourth Daughter Directive (2004/107/EC)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CAFE Directive merges existing legislation into a single directive (except for the fourth daughter directive). Sets new air quality objectives for PM2.5 (fine particles) including the limit value and exposure related objectives. Accounts for the possibility to discount natural sources of pollution when assessing compliance against limit values. Allows the possibility for time extensions of three years (PM10) or up to five years (NO₂, benzene) for complying with limit values, based on conditions and the assessment by the European Commission. The Fourth Daughter Directive lists pollutants, target values and monitoring requirements for the following: arsenic, cadmium, mercury, nickel and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in ambient air. 	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>The Eighth Environmental Action Programme (EAP) of the European Community</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obligation for the Commission to present a monitoring framework, based on a limited number of headline indicators. These should include, where available, systemic indicators that address interlinkages between environment-social and environmental-economic policy considerations, respectively. 	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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The European Green Deal (EGD) 2019	The deal sets out how to make Europe the first climate-neutral continent by 2050, boosting the economy, improving people's quality of life, caring for nature and leaving no one behind.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It sets out a roadmap with actions to boost the efficient use of resources by moving to a clean, circular economy, restore biodiversity and cut pollution. • It outlines investments required, financing tools available and explains how to ensure a just and inclusive transition. • In order to meet the goal to become climate neutral by 2050 as part of the European Green Deal, the European Union (EU) Commission proposed on 4th March 2020 to bring about the first European Climate Law and legally bind the target of net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 	The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
UN (1992) Framework Convention on Climate Change	It is aimed at stabilising greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system.	The Convention acknowledges the vulnerability of all countries to the effects of climate change and calls for special efforts to ease the consequences, especially in developing countries which lack the resources to do so on their own.	The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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<p>UN (1992) The Convention on Biological Diversity</p>	<p>An overall objective is to develop national strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.</p>	<p>The Convention has three main goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the conservation of biological diversity (or biodiversity); • the sustainable use of its components; and • the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from genetic resources. 	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>UN Kyoto Protocol (2nd Kyoto Period), the Second European Climate Change Programme (ECCP II), Paris climate conference (COP21) 2015 (Paris Agreement)</p>	<p>The UN Kyoto Protocol set of policy measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The Second European Climate Change Programme (ECCP II) aims to identify and develop all the necessary elements of an EU strategy to implement the Kyoto Protocol. At the Paris climate conference (COP21) in December 2015, 195 countries adopted the first-ever universal, legally binding global climate deal. The agreement sets out a global action plan to put the world on track to avoid dangerous climate change by limiting global warming to well below 2°C.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Kyoto Protocol is implemented through the European Climate Change Programme (ECCP II). • EU member states implement measures to improve on or complement the specified measures and policies arising from the ECCP. • Under COP21, governments agreed to come together every 5 years to set more ambitious targets as required by science; report to each other and the public on how well they are doing to implement their targets; track progress towards the long-term goal through a robust transparency and accountability system. 	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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UNESCO (1972) The Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Links concepts of nature conservation and the preservation of cultural properties; and Recognizes the way in which people interact with nature, and the fundamental need to preserve the balance between the two. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sets out the duties of States Parties in identifying potential sites and their role in protecting and preserving them; Each country pledges to conserve not only the World Heritage sites situated on its territory, but also to protect its national heritage; Encourages to integrate the protection of the cultural and natural heritage into regional planning programmes, set up staff and services at their sites, undertake scientific and technical conservation research and adopt measures which give this heritage a function in the day-to-day life of the community. 	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (91/271/EEC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This Directive concerns the collection, treatment and discharge of urban waste water and the treatment and discharge of waste water from certain industrial sectors. The objective of the Directive is to protect the environment from the adverse effects of waste water discharges. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban waste water entering collecting systems shall before discharge, be subject to secondary treatment. Annex II requires the designation of areas sensitive to eutrophication which receive water discharges. Establishes minimum requirements for urban waste water collection and treatment systems in specified agglomerations to include special requirements for sensitive areas and certain industrial sectors. 	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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<p>Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a framework for the protection of water bodies to include inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater and their dependent wildlife and habitats. Preserve and prevent the deterioration of water status and where necessary improve and maintain "good status" of water bodies. Promote sustainable water usage. The Water Framework Directive repealed the following Directives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Drinking Water Abstraction Directive Sampling Drinking Water Directive Exchange of Information on Quality of Surface Freshwater Directive Shellfish Directive Freshwater Fish Directive Groundwater Directive Dangerous Substances Directive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect, enhance and restore all water bodies and meet the environmental objectives outlined in Article 4 of the Directive. Achieve "good status" for all waters. Manage water bodies based on identifying and establishing river basins districts. Involve the public and streamline legislation. Prepare and implement a River Basin Management Plan for each river basin districts identified and a Register of Protected Areas. Establish a programme of monitoring for surface water status, groundwater status and protected areas. Recover costs for water services. 	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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<p>Ag Climatise - A Roadmap towards Climate Neutrality</p>	<p>This roadmap has been developed by the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine (DAFM) on foot of extensive engagement with industry, research, policy, farmer and environmental stakeholders. It is a roadmap designed to help all stakeholders to work together to tackle climate change and air pollution</p>	<p>The roadmap proposes 29 actions across two strands of activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actions that can be implemented now: to ensure farmers act immediately on the changes necessary to address climate change. This is made up of three parts, the mitigation measures in the next section, the removals from the landscape measures, and the sustainable energy measures that follow. • The development of cross cutting enabling actions into the future: This will focus on a number of actions, including further research and innovation. Where appropriate, it will require the establishment of consultative groups to assist with the development and delivery of the actions 	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>All Island Grid Study 2008</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The All Island Grid Study is the first comprehensive assessment of the ability of the electrical power system and, as part of that, the transmission network (“the grid”) on the island of Ireland to absorb large amounts of electricity produced from renewable energy sources. • The objective of this five-part study is to assess the technical feasibility and the relative costs and benefits associated with various scenarios for increased shares of electricity sourced from renewable energy in the all island power system. 	<p>Key conclusions of the study:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The presented results indicate that the differences in cost between the highest cost and the lowest cost portfolios are low (7%), given the assumptions made and costs included in the Study. • All but the high coal-based portfolio lead to significant reductions of CO2 emissions compared to portfolio 1 • All but the high coal-based portfolio lead to reductions on the dependency of the all island system on fuel and electricity imports. • The limitations of the study may overstate the technical feasibility of the portfolios analysed and could impact the costs and benefits resulting. Further work is required to understand the extent of such impact. • Timely development of the transmission networks, requiring means to address the planning challenge, is a precondition for implementation of the portfolios considered. • Market mechanisms must facilitate the installation of complementary, i.e. flexible, dispatchable plant, so as to maintain adequate levels of system security. 	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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<p>All-Ireland Pollinator Plans: All-Ireland Pollinator Plan 2021-2025 (latest)</p>	<p>The All-Ireland Pollinator Plan is a framework bringing together different sectors across the island of Ireland to create a landscape where pollinators can survive and thrive. Implementation is coordinated by the National Biodiversity Data Centre.</p>	<p>The All-Ireland Pollinator Plan for 2021-2025 is a five-year road map that aims to help bees, other pollinating insects and our wider biodiversity. The AIPP 2021-2025 has 186 actions spread across six objectives.</p> <p>Objective 1: Making farmland pollinator friendly Objective 2: Making public land pollinator friendly Objective 3: Making private land pollinator friendly Objective 4: All-Ireland Honeybee Strategy Objective 5: Conserving rare pollinators Objective 6: Strategic coordination of the Plan</p>	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>All-Island Strategic Rail Review</p>	<p>The Review aims to inform policy and future strategy for the railways in both jurisdictions on the island of Ireland.</p>	<p>The Review sets out six high-level goals which aim to use rail as effectively as possible to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • contribute to decarbonisation; • improve All Island connectivity between major cities; • enhance regional accessibility; • stimulate economic activity; • encourage sustainable mobility; and achieve economic and financial feasibility. 	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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Bioeconomy Action Plan 2023-2025	<p>The first national action plan for an Irish bioeconomy.</p> <p>The purpose of this plan is to further develop Ireland's bioeconomy in delivering the vision of the 2018 National Policy Statement on the Bioeconomy; for Ireland "to be a global leader for the bioeconomy through a coordinated approach that harnesses Ireland's natural resources and competitive advantage and that fully exploits the opportunities available while monitoring and avoiding unintended consequences".</p>	<p>This action plan approaches the bioeconomy using seven pillars:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governance & Awareness • Research, Development & Innovation • Nature, Climate, Energy & Circular Economy • Agriculture, Food, Forestry, And The Marine • Communities, Regions & Cities • Industry & Enterprise • Knowledge & Skills <p>The Action Plan is aligned with the implementation of the National Policy Statement on the Bioeconomy.</p>	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
Building Regulations	<p>The aim of the building regulations is to provide for the safety and welfare of people in and about buildings.</p>	<p>The building regulations apply to the design and construction of a new building (including a dwelling) or an extension to an existing building.</p>	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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Clean Air Strategy for Ireland (2023)	The Clean Air Strategy provides the strategic policy framework necessary to identify and promote integrated measures across government policy that are required to reduce air pollution and promote cleaner air while delivering on wider national objectives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through this document Ireland can develop the necessary policies and measures to comply with new and emerging EU legislation. The Strategy should also help tackle climate change. The Strategy considers a wider range of national policies that are relevant to clean air policy such as transport, energy, home heating and agriculture. In any discussion relating to clean air policy, the issue of people's health is paramount, this is a strong theme of the Strategy. 	The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Climate Action and Low Carbon Development Act 2015 Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021	An Act to provide for the approval of plans by the Government in relation to climate change for the purpose of pursuing the transition to a low carbon, climate resilient and environmentally sustainable economy.	<p>When considering a plan or framework, for approval, the Government shall endeavour to achieve the national transition objective within the period to which the objective relates and shall, in endeavouring to achieve that objective, ensure that such objective is achieved by the implementation of measures that are cost effective and shall, for that purpose, have regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ultimate objective specified in Article 2 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change done at New York on 9 May 1992 and any mitigation commitment entered into by the European Union in response or otherwise in relation to that objective, The policy of the Government on climate change, Climate justice, Any existing obligation of the State under the law of the European Union or any international agreement referred to in section 2; and The most recent national greenhouse gas emissions inventory and projection of future greenhouse gas emissions, prepared by the Agency. 	The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Climate Action Plan 2024	<p>The Climate Action Plan 2024 (CAP24) is the third annual update to Ireland's Climate Action Plan.</p> <p>The purpose of the Climate Action Plan is to lay out a roadmap of actions which will ultimately lead us to meeting our national climate objective of pursuing and achieving, by no later than the end of the year 2050, the transition to a climate resilient, biodiversity rich, environmentally sustainable and climate neutral economy. It aligns with the legally binding economy-wide carbon budgets and sectoral emissions ceilings that were agreed by Government in July 2022.</p>	<p>Climate Action Plan 2024 builds upon CAP23 by refining and updating the measures and actions required to deliver the carbon budgets and sectoral emissions ceilings. The Plan provides a roadmap for taking decisive action to halve Ireland's emissions by 2030 and reach net zero by no later than 2050, as committed to in the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021.</p>	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
Climate Change Sectoral Adaptation Plan for Built and Archaeological Heritage (2019)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heritage in Ireland ranges from private homes, commercial and public buildings, national monuments, underwater and buried archaeology and the physical and cultural settings of all of these. This plan considers not only those structures and sites that have been statutorily listed, but all man-made assets that have historical, aesthetic and cultural value, but does not consider natural heritage. <p>Aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build adaptive capacity within the sector Reduce the vulnerability of built and archaeological heritage to climate change Identify and capitalise on the various potential opportunities for the sector. 	<p>The five adaptation goals for built and archaeological heritage in Ireland are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To improve understanding of each heritage resource and its vulnerability to climate change To develop and mainstream sustainable policies and plans for climate-change adaptation of built and archaeological heritage To conserve Ireland's heritage for future generations To communicate and transfer knowledge To exploit the opportunities for built and archaeological heritage to demonstrate value and secure resources 	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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Connecting Ireland Rural Mobility Plan (2022-2025)	The Connecting Ireland Rural Mobility Plan is a major public transport initiative developed by the National Transport Authority (NTA) with the aim of increasing connectivity, particularly for people living outside our major towns and cities. The plan aims to improve mobility in rural areas by providing frequent and affordable transport services that offer freedom to travel and sustainable transport connections.	<p>The Plan focuses on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adding new high-frequency services; • Enhancing existing services; and • Providing improved connectivity to the wider transport network 	The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Construction 2020, A Strategy for a Renewed Construction Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction 2020 sets out a package of measures agreed by the Government and is aimed at stimulating activity in the building industry. • The Strategy aims both to increase the capacity of the sector to create and maintain jobs, and to deliver a sustainable sector, operating at an appropriate level. It seeks to learn the lessons of the past and to ensure that the right structures and mechanisms are in place so that they are not repeated. 	<p>This Strategy therefore addresses issues including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A strategic approach to the provision of housing, based on real and measured needs, with mechanisms in place to detect and act when things are going wrong; • Continuing improvement of the planning process, striking the right balance between current and future requirements; • The availability of financing for viable and worthwhile projects; • Access to mortgage finance on reasonable and sustainable terms; • Ensuring we have the tools we need to monitor and regulate the sector in a way that underpins public confidence and worker safety; • Ensuring a fit for purpose sector supported by a highly skilled workforce achieving high quality and standards; and • Ensuring opportunities are provided to unemployed former construction workers to contribute to the recovery of the sector. 	The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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<p>Draft Revised Wind Energy Development Guidelines 2019</p>	<p>These Guidelines offer advice to planning authorities on planning for wind energy through the development plan process and in determining applications for planning permission.</p>	<p>The guidelines are intended to ensure a consistency of approach throughout the country in the identification of suitable locations for wind energy development and the treatment of planning applications for wind energy developments.</p>	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Energy Security in Ireland to 2030</p>	<p>Energy Security in Ireland to 2030 outlines a new strategy to ensure energy security in Ireland for this decade, while ensuring a sustainable transition to a carbon neutral energy system by 2050. This report is being published as part of an Energy Security Package, containing a range of supplementary analyses, consultations, and reviews, which have informed the recommendations and actions related to energy security.</p>	<p>The Energy Security Package states that we must ensure energy security is prioritised, monitored, and reviewed regularly, and includes a range of measures to implement this approach in the short and medium term by prioritising:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced and Responsive Demand • A Renewables-Led System • More Resilient Systems • Robust Risk Governance <p>Under each of these four areas of actions, the report sets out a range of mitigation measures, including the need for additional capacity of indigenous renewable energy, but also energy imports, energy storage, fuel diversification, demand side response, and renewable gases. The governance structures supporting the energy system, including oversight and accountability reforms, were also examined.</p>	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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<p>European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (S.I. 477 of 2011, as amended)</p>	<p>These Regulations provide a new for the implementation in Ireland of Council Directive 92/43/EEC on habitats and protection of wild fauna and flora (as amended) and for the implementation of Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the protection of wild birds.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They provide, among other things, for: the appointment and functions of authorized officers; identification, classification and other procedures relative to the designation of Community sites. • The Regulations have been prepared to address several judgments of the CJEU against Ireland, notably cases C-418/04 and C-183/05, in respect of failure to transpose elements of the Birds Directive and the Habitats Directive into Irish law. 	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>S.I. No. 435 of 2004 (European Communities (Environmental Assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes) Regulations 2004, as amended by S.I. No. 200 of 2011 (European Communities (Environmental Assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes) (Amendment) Regulations 2011)</p>	<p>The purpose of these Regulations is to transpose into Irish law Directive 2001/42/EC of 27 June 2001 (O.J. No. L 197, 21 July 2001) on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment — commonly known as the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Regulations cover plans and programmes in all of the sectors listed in article 3(2) of the Directive except land-use planning. • These Regulations also amend certain provisions of the Planning and Development Act 2000 to provide the statutory basis for the transposition of the Directive in respect of land-use planning. • Transposition in respect of the land-use planning sector is contained in the Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) Regulations 2004 (S.I. No. 436 of 2004). 	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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<p>S.I. No. 436 of 2004 (Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) Regulations 2004, as amended by S.I. No. 201 of 2011 (Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) (Amendment) Regulations 2011).</p>	<p>The purpose of these Regulations is to transpose into Irish law Directive 2001/42/EC of 27 June 2001 (O.J. No. L 197, 21 July 2001) on the assessment of the effects of statutory land use plan on the environment — commonly known as the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Regulations cover statutory land use plans, including Development Plans, Local Area Plans, Regional Planning Guidelines etc. 	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>European Communities (Water Policy) Regulations of 2003 (SI 722 of 2003)</p> <p>European Communities (Water Policy) Regulations of 2014 (SI 350 of 2014)</p> <p>European Communities Environmental Objectives (Surface waters) Regulations of 2009 (SI 272 of 2009) (as amended)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transpose the Water Framework Directive into legislation. Outlines the general duty of public authorities in relation to water. Identifies the competent authorities in charge of water policy and gives EPA and the CER the authority to regulate and supervise their actions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implements River basin districts and characterisation of RBDs and River Basin Management Plans. Requires the public to be informed and consulted on the Plan and for progress reports to be published on RBDs. Implements a Register of protected areas, Classification systems and Monitoring programmes for water bodies. Allows the competent authority to recover the cost of damage/destruction of status of water body. Outlines environmental objectives and programme of measures and environmental quality standards for priority substances. Outlines criteria for assessment of groundwater. Outlines environmental objectives to be achieved for surface water bodies. Outlines surface water quality standards. Establishes threshold values for the classification and protection of surface waters against pollution and deterioration in quality. 	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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<p>Flood Risk Management Plans arising from National Catchment Flood Risk Assessment and Management Programme</p>	<p>The national Catchment Flood Risk Assessment and Management (CFRAM) programme commenced in Ireland in 2011 and is being overseen by the Office of Public Works. The CFRAM Programme is intended to deliver on core components of the National Flood Policy, adopted in 2004, and on the requirements of the EU Floods Directive.</p>	<p>CFRAM Studies have been undertaken for all River Basin Districts. The studies are focusing on areas known to have experienced flooding in the past and areas that may be subject to flooding in the future either due to development pressures or climate change. Flood Risk and Hazard mapping, including Flood Extent Mapping, was finalised in 2017. The final outputs from the studies are the CFRAM Plans, finalised in 2018. The Plans define the current and future flood risk in the River Basin Districts and set out how this risk can be managed.</p>	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Food Harvest 2020</p>	<p>Food Harvest 2020 is a roadmap for the Irish food industry, as it seeks to innovate and expand in response to increased global demand for quality foods. It sets out a vision for the potential growth in agricultural output after the removal of milk quotas.</p>	<p>Seeks for the improvement of all agricultural sectors at all levels in terms of sustainability, environmental consideration and marketing development.</p>	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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Food Vision 2030	The Food Vision 2030 Strategy is a new ten year Strategy for the Irish agri-food sector (taken to include primary agriculture, food and drink processing and manufacturing, fisheries, aquaculture and fish processing, forestry and forestry processing and the equine sector).	<p>The Strategy consists of 22 Goals, grouped into four high-level Missions for the sector to work toward:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A Climate Smart, Environmentally Sustainable Agri-Food Sector 2. Viable and Resilient Primary Producers with Enhanced Well-Being 3. Food Which is Safe, Nutritious And Appealing, Trusted And Valued at Home and Abroad 4. An Innovative, Competitive and Resilient Agri-Food Sector, Driven by Technology And Talent 	The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Food Wise 2025 (DAFM)	Food Wise 2025 sets out a ten year plan for the agri-food sector. It underlines the sector's unique and special position within the Irish economy, and it illustrates the potential which exists for this sector to grow even further.	<p>Food Wise 2025 identifies ambitious and challenging growth projections for the industry over the next ten years including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 85% increase in exports to €19 billion. • 70% increase in value added to €13 billion. • 60% increase in primary production to €10 billion. • The creation of 23,000 additional jobs all along the supply chain from producer level to high end value added product development. 	The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Governments White Paper 'Ireland's Transition to a Low Carbon Energy Future' (2015 – 2030)	The White Paper sets out a vision and a framework to guide Irish energy policy between now and 2030. A complete energy policy update informed by the vision to transform Ireland into a low carbon society and economy by 2050.	2030 will represent a significant milestone, meaning: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced GHG emissions from the energy sector by between 80% and 95% Ensuring that secure supplies of competitive and affordable energy remain available to citizens and businesses. 	The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
GRID25 Implementation Programme and associated Grid Implementation Plan 2023-2028 for the Electricity Transmission System in Ireland	Grid25 is a high-level strategy outlining how EirGrid intends to undertake the development of the electricity transmission grid in the short-, medium- and longer-terms, to support a long-term sustainable and reliable electricity supply. This Grid25 Implementation Programme (IP) is a practical strategic overview of how the early stages of Grid25 are intended to be implemented. The IP identifies the best current understanding of those parts of the transmission system that are envisaged as likely to be developed over the next five years. The IP identifies the issues, objectives and associated processes that will need to be adopted when making decisions about how and where developments will occur. This Grid Implementation Plan 2023-2028 supersedes the Grid Implementation Plan 2017-2022. It is focused on the Transmission Development Plan (TDP) 2023-2032.	Grid25, EirGrid's roadmap to upgrade the electricity transmission grid by 2025, continues to be implemented so as to increase the capacity of the grid, to satisfy future demand, and to help Ireland meet its target of 40 per cent of electricity from renewable energy by 2020. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The EirGrid Shaping Our Electricity Future Version 1.1 (SOEF - published in June 2023) is a core context for grid development as part of this Plan. The SOEF addresses matters such as why EirGrid develops the electricity transmission network, Government policy context that underpins this, and the importance of an efficient and economical grid network. The Transmission Development Plan (TDP) 2023 also forms a core context for this Plan. The TDP lists the committed projects and projects under development for the enhancement of the Irish transmission network over the coming ten years. 	The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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<p>Heritage related legislation and guidelines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Monuments Act 1930 as amended; Natural Cultural Institutions Act 1997. Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999. Framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Government of Ireland 1999). The Heritage Act 2018. Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities. 	<p>Irish Heritage regulations that are relevant to the CDP. Broadly, this legislation is designed to conserve and enhance heritage.</p>	<p>Irish Heritage regulations that are relevant to the CDP. Broadly, this legislation is designed to conserve and enhance heritage.</p>	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>S.I. No. 549/2018 - European Communities (Environmental Noise) Regulations 2018 (as amended)</p>	<p>The purpose of these Regulations is to transpose into Irish law EU Directive 2002/49/EC relating to the assessment and management of environmental noise. The Directive aims to provide a common framework to avoid, prevent or reduce, on a prioritised basis, the harmful effects of exposure to environmental noise.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Regulations set out a two-stage process for addressing environmental noise (preparation of strategic noise maps and preparation of noise action plans for each area concerned. The Regulations designate noise-mapping bodies and action planning authorities for the making and reviewing of strategic noise maps and action plans. The Regulations designate the Environmental Protection Agency as the National Authority for the purposes of the Regulations. <p>The Regulations provide for strategic noise maps and action plans and revised noise maps and action plans to be made available to the general public.</p>	<p>The Plan shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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Housing for All (2021)	Housing for All (2021) is the Government's housing plan to 2030. The overall aim of the housing plan for Ireland is that everyone in the State should have access to a home to purchase or rent at an affordable price, built to a high standard and in the right place, offering a high quality of life. The plan's vision is to have a steady supply of housing in the correct locations with economic, social, and environmental sustainability built into the system.	Housing for All provides four pathways to achieving its overarching objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting Homeownership and Increasing Affordability. • Eradicating Homelessness, Increasing Social Housing Delivery and Supporting Social Inclusion. • Increasing New Housing Supply. • Addressing Vacancy and Efficient Use of Existing Stock. 	The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
HSE Healthy Ireland Framework for Improved Health and Wellbeing 2013-2025	The vision is: <i>"A Healthy Ireland, where everyone can enjoy physical and mental health and wellbeing to their full potential, where wellbeing is valued and supported at every level of society and is everyone's responsibility."</i>	These four goals are interlinked, interdependent and mutually supportive: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goal 1: Increase the proportion of people who are healthy at all stages of life • Goal 2: Reduce health inequalities • Goal 3: Protect the public from threats to health and wellbeing • Goal 4: Create an environment where every individual and sector of society can play their part in achieving a healthy Ireland 	The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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<p>Ireland 2040 - Our Plan, the National Planning Framework, and the National Development Plan (2021 - 2030)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Planning Framework is the Government's high-level strategic plan for shaping the future growth and development of to the year 2040. It is a framework to guide public and private investment, to create and promote opportunities for people, and to protect and enhance the environment - from villages to cities, and everything around and in between. The National Development Plan sets out the investment priorities that will underpin the successful implementation of the new National Planning Framework. This will guide national, regional and local planning and investment decisions in Ireland over the next two decades, to cater for an expected population increase of over 1 million people. 	<p>The National Planning Framework published alongside the National Development Plan yields ten National Strategic Outcomes as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compact Growth 2. Enhanced Regional Accessibility 3. Strengthened Rural Economies and Communities 4. Sustainable Mobility 5. A Strong Economy, supported by Enterprise, Innovation and Skills 6. High-Quality International Connectivity 7. Enhanced Amenity and Heritage 8. Transition to a Low-Carbon and Climate-Resilient Society 9. Sustainable Management of Water and other Environmental Resources 10. Access to Quality Childcare, Education and Health Services 	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Ireland's 4th National Biodiversity Action Plan 2023 - 2030</p>	<p>Ireland's 4th National Biodiversity Action Plan (NBAP) sets the national biodiversity agenda for the period 2023-2030 and aims to deliver the transformative changes required to the ways in which we value and protect nature.</p>	<p>It will continue to implement actions within the framework of five strategic objectives, while addressing new and emerging issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective 1 - Adopt a Whole of Government, Whole of Society Approach to Biodiversity. • Objective 2 - Meet Urgent Conservation and Restoration Needs. • Objective 3 - Secure Nature's Contribution to People. • Objective 4 - Enhance the Evidence Base for Action on Biodiversity. • Objective 5 - Strengthen Ireland's Contribution to International Biodiversity Initiatives. 	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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Ireland's Long-term Strategy on Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction 2024	This long-term strategy aims to build on the targets, policies, measures and actions that Ireland has committed to in the period to 2030 (as set out in success annual national Climate Action Plans and the EU National Energy and Climate Plans.	<p>The Strategy sets out Ireland's 2050 climate action targets and describes sector-specific pathways to reaching those targets. These sectors include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electricity • Industry • Built Environment • Transport <p>Agriculture, Forestry and Land-Use</p>	The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Ireland's Second National Implementation Plan for the Sustainable Development Goals (2022 - 2024)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Implementation Plan 2022- 2024 is in direct response to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and provides a whole-of-government approach to implement the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). • The first version of the Plan (2018 – 2020) provided a 'SDG Matrix' which identifies the responsible Government Departments for each of the 169 targets. It also included a 'SDG Policy Map' indicating the relevant national policies for each of the targets. 	<p>The Plan identifies five strategic objectives to guide implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To embed the SDG framework into the work of Government Departments to achieve greater Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development; • To integrate the SDGs into Local Authority work to better support the localisation of the SDGs; • Greater partnerships for the Goals; • To further incorporate the principle of Leave No One Behind into Ireland's Agenda 2030 implementation and reporting mechanisms; and • Strong reporting mechanisms 	The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Maritime Area Planning Act 2021 (as amended)	<p>This act is designed to regulate the maritime area within Ireland. This regulation will be achieved by means of the National Marine Planning Framework.</p> <p>The Act provides the legislative framework for a new streamlined development consent process for activities in the maritime area including offshore renewable energy projects. The Bill will also establish a new body, the Maritime Area Regulatory Authority to undertake certain consenting and enforcement functions in the new regime. Enactment and implementation of the Bill will help Ireland to reach its climate action and renewable energy targets.</p>	<p>The key features of the plan are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of Maritime Area Consents (MACs) for permission to occupy a maritime area over undefined or relatively long periods of time. • It is required that projects obtain a MAC as a pre-requisite before seeking planning permission for developments which fall under the Planning and Development Act 2000. • Provision of licenses for certain maritime usages which do not require planning permission or an EIA. <p>Establishment of a Maritime Area Regulatory Authority (MARA) which will grant MACs, licence specified maritime usages, ensure compliance with MACs, licences and offshore planning permissions.</p>	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
Ministerial Guidelines such as Sustainable Rural Housing Guidelines and Flood Risk Management Guidelines	<p>The Department produces a range of guidelines designed to help planning authorities, An Bord Pleanála, developers and the general public and cover a wide range of issues amongst others, architectural heritage, childcare facilities, landscape, quarries and residential density.</p>	<p>The Minister issues statutory guidelines under Section 28 of the Act which planning authorities and An Bord Pleanála are obliged to have regard to in the performance of their planning functions.</p>	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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<p>National Adaptation Framework: Planning for a Climate Resilient Ireland 2024</p>	<p>This framework specifies the national strategy for the application of adaptation measures in different sectors and by local authorities to reduce the vulnerability of Ireland to the negative effects of climate change and to avail of any positive effects that may occur. It sets out an extended suite of guiding principles that underscore the need for smarter, faster and transformative adaptation actions, which demand a pathway planning approach to account for a range of future warming and impact scenarios. It acts as a roadmap for governments, organisations, and communities to plan and implement adaptation strategies. The Framework helps coordinate efforts, allocate resources, and prioritise actions that reduce vulnerability and enhance resilience. A robust framework not only enables more effective responses to immediate climate related challenges but also fosters long-term sustainability by ensuring that adaptation measures are integrated into policymaking, infrastructure development, and local planning.</p>	<p>Key actions under the framework:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Putting in place revised governance and reporting arrangements • Formalising the status of existing guidelines • Formalising long term operational support for key sectors • Facilitating the establishment of regional local authority climate action offices • Increasing awareness around climate adaptation and resilience • Integrating climate adaptation into key national plans and policies 	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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<p>National Air Pollution Control Programme (NAPCP)</p>	<p>The National Air Pollution Control Programme (NAPCP) is a technical document which outlines the pathway Ireland will follow to achieve compliance with its commitments under the National Emission Ceilings Directive (NEC Directive).</p> <p>The National Emissions Ceilings Directive (NEC Directive) establishes emission ceilings for 2020 and 2030 for five specified pollutants: nitrogen oxides (NOx), non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOCs), sulphur dioxide (SO₂), ammonia (NH₃) and fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}).</p> <p>It also mandates the development of a National Air Pollution Control Programme (NAPCP) for each Member State.</p>	<p>The programme includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An overview of sectors and national policy frameworks in Ireland that impact on emissions of the five NEC pollutants • An overview of the current outlook for compliance with NEC targets for each pollutant • Projections of relevant pollutant emissions to 2030 • Policy options, measures and actions across sectors but in particular in the residential, transport agricultural and energy sectors aimed at reducing emissions of the five specified air pollutants 	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>National Aviation Policy 2015</p>	<p>Specifically, the principal goals of this National Aviation Policy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To enhance Ireland's connectivity by ensuring safe, secure and competitive access responsive to the needs of business, tourism and consumers; • To foster the growth of aviation enterprise in Ireland to support job creation and position Ireland as a recognised global leader in aviation; and • To maximise the contribution of the aviation sector to • Ireland's economic growth and development. 	<p>The National Aviation Policy commits to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintaining safety as the number one priority in Irish aviation and ensuring that safety regulation is robust, effective and efficient; • Creating conditions to encourage the development of new routes and services, particularly to new and emerging markets; • Ensuring a high level of competition among airlines operating in the Irish market; • Optimising the operation of the Irish airport network to ensure maximum connectivity to the rest of the world; • Ensuring that the regulatory framework for aviation reflects best international practice and that economic regulation facilitates continued investment in aviation infrastructure at Irish airports to support traffic growth; • Supporting the aircraft leasing and aviation finance sectors to maintain Ireland's leading global position in these spheres; and • Maintaining a safe and innovative general aviation sector to support Ireland's broader aviation industry 	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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National Broadband Plan (2019)	The National Broadband Plan (NBP) is the government's initiative to deliver high speed broadband services to all premises in Ireland. This will be delivered through investment by commercial enterprises coupled with intervention by the State in those parts of the country where private companies have no plans to invest.	<p>The Plan sets out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A clear statement of Government policy on the delivery of High Speed Broadband. • Specific targets for the delivery and rollout of high speed broadband and the speeds to be delivered. • The strategy and interventions that will underpin the successful implementation of these targets. • A series of specific complementary measures to promote implementation of Government policy in this area. 	The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Demand Management Strategy - Moving Together: A Strategic Approach to Improving the Efficiency of Ireland's Transport System	The Strategy encourages an urban first approach to rolling out measures, where other travel options exist, and aims to improve journey times for car drivers, public transport users, business and freight, leading to improvements in local air quality and reduced stress with associated health benefits for drivers and non-drivers alike.	<p>The Strategy does not contain a prescriptive series of actions. Instead, it provides a firm policy direction and suite of options - such as road space reallocation, progressive taxation, freight efficiency, or behavioural incentives - that can be taken at national, regional and local levels to bring about the systems changed needed.</p> <p>It is also intended that the Strategy will provide guidance needed for local authorities and local council representatives to develop plans for their own areas that suit their own communities' needs best.</p>	The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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National Energy and Climate Plan 2021-2030	The NECP outlines Ireland's energy and climate policies in detail for the period from 2021 to 2030 and looks onwards to 2050. The NECP is a consolidated plan which brings together energy and climate planning into a single process for the first time.	The NECP facilitates the ongoing analysis at EU level. It will be revised to bring it in line with the 7% trajectory and to include policies and measures currently being developed to achieve the 7% trajectory.	The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Energy Security Framework	The Framework outlines the structures which are in place within Government to monitor and manage our energy supplies. It sets out the plans which are in place to deal with energy security emergencies should they arise, and outlines out how these plans will be tested in light of the war in Ukraine. The Framework also sets out how Government can support households and businesses, with a particular focus on protecting those most at risk of fuel poverty, how it is already ensuring Ireland's energy security, how it will speed up the country's shift to increased energy efficiency and indigenous renewable energy systems. It also sets out how consumers and businesses can be supported to save energy and save money.	The Framework sets out the government's action in response to these issues across three key themes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> managing the impact on consumers and businesses, with a specific focus on financially vulnerable residential consumers in the short-term ensuring security of energy supply in the near term, with a focus on the period up to and including winter 2022/23 reducing our dependency on imported fossil fuels, in the context of the phasing out of Russian energy imports across the EU 	The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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<p>National Forestry Programme 2023 – 2027</p>	<p>The national Forestry Programme 2023-2027 came into force in 2023, as soon as State Aid approval by the European Commission has been received. The new Programme sets out increased support for a number of schemes.</p>	<p>The Forestry Programme 2023-2027 contains a series of eight different interventions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest creation; • Agroforestry; • Infrastructure and technology investments; • Sustainable forest management; • Developing skills and empowering the forest sector for sustainable forest management; • Open forests - social, cultural and heritage forests; • Climate resilient reforestation; • Reconstruction. 	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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<p>National Hazardous Waste Management Plan (EPA) 2021 - 2027</p>	<p>This Plan sets out the priorities to be pursued over the next six years and beyond to improve the management of hazardous waste, taking into account the progress made since the previous plan and the waste policy and legislative changes that have occurred since the previous plan was published.</p> <p>Section 26 of the Waste Management Act 1996, as amended, sets out the overarching objectives for the National Hazardous Waste Management Plan. In this context, the following objectives are included as priorities for the revised Plan period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To prevent and reduce the generation of hazardous waste by industry and society generally; • To maximise the collection of hazardous waste with a • view to reducing the environmental and health impacts of any unregulated waste; • To strive for increased self-sufficiency in the management of hazardous waste and to minimise hazardous waste export; • To minimise the environmental, health, social and economic impacts of hazardous waste generation and management. 	<p>The revised Plan makes 20 recommendations under the following topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy and Regulation • Prevention • Collection and Treatment • Implementation 	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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<p>National Inspection Plan - Domestic Waste Water Treatment Systems 2022 - 2026</p>	<p>The Water Services Act 2007 (as amended) requires the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to produce a national inspection plan for domestic waste water treatment systems (DWWTSs).</p> <p>The purpose of the plan is to protect human health and water quality from the risks posed by DWWTSs.</p> <p>This document is the fourth plan and covers the period 2022 to 2026.</p>	<p>The plan sets out the background, minimum inspection numbers, risk based allocation of inspections, requirements for enforcement of advisory notices and for engagement to promote broader compliance.</p>	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>National Investment Framework for Transport in Ireland (NIFTI) 2021</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NIFTI is the Department of Transport's framework for prioritising future investment in the land transport network to support the delivery of the National Strategic Outcomes. The NIFTI will guide transport investment in the years ahead to enable the National Planning Framework, support the Climate Action Plan, and promote social, environmental and economic outcomes throughout Ireland. 	<p>The four investment priorities stated in NIFTI are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobility of people and goods in urban areas. Protection and renewal. Enhanced regional and rural connectivity. Decarbonisation. 	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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<p>National Landscape Strategy for Ireland 2015-2025 and National Landscape Character</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Landscape Strategy will be used to ensure compliance with the European Landscape Convention and to establish principles for protecting and enhancing the landscape while positively managing its change. It will provide a high level policy framework to achieve balance between the protection, management and planning of the landscape by way of supporting actions. Landscape Strategy Vision: "Our landscape reflects and embodies our cultural values and our shared natural heritage and contributes to the well-being of our society, environment and economy. We have an obligation to ourselves and to future generations to promote its sustainable protection, management and planning." 	<p>The objectives of the National Landscape Strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement the European Landscape Convention by integrating landscape into the approach to sustainable development; Establish and embed a public process of gathering, sharing and interpreting scientific, technical and cultural information in order to carry out evidence-based identification and description of the character, resources and processes of the landscape; Provide a policy framework, which will put in place measures at national, sectoral - including agriculture, tourism, energy, transport and marine - and local level, together with civil society, to protect, manage and properly plan through high quality design for the sustainable stewardship of the landscape; Ensure that we take advantage of opportunities to implement policies relating to landscape use that are complementary and mutually reinforcing and that conflicting policy objectives are avoided in as far as possible. 	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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<p>National legislation transposing the Industrial Emissions Directive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Protection Agency Act 1992, amended by the Protection of the Environment Act 2003; and • Environmental Protection Agency (Integrated Pollution Control) (Licensing) Regulations 2013. • European Union (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Environmental Protection Agency Act 1992)(Amendment) Regulations 2020 • Environmental Protection Agency (Industrial Emissions)(Licensing) (Amendment) Regulations 2020. • European Union (Industrial Emissions) Regulations 2013 • Environmental Protection Agency (Industrial Emissions)(Licensing)Regulations 2013. • Environmental Protection Agency (Licensing Fees) Regulations 2013 	<p>The purpose of this Directive is to lay down rules to prevent or, where that is not practicable, to reduce industrial emissions into air, water and land and to prevent the generation of waste, in order to achieve a high level of environmental protection. This legislation transposes the provisions of the Directive.</p>	<p>The legislation covers industrial activities in the following sectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • energy; • metal production and processing; • minerals; • chemicals; • waste management; • and other sectors such as pulp and paper production, slaughterhouses and the intensive rearing of poultry and pigs. <p>All installations covered by the directive must prevent and reduce pollution by applying the best available techniques (BATs)* and address efficient energy use, waste prevention and management and measures to prevent accidents and limit their consequences.</p>	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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National Marine Planning Framework 2021	The NMPF is a key consideration for decision makers on all marine authorisations. The NMPF creates the overarching framework for decision making that is consistent, evidence based, and secures a sustainable future for the maritime area.	<p>The National Marine Planning Framework is a succinct strategic document that will deal with, inter alia, the following environmental, social and economic issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key marine activities such as fisheries, tourism, transport, offshore renewable energy generation, oil and gas exploration and production, aquaculture, and how they interact; • Climate change and related impacts; • Communities and health; • Cultural heritage; • Marine environment and biodiversity; <p>Transboundary interactions with other jurisdictions.</p>	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Mitigation Plan 2017	The National Mitigation Plan represents an initial step in transitioning Ireland to a low carbon, climate resilient and environmentally sustainable economy by 2050. This whole-of-government Plan draws on the perspectives and responsibilities of a range of government departments, and reflects the central roles of key ministers responsible for electricity generation, the built environment, transport and agriculture.	<p>The Plan includes over 100 individual actions for ministers and public bodies to implement and began the process of developing medium to long term mitigation choices for the next and future decades.</p> <p>The Plan is structured across several key themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Action Policy Framework • Decarbonising Electricity Generation • Decarbonising the Built Environment • Decarbonising Transport <p>An Approach to Carbon Neutrality for Agriculture, Forest and Land Use Sectors</p>	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this.</p> <p>The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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<p>National Peatlands Strategy (2015-2025)</p>	<p>This Strategy aims to provide a long-term framework within which all of the peatlands within the State can be managed responsibly in order to optimise their social, environmental and economic contribution to the well-being of this and future generations.</p>	<p>Objectives of the Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To give direction to Ireland’s approach to peatland management. • To apply to all peatlands, including peat soils. • To ensure that the relevant State authorities and state owned companies that influence such decisions contribute to meeting cross-cutting objectives and obligations in their policies and actions. • To ensure that Ireland’s peatlands are sustainably managed so that their benefits can be enjoyed responsibly. • To inform appropriate regulatory systems to facilitate good decision making in support of responsible use. • To inform the provision of appropriate incentives, financial supports and disincentives where required. • To provide a framework for determining and ensuring the most appropriate future use of cutover and cutaway bogs. <p>To ensure that specific actions necessary for the achievement of its objectives are clearly identified and delivered by those involved in or responsible for peatlands management or for decisions affecting their management.</p>	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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<p>National Policy Framework on Alternative Fuels Infrastructure for Transport in Ireland 2017 to 2030</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This National Policy Framework on Alternative Fuels Infrastructure for Transport represents the first step in communicating our longer term national vision for decarbonising transport by 2050, the cornerstone of which is our ambition that by 2030 all new cars and vans sold in Ireland will be zero-emissions capable. By 2030 it is envisaged that the movement in Ireland to electrically-fuelled cars and commuter rail will be well underway, with natural gas and biofuels developing as major alternatives in the freight and bus sectors. This Framework sets targets to achieve an appropriate level of alternative fuels infrastructure for transport, which is relative to national policy and Irish market needs. Non- infrastructure-based incentives to support the use of the infrastructure and the uptake of alternative fuels are also included within the scope of the Framework. 	<p>This policy set out to achieve five key goals in transport:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce overall travel demand Maximise the efficiency of the transport network Reduce reliance on fossil fuels Reduce transport emissions Improve accessibility to transport <p>These goals remain the cornerstone of transport policy and are fully aligned to the objectives of this National Policy Framework. Targets for alternative fuel infrastructure include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AFV forecasts Electricity targets Natural gas (CNG, LNG) targets Hydrogen targets Biofuels targets LPG targets Synthetic and paraffinic fuels targets 	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>National Ports Policy 2013</p>	<p>The core objective of National Ports Policy is to facilitate a competitive and effective market for maritime transport services.</p>	<p>National Ports Policy introduces clear categorisation of the ports sector into Ports of National Significance (Tier 1), Ports of National Significance (Tier 2) and Ports of Regional Significance.</p>	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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National Renewable Energy Action Plan	The National Renewable Energy Action Plan (NREAP) sets out the Government's strategic approach and concrete measures to deliver on Ireland's targets under the Renewable Energy Directive (as amended)	<p>The Action Plan will address and achieve the following sectoral targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electricity: The government has set a target of 40% electricity consumption from renewable sources by 2020 Transport: The government has set a target of 10% electric vehicles by 2020. Heat: The government has set a target of 12% renewable heat by 2020. <p>The government is additionally looking beyond 2020 in terms of significant opportunities to develop Ireland's abundant offshore renewable energy resources, including offshore wind, wave and tidal energy.</p>	<p>The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
National Retrofit Plan	The National Retrofit Plan sets out how the Government will deliver on the Climate Action Plan targets of retrofitting the equivalent of 500,000 homes to a BER of B2/cost-optimal and installing 400,000 heat pumps in existing homes to replace older, less efficient heating systems by the end of 2030.	<p>The Plan is designed to address barriers to retrofit across four key pillars: driving demand and activity; financing and funding; supply chain, skills and standards; and governance. For each pillar, barriers were identified and time-bound policies, measures and actions were put in place to address them. The initiatives in the Plan were guided by a number of key principles.</p>	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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National Roads 2040	NR2040 sets out TII's long-term strategy for the maintenance, development, and management of Ireland's National Roads network. NR2040 is fully aligned with NIFTI and Project Ireland 2040 and focuses on strategic issues for National Roads identified by TII.	<p>The following objectives have been defined.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safe and efficient transport network for people and goods • Environmentally, socially, and economically sustainable • Tailored for different customers in different places • Managed and improved as a key public asset 	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
National Rural Development Programme	The National Rural Development Programme, prepared by the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, sets out a national programme based on the EU framework for rural development and prioritises improving the competitiveness of agriculture, improving the environment and improving the quality of life in rural areas	<p>At a more detailed level, the programme also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports structural change at farm level including training young farmers and encouraging early retirement, support for restructuring, development and innovation; • Aims to improve the environment, biodiversity and the amenity value of the countryside by support for land management through funds such as Natura 2000 payments etc.; and • Aims to improve quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity through the implementation of local development strategies such as non-agricultural activities 	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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National Strategic Plan for Sustainable Aquaculture Development 2030	Article 34 of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Common Fisheries Policy ('the CFP'), on the promotion of sustainable aquaculture, calls for the establishment of multiannual national strategic aquaculture plans. The NSPSA 2030 is the second such plan under the current CFP.	<p>This Plan proposes 58 actions to be implemented over the period up to 2030. The purpose is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To align and mainstream the recently updated but non-binding guidance for the sustainable development of EU aquaculture (2021 – 2030) with national aquaculture sector planning. To help inform the investment priorities for aquaculture in Ireland's new Seafood Development Programme 2021-2027 (EMIFAF). To provide a framework so that strategic planning for the aquaculture sector in Ireland responds to the latest thinking in terms of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats for Irish aquaculture in order to promote the development of a sustainable and forward-looking sector. 	The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Sustainable Mobility Policy and the Sustainable Mobility Policy Action Plan 2022 - 2025	The National Sustainable Mobility Policy sets out a strategic framework to 2030 for active travel (walking and cycling) and public transport journeys to help Ireland meet its climate obligations. It is accompanied by an action plan to 2025 which contains actions to improve and expand sustainable mobility options across the country by providing safe, green, accessible and efficient alternatives to car journeys. It also includes demand management and behavioural change measures to manage daily travel demand more efficiently and to reduce the journeys taken by private car.	<p>The policy aims to deliver at least 500,000 additional daily active travel and public transport journeys by 2030 and a 10% reduction in the number of kilometres driven by fossil fuelled cars. It will make it easier for people to choose walking, cycling and use public transport daily instead of having to use a petrol or diesel car.</p>	The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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<p>National Transport Authority's Integrated Implementation Plan 2019-2024</p>	<p>Section 13(1) of the Dublin Transport Authority Act 2008 (the DTA Act) requires the NTA to prepare an integrated implementation plan covering a six year period.</p>	<p>In accordance with the DTA Act, the Plan comprises the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An infrastructure investment programme, identifying the key objectives and outputs to be pursued by the Authority over the period of the Plan; • The actions to be taken by the Authority to ensure the effective integration of public transport infrastructure over the period of the Plan; • An integrated service plan, identifying the key objectives and outputs to be pursued by the Authority in relation to the procurement of public passenger transport services over the period of the Plan; • The actions to be taken by the Authority in relation to small public service vehicles; • The actions to be taken by the Authority to ensure the effective integration of public passenger transport services over the period of the Plan; and • Such other matters as the Authority considers appropriate or as may be prescribed by the Minister for Transport, Tourism and Sport. 	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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<p>National Waste Management Plan for a Circular Economy 2024-2030</p>	<p>The National Waste Management Plan for a Circular Economy 2024-2030 has been published and replaces the Regional Waste Management Plans.</p> <p>The Plan sets out a framework for the prevention and management of waste in Ireland for the period 2024 to 2030.</p>	<p>The ambition of this Plan is 0% total waste growth per person over the life of the Plan with an emphasis on non-household wastes including waste from commercial activities and the construction and demolition sector. This ambition is underpinned with a comprehensive series of targets, policies, actions and a suite of key deliverables.</p> <p>The Plan is presented in 5 Volumes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> VOLUME I Sets out the current situation including policy, the existing waste landscape and financial, human and market resources deployed. It also identifies the key waste management challenges facing the State. VOLUME II Sets out the responses to the waste management challenges identified including the Plan ambition, targets, policies and priority actions. Targeted policies and priority actions are identified for a range of focus areas chosen to align with the challenges. VOLUME III Sets out the delivery roadmap for the responses contained in Volume II and contains key deliverables required to enable the ambition, targets, policies, and actions identified. VOLUME IV Provides the supporting information for the Plan in a series of technical appendices. VOLUME V Contains the Strategic Environmental Assessment Statement and Natura Impact Statement. <p>Key challenges identified in the Plan include resources, organisational capability, policy requirements, specific material stream targets, the provision of infrastructure and waste generation.</p>	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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<p>A Waste Action Plan for a Circular Economy Ireland's National Waste Policy 2020-2025</p>	<p>The Waste Action Plan for a Circular Economy is an action-focused plan that will place Ireland at the vanguard of EU efforts. It will act as a roadmap for Ireland to embrace the opportunities in becoming a circular economy in the upcoming decade.</p>	<p>The overarching objectives of this action plan are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shift the focus away from waste disposal and treatment to ensure that materials and products remain in productive use for longer thereby preventing waste and supporting reuse through a policy framework that discourages the wasting of resources and rewards circularity Make producers who manufacture and sell disposable goods for profit environmentally accountable for the products they place on the market; Ensure that measures support sustainable economic models (for example by supporting the use of recycled over virgin materials); Harness the reach and influence of all sectors including the voluntary sector, R&D, producers / manufacturers, regulatory bodies, civic society; and Support clear and robust institutional arrangements for the waste sector, including through a strengthened role for Local Authorities (LAs). 	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>National Water Resources Plan (2021)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NWRP is a plan on how to provide a safe, secure and reliable water supply to customers for the next 25 years, without causing adverse impact on the environment. The objective of the NWRP is to set out how we intend to maintain the supply and demand for drinking water over the short, medium and long term whilst minimising the impact on the environment. 	<p>The key objectives of the plan are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify areas where there are current and future potential water supply shortfalls, taking into account normal and extreme weather conditions Assess the current and future water demand from homes, businesses, farms, and industry Consider the impacts of climate change on Ireland's water resources Develop a drought plan advising measures to be taken before and during drought events Develop a plan detailing how we deal with the material that is produced as a result of treating drinking water Identify, develop and assess options to help meet potential shortfalls in water supplies Assess the water resources available at a national level including lakes, rivers and groundwater 	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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Our Rural Future: Rural Development Policy 2021-2025	The policy provides a framework for the development of rural Ireland over the next five years.	<p>The policy focuses on the following thematic objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Optimising the opportunities for rural communities from high speed broadband. • Supporting improved quality employment and career opportunities in rural areas. • Assisting the regeneration, repopulation and development of rural towns and villages. • Enhancing the participation, leadership and resilience of rural communities. • Enhancing public services in rural areas • Supporting a Just Transition to a climate neutral economy. • Supporting the sustainability of Agriculture, the Marine and Forestry. • Supporting the sustainability of our island and coastal communities. • Nurturing our culture and heritage 	The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Our Sustainable Future: A framework for Sustainable Development for Ireland 2012	A medium to long term framework for advancing sustainable development and the green economy in Ireland. It identifies spatial planning as a key challenge for sustainable development and sets a series of measures to address these challenges.	<p>Sets out the challenges facing us and how we might address them in making sure that quality of life and general wellbeing can be improved and sustained in the decades to come.</p>	The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim / purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended)	The core principal objectives of this Act are to amend the Planning Acts of 2000 – 2022 with specific regard given to supporting economic renewal and sustainable development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development, with certain exceptions, is subject to development control under the Planning Acts and the local authorities grant or refuse planning permission for development, including ones within protected areas. There are, however, a range of exemptions from the planning system. Use of land for agriculture, peat extraction and afforestation, subject to certain thresholds, is generally exempt from the requirement to obtain planning permission. Additionally, Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is required for a range of classes and large scale projects. Under planning legislation, Development Plans must include mandatory objectives for the conservation of the natural heritage and for the conservation of European sites and any other sites which may be prescribed. There are also discretionary powers to set objectives for the conservation of a variety of other elements of the natural heritage. 	The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Planning, Land Use and Transport Outlook 2040 (PLUTO)	PLUTO's objective is to develop a transport investment framework which delivers a land transport network that meets the travel needs of the population in the coming decades and which supports the National Strategic Outcomes of Project Ireland 2040.	<p>The PLUTO will take account of forecasted future economic and demographic scenarios, affordability considerations and relevant Government policies and will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quantify in broad terms the appropriate scale of financial investment in land transport over the long term; Consider how fiscal, environmental and technological developments might impact on this investment; and, Identify strategic priorities for future investment to ensure land transport infrastructure provision facilitates the objectives of Project Ireland 2040. 	The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim / purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
<p>Raised Bog SAC Management Plan and Review of Raised Bog Natural Heritage Areas 2017 - 2022</p>	<p>Aims to meet nature conservation obligations while having regard to national and local economic, social and cultural needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the implications of management choices for water levels, quantity and quality are fully explored, understood and factored into policy making and land use planning. • Review the current raised bog NHA network in terms of its contribution to the national conservation objective for raised bog habitats and determine the most suitable sites to replace the losses of active raised bog habitat and high bog areas within the SAC network and to enhance the national network of NHAs. 	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Renewable Electricity Spatial Policy Framework (RESPF)</p>	<p>Under Action EU/23/2 of CAP23, the Renewable Electricity Spatial Policy Framework (RESPF) is currently being prepared. In effect, this will be the national policy for onshore renewable electricity and will inform and reshape the development and distribution of onshore renewables in order to enable the delivery of Ireland's renewable electricity targets, as set out in CAP23.</p> <p>The RESPF will promote a plan-led and evidence-based approach to the allocation of renewable electricity spatial and generation targets across the three Regional Assemblies, to facilitate the achievement of the national target of 80% RES-E by 2030.</p>	<p>The objective of this spatial policy framework is to effectively translate renewable electricity objectives, as those outlined in Climate Action Plan 2023, to the regional level and allocate regional spatial and renewable generation capacity targets.</p>	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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Renewable Energy Ireland Strategy (2023)	The vision of the Strategy is to ensure by 2050 that Ireland will be energy independent through using indigenous, clean, carbon-free renewable energy supported by, and supporting, communities across the country.	<p>Priority actions for the Strategy include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use the Planning and Development Acts to instruct An Bord Pleanála to prioritise planning applications for renewable energy and associated grid infrastructure. Delivery of grid is a necessary foundation for decarbonisation of the economy. Market designs must include system services, flexibility, and capacity markets and fully exploit demand side resources. Simplify administrative & regulatory requirements for renewable heat, energy efficiency, flexible demand, and storage technologies Encourage EVs, enhanced public mobility and cycling infrastructure while harnessing Ireland's strengths for the appropriate use of sustainable biofuels and green hydrogen. <p>Bring together industry, Government and other key stakeholders to identify ways to cut the price of renewable energy in Ireland so that we can deliver clean energy at the lowest possible price for Irish consumers.</p>	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Rural Environmental Protection Scheme (REPS) Agri-Environmental Options Scheme (AEOS) Green, Low-Carbon, Agri-environment Scheme (GLAS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agri-environmental funding schemes aimed at rural development for the environmental enhancement and protection. GLAS is the new replacement for REPS and AEOS which are both expiring. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish best practice farming methods and production methods in order to protect landscapes and maximise conservation. Protect biodiversity, endangered species of flora and fauna and wildlife habitats. Ensure food is produced with the highest regard to the environment. Implement nutrient management plans and grassland management plans. Protect and maintain water bodies, wetlands and cultural heritage. 	The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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<p>S.I. 79 of 2008 - Bathing Water Quality Regulations 2008, as amended (latest S.I. No. 163/2016)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These Regulations provide for transposition of the EU Bathing Water Directive 2006 (Directive 2006/7/EC of 15 February 2006) which aims: • To improve health protection for bathers • To establish a more pro-active approach to management of bathing waters, and • To promote increased public involvement and dissemination of information to the public. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Regulations establish a new classification system for bathing water quality based on four classifications “poor”, “sufficient”, “good” and “excellent” and generally require that a classification of at least “sufficient” be achieved by 2015 for all bathing waters. • Local authorities must take appropriate measures with a view to improving waters which are classified as “poor” and increasing the number of bathing waters classified as “good” or “excellent”. • A permanent advice against bathing must be issued in a case where a bathing water is classified as “poor” for five consecutive years. • Local authorities are required annually to identify bathing waters, establish a monitoring calendar, carry out the specified monitoring, report the results to the EPA, carry out appropriate management measures where necessary and provide information to the public. • There must be public participation in the identification of waters and the general implementation of the Regulations. • The EPA is required by the Regulations to classify bathing waters, generally on the basis of the monitoring results for the four preceding bathing seasons, and to publish an annual report in relation to bathing water quality. • Monitoring by local authorities is to commence not later than 2011 with a view to ensuring that a classification is assigned to bathing waters not later than 2015. • Private controllers of access lands may be required to contribute towards the costs incurred by a local authority or the EPA. 	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim / purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
<p>S.I. No. 113/2022 - European Union (Good Agricultural Practice for Protection of Waters) Regulations 2022, as amended</p>	<p>The purpose of the Regulations is to provide a basic set of measures to ensure the protection of waters, including drinking water sources, against pollution caused by nitrogen and phosphorus from agricultural sources, with the primary emphasis on the management of livestock manures and other fertilisers. The set of measures also provide some basic safeguards against possible harmful impacts on water quality arising from agricultural expansion. This basic set of measures has been strengthened over the last two reviews and this new programme provides a further strengthened set of measures to help reduce nitrogen and phosphorus losses from agriculture and contribute to improvements in water quality.</p>	<p>The Regulations include measures such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Periods when land application of fertilisers is prohibited • Limits on the land application of fertilisers • Storage requirements for livestock manure; and • Monitoring of the effectiveness of the measures in terms of agricultural practice and impact on water quality. 	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>S.I. No. 254/2001 - Urban Waste Water Treatment Regulations, 2001, as amended (latest S.I. No. 48/2010)</p>	<p>These regulations concern the collection, treatment and discharge of urban waste water and the treatment and discharge of waste water from certain industrial sectors.</p>	<p>The objective of these regulations is to protect the environment from the adverse effects of the abovementioned waste water discharges.</p>	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim / purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
<p>S.I. No. 296/2009 - European Communities Environmental Objectives (Freshwater Pearl Mussel) Regulations 2009, as amended (latest S.I 355/2018)</p>	<p>The purpose of these Regulations is to support the achievement of favourable conservation status for freshwater pearl mussels</p>	<p>Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set environmental quality objectives for the habitats of the freshwater pearl mussel populations named in the First Schedule to these Regulations that are within the boundaries of a site notified in a candidate list of European sites, or designated as a Special Area of Conservation, under the European Communities (Natural Habitats) Regulations, 1997 (S.I. No. 94/1997). Require the production of sub-basin management plans with programmes of measures to achieve these objectives. Set out the duties of public authorities in respect of the sub-basin management plans and programmes of measure 	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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<p>S.I. No. 9/2010 - European Communities Environmental Objectives (Groundwater) Regulations 2010, as amended (latest S.I. No. 287/2022)</p>	<p>These Regulations are made to give effect to the measures needed to achieve the environmental objectives established for groundwater by Article 4(1)(b) of the Water Framework Directive (Directive 2000/60/EC) and to give effect to the requirements of the Groundwater Directive (Directive 2006/118/EC) on the protection of groundwater against pollution and deterioration.</p>	<p>The Regulations establish clear environmental objectives to be achieved in groundwater bodies within specified timeframes and introduce the legal basis for a more flexible, proportionate and risk-based approach to implementing the legal obligation to prevent or limit inputs of pollutants into groundwater, which already exists under Directive 80/68/EEC. Measures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • measures to prevent or limit the input of pollutants into groundwater and to prevent the deterioration of the status of all bodies of groundwater • measures to protect, enhance and restore all bodies of groundwater and to ensure a balance between abstraction and recharge of groundwater, with the aim of achieving good groundwater within a particular timeframe • measures requiring the reversal of any significant and sustained upward trend in the concentration of any pollutant resulting from the impact of human activity in order to progressively reduce pollution of groundwater • measures for determining groundwater quantitative and chemical status • measures establishing procedures for the identification of significant and sustained upward trends and the definition of the starting point for trend reversal • the laying down of rules for the presentation and reporting of groundwater monitoring results, trend assessments and the classification of quantitative status and chemical status of groundwater bodies 	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim / purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
Strategy for the Future Development of National and Regional Greenways (2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The objective of this Strategy is to assist in the strategic development of nationally and regionally significant Greenways in appropriate locations constructed to an appropriate standard in order to deliver a quality experience for all Greenways users. It also aims to increase the number and geographical spread of Greenways of scale and quality around the country over the next 10 years with a consequent significant increase in the number of people using Greenways as a visitor experience and as a recreational amenity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Strategic Greenway network of national and regional routes, with a number of high capacity flagship routes that can be extended and/or link with local Greenways and other cycling and walking infrastructure; Greenways of scale and appropriate standard that have significant potential to deliver an increase in activity tourism to Ireland and are regularly used by overseas visitors, domestic visitors and locals thereby contributing to a healthier society through increased physical activity; Greenways that provide a substantially segregated offroad experience linking places of interest, recreation and leisure in areas with beautiful scenery of different types with plenty to see and do; Greenways that provide opportunities for the development of local businesses and economies, and Greenways that are developed with all relevant stakeholders in line with an agreed code of practice. 	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
The Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe (CAFE) Directive (2008/50/EC) as transposed into Irish legislation by the Air Quality Standards Regulations 2011 (S.I. No. 180 of 2011 as amended)	<p>The Directive sets air quality standards for European Union member states.</p>	<p>Limit values for air quality parameters are set in this Directive.</p>	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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<p>The CAP Strategic Plan 2023-2027</p>	<p>Ireland's CAP Strategic Plan provides a framework for the application of the Common Agricultural Policy in Ireland. It aims to promote the agricultural sector and the provision of safe and sustainable food in the county.</p> <p>Ireland as an EU member state is responsible for the running of our own CAP Strategic Plan, in close co-operation with the European Commission, and the EU Court of Auditors as the guardian of EU finances.</p> <p>he CAP is divided into two pillars. Pillar 1 covers direct support and market supports, and rural development is in Pillar 2.</p>	<p>The Irish CAP Strategic Plan aims to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect farm family incomes 2. Recognise the hard work of our farm families as food producers regardless of where they are in the country 3. Play a meaningful role in supporting our climate ambitions. <p>It provides for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pillar 1 agri-environment schemes, including direct support consisting of payments granted directly to farmers and provides baseline income support and operates as a safety net in cases of market disturbances, and market measures to manage and control the agricultural economy. • Pillar 2 direct payments supporting rural development. <p>Ireland's CAP Strategic Plan has a strong emphasis on achievement of a higher level of climate and environment ambition that will be achieved through the CAP's new green architecture.</p> <p>It contains measures that will help to achieve significant improvements in the areas of biodiversity and water quality, as well as contributing to national and EU climate and environmental targets, including through increased sequestration and carbon removal.</p> <p>There are three key areas in the new green architecture:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conditionality 2. Pillar 1 Eco-schemes 3. Pillar 2 climate and environment-related interventions 	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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<p>The Planning System and Flood Risk Management – Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2009)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sets out comprehensive mechanisms for the incorporation of flood risk identification, assessment and management into the planning process. • Ensures flood risk is a key consideration in preparing land use plans and in the assessment of planning applications. • Implementation of the Guidelines is through actions at national, regional, local authority and site-specific levels. • Planning authorities and An Bord Pleanála are required to have regard to the Guidelines in carrying out their functions under the Planning Acts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding. • Avoid new developments increasing flood risk elsewhere, including that which may arise from surface water run-off. • Ensure effective management of residual risks for development permitted in floodplains. • Avoid unnecessary restriction of national, regional or local economic and social growth. • Improve the understanding of flood risk among relevant stakeholders. • Ensure that the requirements of EU and national law in relation to the natural environment and nature conservation are complied with at all stages of flood risk management. <p>The 2009 Flood Risk Management Guidelines were amended by Circular PL 2/2014 (Department of the Environment, Community and Local Government) that provides advice on the use of OPW flood mapping in assessing planning applications and clarifies some advice from the 2009 Guidelines.</p>	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Tourism Policy Statement: People, Place and Policy – Growing Tourism to 2025</p>	<p>The main goal of this policy statement is to have a vibrant, attractive tourism sector that makes a significant contribution to employment across the country; is economically, socially and environmentally sustainable; helps promote a positive image of Ireland overseas, and is a sector in which people want to work.</p>	<p>The Tourism Policy Statement sets three headline targets to be achieved by 2025:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overseas tourism revenue of €5 billion per year net of inflation excluding carrier receipts; • 250,000 people employed in tourism; and • 10 million overseas visitors to Ireland per year. 	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim / purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
<p>Uisce Éireann Water Services Strategic Plan 2015, Water Services Strategic Plan 2050, and associated Proposed Capital Investment Plan (2020 - 2024)</p>	<p>The Water Services Strategic Plan (WSSP) presents Uisce Éireann's objectives for the next 25 years and the means by which we will achieve them. It aligns to requirements set out in the Water Services (No. 2) Act 2013. The first Water Services Strategic Plan was published in 2015 and are the draft Water Services Strategic Plan 2050 (WSSP 2050) is in the process of consultation which will replace the current plan.</p>	<p>The new Water Services Strategic Plan 2050 will be an important strategic document that will focus on the provision of safe drinking water and ensure that the environment is protected from the impacts of wastewater discharges.</p>	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Waste Management Act 1996, as amended</p>	<p>To make provision in relation to the prevention, management and control of waste; to give effect to provisions of certain acts adopted by institutions of the European communities in respect of those matters; to amend the Environmental Protection Agency Act, 1992, and to repeal certain enactments and to provide for related matters.</p>	<p>The Waste Management Act contains a number of key legal obligations, including requirements for waste management planning, waste collection and movement, the authorisation of waste facilities, measures to reduce the production of waste and/or promote its recovery.</p>	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim / purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
<p>Water Action Plan 2024 - A River Basin Management Plan for Ireland</p>	<p>The Water Action Plan 2024 is Ireland's third River Basin Management Plan and it outlines the measures the Government and other sectors are taking to improve water quality in Ireland's groundwater, rivers, lakes, estuarine and coastal waters, and provide sustainable management of our water resources (as specified under SDG 6).</p> <p>This Water Action Plan enhances and builds upon the work of the first and second cycle plans. Where necessary, this plan addresses the shortcomings experienced during the implementation of previous plans.</p>	<p>The objectives of the Water Framework Directive are</p> <p>(i) to prevent the deterioration of water bodies and to protect, enhance and restore them with the aim of achieving at least good status and</p> <p>(ii) to achieve compliance with the water standards and objectives for designated protected areas.</p>	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Water Pollution Acts 1977 to 1990</p>	<p>The Water Pollution Acts allow Local Authorities the authority regulate and supervise actions relating to water in their division.</p>	<p>The Water Pollution Acts enable local authorities to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prosecute for water pollution offences. • Attach appropriate pollution control conditions in the licensing of effluent discharges from industry, etc., made to waters. • Issue notices ("section 12 notices") to farmers, etc., specifying measures to be taken within a prescribed period to prevent water pollution. • Issue notices requiring a person to cease the pollution of waters and requiring the mitigation or remedying of any effects of the pollution in the manner and within the period specified in such notices; • Seek court orders, including High Court injunctions, to prevent, terminate, mitigate or remedy pollution/its effects. • Prepare water quality management plans for any waters in or adjoining their functional areas. 	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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<p>Water Services Act 2007, and amendments in 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2022</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides the water services infrastructure. Outlines the responsibilities involved in delivering and managing water services. Identifies the authority in charge of provision of water and wastewater supply. Irish Water was given the responsibility of the provision of water and wastewater services in the amendment act during 2013, therefore these services are no longer the responsibility of the 34 Local Authorities in Ireland. 	<p>Key strategic objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring Irish Water delivers infrastructural projects that meet key public health, environmental and economic objectives in the water services sector. Ensuring the provision of adequate water and sewerage services. Ensuring good quality drinking water is available to all consumers of public and group water supplies, in compliance with national and EU drinking water standards Ensuring the provision of the remaining infrastructure needed to provide secondary wastewater treatment, for compliance with the requirements of the EU Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive. Promoting water conservation through Irish Water's Capital Investment Plan, the Rural Water Programme and other measures. Monitoring the on-going implementation of septic tanks inspection regime and the National Inspection Plan for Domestic Waste Water Treatment Systems. Ensuring a fair funding model to deliver water services. Overseeing the establishment of an economic regulation function under the CER. 	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Wildlife Act of 1976 Wildlife (Amendment) Act, 2000 Wildlife (Amendment) Act, 2023</p>	<p>The act provides protection and conservation of wild flora and fauna.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides protection for certain species, their habitats and important ecosystems Give statutory protection to NHAs Enhances wildlife species and their habitats Includes more species for protection 	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

Regional / County / Local Level			
Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim / purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
<p>Development Plans, Local Area Plans and other land use plans in other areas and adjacent counties in Ireland – Dublin City, South Dublin and Wicklow.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These statutory land use plans outline planning objectives for land use development (e.g. housing, economic, community, transport objectives). • These plans provide strategic frameworks for planning and sustainable development in areas. In alignment with the higher-order National Planning Framework and Regional Economic and Spatial Strategies. • These plans set out the policies and proposals to guide development in other areas in the functional area and adjacent counties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify future infrastructure, development and zoning required. • Protect and enhance amenities and environment. • Guides planning authorities in assessing proposals. • Aim to guide development in areas • Aim to promote sustainable development in neighbouring and connected areas. • Provide for economic development and protect natural environmental, heritage. 	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>DLR Invasive Alien Species (IAS) Action Plan</p>	<p>The overall aim of the DLR IAS Action Plan is to provide a roadmap for IAS to be eradicated from Dún Laoghaire Rathdown when possible, controlled when eradication is not possible, for new introductions to be prevented, and for damaged habitats to be restored.</p>	<p>Dún Laoghaire Rathdown County Council recognise that the significant threats posed by IAS require a structured and coordinated approach to minimise their impact and to prevent further introductions and spread. This requires a comprehensive countywide strategy and establishing links with other counties and agencies.</p>	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

Regional / County / Local Level		
Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim / purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.
Dublin Agglomeration Noise Action Plan 2024-2028	The Noise Action Plan is required under the Environmental Noise Directive ("END") (2002/49/EC) which was transported into Irish law through the European Communities (Environmental Noise) Regulations 2018 (S.I. 549/2018) and the European Communities (Environmental Noise) (Amendment) Regulations 2021 (S.I. 663/2021). The regulations require Strategic Noise Maps and Noise Action Plans to be made or revised every five years.	The Environmental Noise Directive (END) requires local authorities to draw-up plans of action which will include measures to "address priorities which may be identified by the exceeding of any relevant limit value or by other criteria chosen by the Member State and apply in particular to the most important areas as established by strategic noise mapping." It also requires plans to identify and protect "quiet areas against an increase in noise."
Dublin Regional Tourism Development Strategy 2023–2027	The plan sets out a strategic approach to unlocking the commercial potential of Dublin. It will ensure focus on tourism development is sustainable and regenerative and that the benefits accrue to local communities and to nature.	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p> <p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

Regional / County / Local Level			
Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim / purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Biodiversity Action Plan 2021 -2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Required by the National Biodiversity Action Plan. Purpose is to ensure the protection and appreciation of biodiversity at the county (local) level. This is the second Plan for the County, builds on the aims of the first Plan. 	<p>The plan is focused around 5 themes and 5 objectives, with a total of 65 actions across all themes.</p>	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council Climate Action Plan 2024-2029	<p>Ireland's Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act (2021) required each local authority to prepare a Local Authority Climate Action Plan to meet national climate targets and develop resilience to the impacts of climate change. The plans are consistent with the most recently approved National Climate Action Plan and National Adaptation Framework.</p> <p>Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council has prepared their Climate Action Plan for the period 2024 to 2029 to create a low carbon and climate resilient county, by delivering and promoting best practice in climate action in Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown.</p>	<p>The plan demonstrates the ambition, focus and commitment of each local authority to reduce carbon emissions and improve the quality of life for people living, working and studying in each county.</p> <p>The plan is built on a strong evidence base. To help inform the plans, Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council developed a Climate Change Risk Assessment which sets out the likely risks in terms of climate change, such as increased rainfall or flooding. They also did a Baseline Emissions Inventory which calculates the emissions within the local authority area and sets out emission by sector such as transport, the built environment and agriculture.</p> <p>As part of its local authority climate action plan, Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council is responsible for establishing a decarbonising zone within their local authority area. Decarbonising zones (DZs) are intended to be the focus for a range of climate mitigation, adaptation and biodiversity measures and will help local authorities to identify projects which will contribute to the delivery of the national climate objective. Dún Laoghaire and Blackrock have been designated as the decarbonizing zone.</p>	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

Regional / County / Local Level		
Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim / purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council Corporate Plan 2025-2029	<p>Provides a roadmap for the next phase of development within the local area.</p> <p>‘A progressive, sustainable, inclusive and accessible county underpinned by a strong economy.’</p>	<p>Adopts five specific Corporate Goals:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community well-being will be underpinned by inclusive strategic planning, provision of adequate high quality housing and supported by essential infrastructure development. 2. A sense of belonging and stimulating cultural and recreational experiences will encourage inclusivity and collective pride. 3. A county that is climate-resilient, biodiversity rich and environmentally sustainable. 4. A dynamic, competitive business environment will support enterprise and leverage our potential as an attractive tourist destination. 5. A culture of continuous improvement underpins staff development and service delivery, ensuring the highest standards of efficiency, quality, and innovation.
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022-2028	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sets out the policies and objectives for the development of the County over the Plan period. • The Vision for Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown is to embrace inclusiveness, champion quality of life through healthy placemaking, grow and attract a diverse innovative economy and deliver this in a manner that enhances our environment for future generations. 	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
		<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

Regional / County / Local Level			
Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim / purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Heritage Plan 2021-2025	This is the third Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Heritage Plan and builds on the work of the previous 2004-2008 and 2013-2019 plans. It sets out a framework for heritage activity across the community, volunteer and NGO sectors and for state agencies with a role in DLR heritage.	The Plan consists of 7 Areas of Focus with Actions defined for each Area.	The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown Landscape Character Assessment	Characterises the geographical dimension of the landscape.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifies the quality, value, sensitivity and capacity of the landscape area. Guides strategies and guidelines for the future development of the landscape. 	The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Regional / County / Local Level		
Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim / purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown Local Economic and Community Plan (LECP) 2023-2028	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sets out the objectives and actions needed to promote the community and economic development of Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown's neighbourhoods and communities. 	<p>Not applicable.</p> <p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

Regional / County / Local Level		
Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim / purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.
<p>Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown Tourism Strategy 2024-2028</p>	<p>Ambition is to develop an attractive and accessible tourist destination where visitors are given the opportunity to seamlessly explore the County's rich history and immerse themselves in the local culture.</p>	<p>Highlights of the strategy include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the development of Dún Laoghaire Harbour Masterplan & develop water-based recreational infrastructure such as floating swimming area, • Identify and encourage good practice among tourism related businesses that will enable them to become more universally accessible, • Acquire and restore historic ships/boats to use as heritage assets and permanent visitor attractions, • Coast and beaches visitor experience and services plan, • Identify opportunity for a permanent, stand-out visitor attraction in a coastal location, • New water-sports facilities at Killiney Beach, • Support Fáilte Ireland in the development and implementation of a Dublin Mountains Destination Experience Development Plan (DEDP), • Enhance Mountain bike trail (MTB) infrastructure and development of facilities at strategic hubs (such as new mountain biking centres at Ticknock, Glencullen GAP, and Ballinastoe), • Work collaboratively to create an Open-Air Archaeology and/or Coastal Heritage Museum, • Feasibility study for a cable-car development in the Dublin Mountains, • Consider short-hop, sustainable-visitor-experience service to connect key visitor locations, • Further enhance the Coastal Mobility Route through improved supporting infrastructure (such as expansion of bikeshare services along the route), • Investigate opportunities to maximise economic opportunity from motorhome visitors and 'glamping' in the County, • Develop a 'night-time economy plan', • Identify key opportunity sites for a new conference and multi-functional events centre.
		<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
		<p>Relevance to the Plan</p>

Regional / County / Local Level		
Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim / purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.
<p>Freshwater Pearl Mussel Sub- Basin Management Plans</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifies the current status of the species and the reason for loss or decline. Identifies measure required to improve or restore current status. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifies pressures on Freshwater Pearl Mussels for each of the designated populations in Ireland. Outlines restoration measures required to ensure favourable conservation status.
		<p>Relevance to the Plan</p> <p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

Regional / County / Local Level		
Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim / purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.
<p>Greater Dublin Area (GDA) Transport Strategy (2022-2042)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It sets out how transport will be developed across the region, covering Dublin, Meath, Wicklow and Kildare, over the period of the strategy and has been approved by the Minister for Transport, Tourism and Sport in accordance with the relevant legislation. 	<p>They set out a number of core principles deriving from the strategic vision, which are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dublin as the capital city of Ireland and a major European centre shall grow and progress, competing with other cities in the EU, and serving a wide range of international, national, regional and local needs. The Dublin and Mid-East Regions will be attractive, vibrant locations for industry, commerce, recreation and tourism and will be a major focus for economic growth within the Country. The GDA, through its ports and airport connections will continue to be the most important entry/exit point for the country as a whole, and as a Gateway between the European Union and the rest of the World. Access to and through the GDA will continue to be a matter of national importance. Development in the GDA shall be directly related to investment in integrated high quality public transport services and focused on compact urban form. Development within the existing urban footprint of the Metropolitan Area will be consolidated to achieve a more compact urban form Development in the Hinterland Area will be focused on the high quality integrated growth and consolidation of development in key identified towns, separated from each other by extensive areas of strategic green belt land devoted to agriculture and similar uses.
		<p>Relevance to the Plan</p> <p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

Regional / County / Local Level			
Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim / purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
Greater Dublin Area Cycle Network Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sets out a ten year cycling strategy for Counties Dublin, Kildare, Meath and Wicklow • Plan to increase regions cycle network dramatically • The Plan refers to the EuroVelo International Cycle Route Network of the European Cyclists Federation is a network of 15 long distance cycle routes connecting and uniting the whole European continent. Two of these routes are in Ireland including EV2 from Galway through Dublin to London, Berlin, Warsaw and Moscow. 	<p>Aims to identify and determine:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Urban Cycle Network at the Primary, Secondary and Feeder level • The Inter-Urban Cycle Network linking the relevant sections of the Urban Network including the elements of the National Cycle Network within the Greater Dublin Area including linkages to key transport locations outside of urban areas such as airports and ports <p>The Green Route Network being cycle routes for development of tourist, recreational and leisure purposes.</p>	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
Groundwater Protection Schemes	<p>A Groundwater Protection Scheme provides guidelines for the planning and licensing authorities in carrying out their functions, and a framework to assist in decision-making on the location, nature and control of developments and activities in order to protect groundwater.</p>	<p>A Groundwater Protection Scheme aims to maintain the quantity and quality of groundwater, and in some cases improve it, by applying a risk assessment-based approach to groundwater protection and sustainable development.</p>	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

Regional / County / Local Level		
Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim / purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.
<p>Local Catchment Flood Risk Management Plans</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Produced by Local Authorities. Outlines areas local flood risk. Sets out measures to manage and prevent flood risk at a local level. 	<p>Not applicable.</p>
<p>Local Transport Plans and Strategies</p>	<p>Local Transport Plans and Strategies relevant to a particular local authority functional area provide a more granular framework for the delivery of sustainable transport systems in accordance with higher-level plans.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote sustainable transport. To promote integrated and proper transport planning. To promote safe travel. To promote active travel infrastructural development. To encourage modal shift.
		<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p> <p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

Regional / County / Local Level			
Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim / purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
<p>NPWS Conservation Plans and/or Conservation Objectives for SACs and SPAs</p>	<p>Management planning for nature conservation sites has a number of aims. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To identify and evaluate the features of interest for a site • To set clear objectives for the conservation of the features of interest • To describe the site and its management • To identify issues (both positive and negative) that might influence the site • To set out appropriate strategies/management actions to achieve the objectives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation objectives for SACs and SPAs (i.e. sites within the Natura 2000 network) have to be set for the habitats and species for which the sites are selected. • These objectives are used when carrying out appropriate assessments for plans and projects that might impact on these sites. 	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Port Masterplans (such as the Dublin Port Masterplan 2040)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Masterplan sets out a vision for the operations of the port and land utilisation. • The Masterplan is a non-statutory plan which has nonetheless been framed within the context of EU, national, regional and local development plan policies. 	<p>Not applicable.</p>	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

Regional / County / Local Level			
Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim / purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
Regional Economic and Spatial Strategies	The Regional Spatial and Economic Strategies provide a long-term regional level strategic planning and economic framework in support of the implementation of the National Planning Framework.	<p>The Eastern and Midland Regional Economic and Spatial Strategy includes provisions for its 12 constituent local authorities: Fingal County Council; Dublin City Council; South Dublin County Council; Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council; Louth County Council; Kildare County Council; Meath County Council; Wicklow County Council; Longford County Council; Laois County Council; Offaly County Council; and Westmeath County Council.</p> <p>The Southern Regional Economic and Spatial Strategy includes provisions for its nine constituent local authorities: Waterford City and County Council, Cork City Council, Cork County Council, Tipperary County Council, Wexford County Council, Kerry County Council, Clare County Council, Limerick City and County Council, Kilkenny County Council and Carlow County Council.</p> <p>The Northern and Western Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy includes provisions for its eight constituent local authorities: Donegal County Council, Leitrim County Council, Sligo County Council, Cavan County Council, Monaghan County Council, Mayo County Council, Roscommon County Council, and Galway County Council.</p>	The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Shellfish Pollution Reduction Programmes	Aims to improve water quality and ensure the protection or improvement of designated shellfish waters in order to support shellfish life and growth and contribute to the high quality of shellfish products directly edible by man.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifies key and secondary pressures on water quality in designated shellfish areas. Outlines specific measures to address identified key and secondary pressures on water quality. Addresses the specific pressures acting on water quality in each area. 	The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

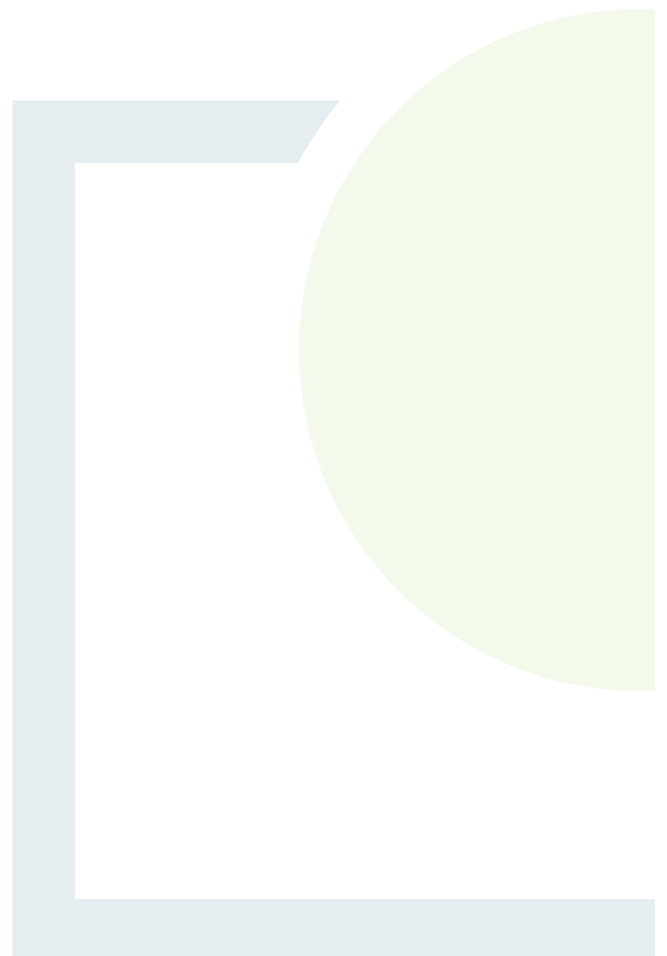
Regional / County / Local Level			
Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim / purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
Water Quality Management Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the quality of waters covered by the plan is maintained. • Maintain and improve the quantity and quality of water included in the Plan scope. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring of water bodies against quality standards. • Outlines management programmes for water catchments. • Purpose is to maintain and improve the quantity and quality of groundwater. 	<p>The LAP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>



DESIGNING AND DELIVERING
A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

APPENDIX 2

Scoping Consultation
Feedback



The table below shows a list of all Scoping Responses received from the statutory environmental authorities as part of the statutory Scoping consultation process for the Kiltiernan-Glenamuck Local Area Plan.

Ref.	Environmental Authority	Date Received
1	Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	20th of May 2024
2	Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage	4th of June 2024

2 Documents in total were received. These are presented below.



Regional Inspectorate,
Inniscarra,
County Cork, Ireland
Cigireacht Réigiúnach, Inis Cara
Chontae Chorcaí, Éire
T: +353 21 487 5540
F: +353 21 487 5545
E: info@epa.ie
W: www.epa.ie
LoCall: 1890 33 55 99

By email to: dlrforwardplanning@dlrcoco.ie

Administrative Officer
Forward Planning & Active Land Management Administration
Planning Department
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown County Council
County Hall
Dún Laoghaire
Co. Dublin
A96 K6C9

20th May 2024

Our Ref: SCP240502.1

Re. SEA Scoping for the Draft Kiltiernan – Glenamuck Local Area Plan 2024

Dear Ms Hynes,

We acknowledge your notice, dated 10th May 2024, in relation to the SEA Scoping Report for the Draft Kiltiernan – Glenamuck Local Area Plan (‘the Plan’).

The EPA is one of the statutory environmental authorities under the SEA Regulations. In our role as an SEA environmental authority, we focus on promoting the full and transparent integration of the findings of the Environmental Assessment into the Plan and advocating that the key environmental challenges for Ireland are addressed as relevant and appropriate to the Plan. Our functions as an SEA environmental authority do not include approving or enforcing SEAs or plans.

As a priority, we focus our efforts on reviewing and commenting on key sector plans. For land use plans at county and local level, we provide a ‘self-service approach’ via the attached guidance document [‘SEA of Local Authority Land Use Plans – EPA Recommendations and Resources’](#). This document is updated regularly and sets out our key recommendations for integrating environmental considerations into Local Authority land use Plans. We recommend that you take this guidance document into account in preparing the Plan and SEA.



In preparing the Plan, Dún Laoghaire Rathdown County Council should also ensure that the Plan aligns with key relevant higher-level plans and programmes and is consistent with the relevant objectives and policy commitments of the National Planning Framework and the Eastern and Midlands Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy.

The EPA may provide additional comments upon receipt of the SEA Environmental Report and Draft Plan at the next stage of the SEA process.

Available Guidance & Resources

Our website contains various SEA resources and guidance, including:

- SEA process guidance and checklists
- Inventory of spatial datasets relevant to SEA
- topic specific SEA guidance (including *SEA and Landscape* (EPA, 2023), *Good practice note on Cumulative Effects Assessment* (EPA, 2020), *Guidance on SEA Statements and Monitoring* (EPA, 2023), *Integrating climatic factors into SEA* (EPA, 2019), *Developing and Assessing Alternatives in SEA* (EPA, 2015), and *Integrated Biodiversity Impact Assessment* (EPA, 2012))

You can access these guidance notes and other resources at: <https://www.epa.ie/our-services/monitoring--assessment/assessment/strategic-environmental-assessment/sea-topic-and-sector-specific-guidance/>

EPA SEA GIS Search and Reporting Webtool

Our SEA GIS Search and Reporting Webtool is publicly available through EPA Maps at <https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/SEA>. It allows public authorities to produce an indicative report on key aspects of the environment in a specific geographic area. It is intended to assist public authorities in SEA screening and scoping exercises.

Catchments.ie

Our <https://www.catchments.ie/maps/> website provides a single point of access to water quality and catchment data from the National WFD monitoring programme.

EPA AA GeoTool

Our AA GeoTool application has been developed in partnership with the NPWS. It allows users to select a location, specify a search area and gather available information for each European Site within the area. It is also available through EPA <https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/AAGeoTool>.

State of the Environment Report – Ireland’s Environment 2020

In preparing the Plan and SEA, the recommendations, key issues and challenges described within our State of the Environment Report [Ireland’s Environment – An Assessment 2020](#) (EPA, 2020) should be considered, as relevant and appropriate to the Plan. This should also be taken into account, in preparing the Plan and SEA. The EPA are currently preparing the next iteration of this report, which should be taken into account in implementing the Plan.



Transition to a low carbon climate resilient economy and society

You should ensure that the Plan aligns with national commitments on climate change mitigation and adaptation, as well as relevant sectoral, regional and local adaptation plans.

Environmental Authorities

Under the SEA Regulations, you should consult with:

- Environmental Protection Agency;
- Minister for Housing, Local Government and Heritage;
- Minister for Environment, Climate and Communications; and
- Minister for Agriculture, Food and the Marine.
- any adjoining planning authority whose area is contiguous to the area of a planning authority which prepared a draft plan, proposed variation or local area plan.

If you have any queries or need further information in relation to this submission, please contact me directly. I would be grateful if you could send an email confirming receipt of this submission to: sea@epa.ie.

Yours Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Cian O'Mahony'.

Cian O'Mahony
SEA Section
Office of Radiation Protection and Environmental Monitoring
Environmental Protection Agency



SEA of Local Authority Land-Use Plans - EPA Recommendations and Resources

2024 (Version 1.21)

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
An Ghníomhaireacht um Chaomhnú Comhshaoil

Website: www.epa.ie

E-mail: sea@epa.ie

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PO Box 3000,
Johnstown Castle Estate,
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Inniscarra
Co. Cork
P31 VX59
Tel.: +353-(0)21-487 5540

Tracking of Updates for 2023

Version No.	Date	Updates since previous version
Version 1.20	04/10/2023	Drinking Water Report for Public Water Supplies (EPA, 2023) Water Quality in Ireland 2022 (EPA, 2023) Various GHG Emissions related reports (EPA, 2023) Air Quality in Ireland 2022 (EPA, 2023) Guidance note on SEA for the Tourism sector (EPA, 2023).
Version 1.21	04/01/2024	Added link to SEA and Landscape guidance (EPA, 2023) Added link to Guide for inclusive community engagement in local planning and decision making(DRCD, 2023) in appendix 1a

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1. Introduction

This document provides key EPA recommendations for Local Authorities to consider when carrying out Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of land-use plans at county and local level. It also includes information on recently published EPA reports and links to other relevant resources.

EPA is one of the statutory Environmental Authorities under the SEA regulations. Our role in SEA focuses on promoting full integration of the findings of the Environmental Assessment into the Plan. It is not the function of the EPA to either approve or enforce Plans or SEAs.

We focus our efforts and resources on reviewing and commenting on key national and regional plans within the planning hierarchy. For Local Authority land use plans at county and local level, we advocate a 'self-service approach' through use of this guidance document. This document is updated regularly.

State of the Environment Report – Ireland's Environment 2020

In preparing the *plan/programme/modification* and associated SEA, the recommendations, key issues and challenges described within our State of the Environment Report [Ireland's Environment – An Integrated Assessment 2020](#) (EPA, 2020) should be considered. The next iteration of this will be published in 2024 and once published should be taken into account, as appropriate.

2. Key Environmental Recommendations to Consider

Drinking Water

In considering additional zoning/development and growth of settlements within the Plan area, it is critical that development be closely linked to the ability to provide a safe and secure supply of drinking water and related critical service infrastructure.

We have produced a series of drinking water quality reports, including the [Drinking Water Report for Public Water Supplies – 2022](#) (EPA, 2023), that should be consulted to ensure the relevant recommendations are implemented to improve drinking water quality. Key issues identified with particular supplies, including significant issues identified through (Irish Water) Drinking Water Safety Plans, should be highlighted for individual plans. We recommend including a commitment to collaborate with Irish Water and other relevant stakeholders in the Plan, to provide an adequate and appropriate drinking water supply.

A 'Remedial Action List' (RAL) of problematic drinking water supplies is released by the EPA on a quarterly basis. It is a dynamic list which records identified and reported issues. Once appropriate mitigation measures are established and implemented, supplies are removed from the RAL. You should consider including a commitment in the Plan to support Irish Water, in addressing issues where water supplies servicing the Plan area included on the RAL. Further information can be found at: <https://www.epa.ie/publications/compliance--enforcement/drinking-water/>.

Conservation of Water Resources

The Plan should include an Objective/Policy promoting the need for the conservation of water resources and also the need for detection/mitigation of infrastructural leakages. It may also be useful to consider developing a Water Conservation Strategy, in association with Irish Water and adjoining local authorities, where appropriate.

Waste Water

Our [Water Quality in Ireland 2016-2021](#) (EPA, 2022) highlights that one of the key causes of water pollution is from point sources including discharges from waste water treatment plants. The need to provide and maintain adequate and appropriate wastewater treatment infrastructure to service zoned lands and proposed developments is critical.

Uisce Éireann maintain “wastewater treatment capacity registers” on their website. These give an indication of whether there's enough wastewater treatment capacity in an area to cater for a proposed development with or without capital upgrades to infrastructure – see [Wastewater treatment capacity register | Connections | Uisce Éireann \(formally Irish Water\)](#)

In addition to the capacity register check, it is recommended that, when considering applications for planning permission, local authorities should perform additional checks on the capacity of wastewater infrastructure to cater for the additional loads that will be generated by the development under consideration.

In the determination of a planning application, a Local authority should always make sure that there is, or will be, sufficient sewage treatment facilities in place and that any connection to a treatment plant will not cause or contribute to non-compliance with existing legislative requirements.

A Local authority should always check the designation of the receiving water and its status on the EPA WFD Application, establish the assimilative capacity of the receiving water, establish whether an additional effluent load from a proposed development can be catered for without deteriorating the Water Framework Directive status of the river and prevent it meeting its environmental objectives and ensure compliance with the obligations as set out in S.I. No. 272/2009 - European Communities Environmental Objectives (Surface Waters) Regulations 2009 (as amended).

In this regard, key enforcement information is available on the EPA website – see [LEAP Online | Environmental Protection Agency \(epa.ie\)](#). Particular regard should be had to the Annual Environmental Report (AER) which provides an overview of compliance with EPA licence requirements. The “Operational Performance Summary” section in the AER contains information on the peak hydraulic capacity of the plant and the most recent hydraulic capacity of the plant. Any non-compliances recorded in the AERs should be factored into the decision making process as should the hydraulic capacity of the plant.

Agglomerations with no treatment or poorly performing (or at capacity) treatment plants are highlighted in the [Urban Waste Water Treatment in 2022](#) (EPA, 2023). A commitment to support the provision of appropriate measures to address these issues as a priority, in collaboration with Irish Water should be considered where relevant. Measures to ensure that combined storm water overflows, sewers and trade effluent in the area covered by the Plan is also managed properly should also be included as appropriate.

You should also consult the [2021 Code of Practice for Domestic Waste Water Treatment Systems](#), (EPA, 2021) and the [National Inspection Plan for Domestic Wastewater Treatment Systems 2022-2026](#) (EPA, 2021), as appropriate.

Water Framework Directive

Protection of Surface and Ground Water Resources

Protecting our valuable surface and ground water resources is of vital importance to protect both human health and provide for a healthy environment. In this context, you should provide clear commitments in the Plan to protect surface water, groundwater and coastal/estuarine resources and their associated habitats and species, including fisheries within and adjacent to the Plan area. Where specific recommendations/concerns for water bodies within the Plan area are identified in EPA water quality reports, including the [Water Quality Monitoring Report on Nitrogen and Phosphorus Concentrations in Irish Waters – 2022](#) (EPA, 2023), [Water Quality in 2022-An Indicators Report](#) (EPA, 2023) and [Water Quality in Ireland 2016-2021](#) (EPA, 2022), these should also be addressed/considered at an appropriate level in the Plan.

The Plan should also ensure that any specific relevant objectives and measures for individual water bodies, within the Plan area as set out in the existing relevant Water Framework Directive River Basin Management Plan, are provided for in order to ensure water quality is protected/improved/maintained. The Plan should also consider that subsequent water management plans (including catchment management plans) may arise out of current review of the second cycle of WFD River Basin Management Planning should be integrated as appropriate upon their adoption. The 'integrated catchment management' approach for protecting and managing water resources, should also be supported in the Plan. The EPA's www.catchments.ie website provides useful resources such as GIS mapping and related information that should be useful in preparing the Plan.

The [European Union \(Water Policy\) Regulations 2014](#) (S.I. No. 350 of 2014) sets out the roles and responsibilities of the various stakeholders and the associated requirements in relation to river basin management planning and should be integrated as appropriate. These responsibilities should be reflected in the Plan and the associated environmental monitoring.

Protection of Groundwater Resources

Groundwater aquifers form important sources of drinking water both locally and regionally. Much of the summer seasonal flow in many rivers is also derived from groundwater sources. To maintain high quality water resources within the Plan area, it is important that development is controlled and managed appropriately, in particular in areas of high groundwater vulnerability to avoid transmission of pollutants into important aquifers.

The Plan should include a clear Policy / Objective for the protection of groundwater resources and associated habitats and species. The Plan should also include a commitment to integrate any existing Groundwater Protection Schemes and Groundwater Source Protection Zones, as relevant and appropriate within the Plan area. The Plan should also include a commitment to comply with the [European Communities Environmental Objectives \(Groundwater\) Regulations 2010](#) (S.I. No. 9 of 2010).

Issues to consider relating to protection of groundwater include; enforcement of planning conditions related to installation, operation and maintenance of on-site wastewater treatment / septic tank systems, connection of all remaining houses within settlement boundaries to wastewater treatment plant, the development of a wastewater leak detection programme and the implementation and enforcement of the [European Communities \(Good Agricultural Practice for Protection of Waters\) Regulations 2009](#) and associated [European Union \(Good Agricultural Practice For Protection Of Waters\) Regulations 2017](#) (S.I. No 605 of 2017) and [European Union \(Good Agricultural Practice For Protection Of Waters\)\(Amendment\) Regulations 2018](#) (S.I. No 65 of 2018).

Protection and Management of Bathing Waters

The obligation to protect bathing waters within (and adjacent to) the Plan area should also be reflected in the Plan. Bathing Waters are afforded protection under Directive 2006/7/EC, known as the '[Directive on bathing water](#)', which is transposed into National legislation by the [Bathing Water](#)

[Quality Regulations 2008](#) (S.I. No. 79) of 2008. In addition, under the Water Framework Directive, recreational waters/bathing water areas are included on the Register of Protected Areas. The Plan should provide for the protection of any waters which are used for bathing within or adjacent to the Plan area.

The EPA's most recent report on bathing water quality [Bathing Water Quality in Ireland – A Report for the Year 2022](#), (EPA, 2023) sets out the status of Irish Seawater and Freshwater Bathing areas and should be integrated as appropriate. The EPA's available bathing water advice/guidance includes an online GIS resource [beaches.ie](#), which should be considered.

Water Framework Directive & Biodiversity

Any sites of significant biodiversity value within or adjacent to the Plan area listed on the Water Framework Directive Register of Protected Areas, (such as Fresh Water Pearl Mussel Catchments, designated Salmonid waters, fisheries / shellfisheries), should be protected in preparing the Plan.

Marine Waters

Where the Plan might have an impact on the marine environment, the Plan should consider the requirements of the Marine Strategy Framework Directive and the environmental commitments set out in Ireland's National Marine Planning Framework, as appropriate and where relevant.

Flooding

The Plan should fully comply with [The Planning System and Flood Risk Management – Guidelines for Planning Authorities](#) (OPW/DHLGH, 2009). These Guidelines place requirements on planning authorities to carry out strategic flood risk assessments and also to ensure that development/zoning of vulnerable land uses, in areas at significant risk of flooding (flood zones A and B) is avoided. In effect, only flood/water compatible uses should be built in flood plains. Where this is not possible, any proposal for development/zoning is required to include a 'Justification Test' in accordance with the Guidelines. Examples of vulnerable land uses include hospitals, residential developments and essential infrastructure such as transport and utilities (electricity generating power stations, water and sewage treatment) and potential significant sources of pollution (SEVESO sites, IPC sites).

The OPW website to access flood risk management plans, flood maps and information on flood risk management in Ireland can be consulted at: www.floodinfo.ie.

The Plan should include a commitment to carry out strategic flood risk assessments, in line with the Flood Risk Management Guidelines, to inform the development and implementation of the County Development Plan and lower level local area plans respectively.

A specific Policy should be included to provide for/promote appropriate flood risk assessments to be undertaken, where development / zoning is being proposed in the Plan area where there is significant risk of flooding, in accordance with the Guidelines referred to above.

The Plan should also promote the development, where appropriate, of adaptation measures to account for the likely increased risk of flooding due to climate change within the Plan area, including implementation of adequate and appropriate Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems. Additionally, the Plan should provide for protection, management, and as appropriate, enhancement of existing wetland habitats where flood protection/management measures are necessary.

Integrated Coastal Zone Management should also be considered as relevant and appropriate, to inform the preparation of coastal plans and programmes.

Climate Change / Climatic Factors

Urgent action is needed to address climate change and to move Ireland towards a low carbon, climate resilient economy and society. Climate change adaptation and mitigation measures should be included in the Plan as appropriate and the Plan should be consistent with the *National Policy Position on Climate Action and Low Carbon Development*¹, the *National Climate Action Plan* and the *National Adaptation Framework*, as well as relevant sectoral, regional and local adaptation plans.

The Agency in 2023 published [Ireland's Greenhouse Gas Emissions Projections for 2022-2040](#) (EPA, 2023) and [Ireland's Provisional Greenhouse Gas Emissions 1990-2022](#) (EPA, 2023) and [Ireland's Final Greenhouse Gas Emissions 1990-2021](#) (EPA, 2023) which should be taken into account in preparing the Plan, as appropriate and relevant.

The EPA has published an update of its existing good practice guidance note on how to incorporate climatic factors into plans and programmes falling under the remit of the SEA Directive – [Integrating Climatic Factors into the Strategic Environmental Assessment Process in Ireland](#) (EPA, 2019²). This guidance dovetails with the updated [Development Plans - Guidelines for Planning Authorities](#) (DHLGH, 2022). The update and reviews of both these previous guidance documents enhance linkages and create synergies between the plan-making and SEA processes. Key aspects to be considered in the Plan and SEA, where relevant, include:

- Direct and indirect impacts of the Plan on greenhouse gas emissions and removals (Mitigation)
- Direct and indirect impacts of climate change on the implementation of the Plan, e.g. the resilience of critical water service infrastructure to flooding and drought (Adaptation)
- The linkages between mitigation and adaptation (inter-relationships)

Mitigation

To fulfil national commitments on greenhouse gas emissions reduction, Ireland must effectively switch away from fossil fuel sources of energy by 2050. The Plan should reflect the need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to protect, maintain and enhance carbon stocks. The inclusion of specific policies/objectives which promote the integration of climate change mitigation measures at a regional and local level in land use planning within the Plan area should also be considered. In developing and implementing mitigation-related measures, opportunities should be sought to maximise the potential co-benefits of for the wider the environment and society, such as improvements in air quality, water quality, biodiversity, public amenity, renewable energy, tourism etc.

Adaptation

Climate change is already discernible in Ireland, especially within the temperature record, and projected climate change impacts include higher intensity rainfall events, more intense storms and storm surge, sea level rise, warmer temperatures and longer periods of low rainfall.

Under the National Adaptation Framework (DCCAE, 2018) a number of Government Departments are required to prepare sectoral adaptation plans in relation to the priority sectors they are responsible for. Local Authorities are also required to prepare local adaptation strategies. These plans and strategies will be reviewed at least once every five years in line with reviews of the Framework.

¹ <http://www.dccae.gov.ie/en-ie/climate-action/publications/Pages/National-Policy-Position.aspx>

² <http://www.epa.ie/pubs/advice/ea/EPA%20SEA-Climatic-Factors-Guidance-Note.pdf>

These sectoral adaptation plans and local authority strategies can be found at <https://www.climateireland.ie/#!/tools/adaptationStrategyExplorer>

These were prepared in line with DECC Guidelines to assist local authorities prepare adaptation strategies (DECC, 2018³) and the relevant sectors prepare sectoral adaptation plans. (DECC, 2018⁴). The local Guidelines were prepared building on earlier guidelines published by the EPA to support local authorities in developing local climate adaptation strategies (EPA, 2016).

In keeping with the approach of the National Adaptation Framework, the local Guidelines say that the local adaptation strategy should be used to mainstream adaptation over time into the plans and policies of the local authority (i.e. during the review of local authority development plan or other plans and policies).

Policy developments such as the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Bill 2020, Climate Action Plans and Local Authority Climate Action Charter (DECC, 2019) place additional obligations on local authorities.

The degree to which climate change impacts, individually and in combination, are likely to influence its implementation and operation and coherence with any relevant sectoral adaptation plans should be considered. Aspects to be considered include the resilience of existing and proposed infrastructure and systems to climate variability. This analysis may include an assessment of responses to recent extreme weather events and the adequacy of existing systems and procedures. Other climate change impacts to be considered include changes in native species and habitats and the spread of invasive species, pests and pathogens. To minimise any adverse impacts identified in the SEA, the Plan should include appropriate climate change adaptation measures that can be implemented either directly or through relevant land use plans and/or specific plans e.g. Flood Risk Management Plans, Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plans etc.

The 'Climate Ireland' platform provides information, support and advice to help local authorities, sectors and government departments to adapt to climate change and includes a Local Authority Adaptation Support Wizard. It can be consulted at <http://www.climateireland.ie/>

Monitoring

The Plan and SEA should consider monitoring for both climate mitigation and climate adaptation monitoring aspects, where relevant and appropriate.

Role of the Office of the Planning Regulator (OPR) with respect to climate change

One of the statutory functions of the OPR is to evaluate and assess local authority development plans. Whilst neither an environmental authority under the SEA Regulations nor a decision-making authority, the OPR has an important role in ensuring that plans meet their legislative and policy requirements, which includes the requirement to undertake SEA.

As part of the plan evaluation role, the OPR reviews plans to ensure consistency with relevant national and regional policies; including the National Planning Framework and the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategies. The OPR also has a particular focus on climate change aspects of development plans.

The OPR has published a Case Study Paper entitled '*Climate Action and the Local Authority Development Plan*'. The paper is available from the OPR website using the following link:

³<https://www.dcaea.gov.ie/en-ie/climate-action/publications/Pages/Local-Authority-Adaptation-Strategy-Development-Guidelines.aspx>

⁴<https://dcaea.gov.ie/en-ie/climate-action/publications/Pages/Sectoral-Planning-Guidelines-for-Climate-Change-Adaptation.aspx>

<https://publications.opr.ie/view-file/89>. The paper demonstrates how local authority development plans have the potential to play a significant role, at local level, in supporting wider efforts to ensure that Ireland meets its ambitious climate mitigation targets.

Air

Air quality legislation in Ireland highlights the need “to avoid, prevent or reduce harmful effects on human health and the environment as a whole”. In addition, it requires that Local Authorities where appropriate “shall promote the preservation of best ambient air quality compatible with sustainable development.”. These requirements should be incorporated by means of a specific plan objective / policy.

It is also worth noting that the [National Clean Air Strategy](#) (DECC) is currently being prepared, with the intention of developing the necessary policies and measures to comply with new and emerging EU legislation, in addition to supporting climate change mitigation.

Recent [EPA reports on air quality](#) include [Ireland’s Air Pollutant Emissions 2021](#) (EPA, 2023) [Air Quality in Ireland 2022 Report](#) (EPA, 2023) which sets out the most recent status in each of the four air quality zones in Ireland. Where relevant, the EPA have also published [Urban Environmental Indicators for Nitrogen Dioxide levels in Dublin](#) (EPA, 2019) to also take into account.

The EPA manages the national ambient air quality monitoring network and measures the levels of a number of atmospheric pollutants. The EPA’s www.airquality.ie website provides information on various substances monitored. More information on this is available at: <https://airquality.ie/information/what-we-monitor>. The pollutants of most concern are those whose main source is traffic such as Particulate Matter and Nitrogen Dioxide should to be taken into account. Information in relation to these aspects is available at: <https://www.epa.ie/publications/monitoring--assessment/air/ambient-air-monitoring/>

Noise

In Ireland, the Environmental Noise Directive (END) is implemented through S.I. No. 549 of the Environmental Noise Regulations 2018, as amended in 2021^[1]. The END requires Member States to prepare and publish, every 5 years, strategic noise maps and noise management action plans for transport noise sources (roads, rail and airports) and industry. The aim of the END is to provide a common framework to avoid, prevent or reduce the harmful effects of exposure to environmental noise. In this context, as appropriate, the Plan should promote the implementation of the Environmental Noise Directive and associated national regulations.

<http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/2018/si/549/made/en/print> & [S.I. No. 663/2021 - European Communities \(Environmental Noise\) \(Amendment\) Regulations 2021 \(irishstatutebook.ie\)](#)

The National Planning Framework <https://npf.ie/> recognises the significance of environmental noise and includes National Policy Objective 65 to ‘Promote the pro-active management of noise where it is likely to have significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life and support the aims of the Environmental Noise Regulations through national planning guidance and Noise Action Plans.’ As part of the LA Performance framework (REMCI) reporting priorities, there are two new targets for noise

^[1] The Environmental Noise Regulations 2018 both revise and revoke the Environmental Noise Regulation 2006 and transpose the common noise assessment methods (CNOSSOS) Directive 2015/996.

in 2021 (i) NAPs Reporting Deadline, and (ii) Strategic Noise mapping data collection phase. A local authority working group are currently developing a 'Noise in Transportation - Planning Advice Note'⁵.

The noise action plans (NAPs) involve the identification of measures needed for the prevention and reduction of environmental noise. The LAs are now required to report progress (each year) on the implementation of their NAPs. The Noise Action Plans should be considered and reviewed by Local Authorities as required, to reflect the Plan period and associated development proposals. Consideration should be given to any relevant noise maps, and action plans. Strategic noise maps are designed to assess population noise exposure resulting from major roads, railways and airports. Noise action plans are designed to act as a means of managing environmental noise through land use planning, traffic management and control of noise sources. The fourth round of noise mapping is currently underway in Ireland. <http://noise.eionet.europa.eu/help.html>.

For larger urban areas, the extra value placed on Quiet areas will be a key priority as part of noise action planning going forward. One of the key messages in the SOER 2020 Noise chapter is that '*Local Authorities should promote the value of designating quiet areas in cities for health and wellbeing*'. <https://www.epa.ie/publications/monitoring--assessment/assessment/state-of-the-environment/irelands-environment-2020---chapter-4---environmental-noise.php/>. Separately, the SOER 2020 noise chapter also has three key messages around noise that could be relevant.

While there have been some positive developments around the designation of quiet areas, it's an area that could be promoted further. There might be opportunities to link to initiatives and research around green and blue spaces for health and wellbeing. Dublin City Council has designated eight Quiet Areas (QAs) while South Dublin County Council, Limerick City and County Council as well as Kilkenny County Council are all doing some good work on the identification of quiet areas in their cities. Consideration should also be given to protect designated quiet areas in open country or along the coasts.

Waste Management

The Plan should promote the integration of land use zoning and development to existing and planned availability of waste management infrastructure and capacity. This includes the redevelopment of brownfield sites and management of contaminated soil. The Plan should also refer to and incorporate the relevant aspects of the [Waste Action Plan for a Circular Economy](#) (DECC, 2020) and the relevant Regional Waste Management Plan, along with recognition and provision for the beneficial management of materials that are prevented from becoming waste, or those waste materials that have achieved end-of-waste status.

In addition, the Plan should promote and incorporate the relevant recommendations in the following series of EPA reports including:

- [Circular economy and waste statistics highlights report 2021](#) (EPA, 2023)
- [National Hazardous Waste Management Plan 2021-2027](#) (EPA, 2021)
- EPA [National Waste Statistics](#)
- [National Waste Statistics Summary Report for 2020](#) (EPA, 2022)

These, and other resources are available at: <https://www.epa.ie/our-services/monitoring--assessment/assessment/irelands-environment/waste/>

⁵ The LA group is being led by Kildare Co Council (John O'Neill) and Limerick City & Co Council (Simon Jennings).

Radon

Where significant concentrations of radon occur within the Plan area, these should be taken into account in the Plan or associated development control measures, as appropriate. Radon Maps are available at <https://www.epa.ie/environment-and-you/radon/radon-map/> which should be useful in identifying potential for significant radon accumulations within the Plan area. Reports on radioactivity monitoring of the Irish environment are also available at <https://www.epa.ie/environment-and-you/radon/>.

3. Wider Environmental Recommendations to Consider

Biodiversity

Biodiversity within the Plan area may include designated and undesignated sites, habitats, species and networks of importance at an international, national, regional or local level. The protection of ecological resources is a key consideration which needs to be addressed. In this regard, the Plan should include clear Policies/Objectives to conserve and protect all designated sites within, and in the vicinity of the Plan area (including the habitats and/or species for which they have been selected, or which they support), and should also promote the protection of undesignated sites and local biodiversity features.

The Plan should also promote the need to protect and where possible improve wider aspects of biodiversity including ecological corridors / linkages / green infrastructure, areas of important local biodiversity, the provision of buffer zones between developments and areas of significant biodiversity and ensuring appropriate control and management measures for invasive species.

Plans should be supported / informed by available habitat mapping (including wetland mapping) and other ecological surveys as relevant. The Plan should refer to and reflect the relevant commitments in Ireland's *National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-21* (DHLGH, 2017). The NPWS are currently progressing preparation of the *National Biodiversity Action Plan 2023-2027*. Additionally, the NPWS have published the [Article 17 Report on the Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species in Ireland](#) (NPWS, 2019). Local Heritage/Biodiversity plans should be highlighted and should promote the implementation of key actions set out in these plans. Where not established, commitments should be included to prepare these plans.

Appropriate Assessment

The Plan should make reference to the DECLG Publication '[Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland- Guidance for Planning Authorities](#)' (2009; revision 2010), in relation to the requirements of Article 6 of the Habitats Directive.

The Plan should refer to the need to comply with the requirements of Article 6 of the Habitats Directive. The Plan should, where relevant, be subject to the requirements of the Habitats Directive. It should include a clear policy/objective that sets out a requirement for AA Screening for new, reviewed or amended Plans and proposed projects, in relation to potential effects on European sites in view of their conservation objectives. Any potential for cumulative/in-combination effects associated with other relevant Plans/Programmes/Projects should be considered.

You should consult with the National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) regarding screening of the *Plan* for Appropriate Assessment. Where Appropriate Assessment is required, any findings or recommendations should be incorporated into the SEA and the *Plan*, as appropriate.

Our AA GeoTool application has been developed in partnership with the NPWS. It allows users to select a location, specify a search area and gather available information for each European Site within the area. It is available at: <https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/AAGeoTool>

Green & Blue Infrastructure

Where the development of new greenways and blueways is considered, these should look to support rather than replace existing green infrastructure. The EPA report '[Our Environment, Our Health, Our Wellbeing: Access to Blue/Green Spaces in Ireland](#)' and associated toolkit (EPA, 2021) explores the key forces and patterns at work in relation to access to blue/green spaces in Ireland and possible impacts in national, regional and local contexts through data analytics, visualisation and mapping.

Integrated Biodiversity Impact Assessment

In 2012, we published guidance on [Integrated Biodiversity Impact Assessment – Streamlining AA, SEA and EIA Processes. Best Practice Guidance](#). This guidance aims to inform practitioners, plan/project proponents and consent authorities on integrating SEA, EIA and AA processes and requirements in order to streamline biodiversity considerations.

Energy Conservation & Renewable Energy

When considering energy conservation / renewable energy aspects of the *Plan*, where relevant, the [Interim Guidelines for Planning Authorities on Statutory Plans, Renewable Energy and Climate Change](#) (DHLGH, 2017) should be taken into account. The Government White Paper – *Ireland's Transition to a Low Carbon Energy Future 2015-2030* (DECC) should also be considered.

The relevant renewable energy / energy conservation actions in the National Climate Action Plan should be integrated. Additionally, the *Plan* should, where relevant, include a commitment to prepare and implement an 'Energy Conservation Strategy' and associated awareness campaign within the lifetime of the *Plan* where feasible.

The *Plan* should also support and promote the need for energy conservation measures to be incorporated into buildings. Relevant guidance in this regard, can be found on the website of the Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland: www.seai.ie.

There is merit in including a commitment where relevant and appropriate, to use energy derived from renewable energy systems (e.g. solar, wind, bioenergy, geothermal etc.) and energy storage networks and systems within the *Plan* area.

Landscape

The *Plan* should provide for the protection of designated scenic landscapes, scenic views, scenic routes and landscape features of national, regional, county and local value. The *Plan* should also take into account the landscape character adjoining the *Plan* area. Visual linkages between established landmarks and landscape features and views should be taken into account when land is being zoned and when individual development proposals are being assessed / considered. The *National Landscape Strategy* (DHLGH, 2015) should be taken into account and integrated as appropriate into the *Plan*.

The EPA has recently published [Good practice guidance on Strategic Environmental Assessment \(SEA\) and landscape](#) (EPA, 2023) on how to consider landscape aspects in SEA. The aim is to help ensure that landscape management, conservation and the outcomes of development are properly assessed as part of the SEA of plans, policies and programmes in Ireland. Additionally, the EPA funded REFRAME project is finalising a landscape character assessment toolkit to help practitioners undertake assessments of the landscape in a consistent manner.

Geology / Geomorphology

The Plan should protect any designated Geological and Geomorphological NHAs/pNHAs, which may be present/designated within or adjacent to the Plan area in consultation with the Geological Survey of Ireland.

Human Health / Quality of Life

In addressing human health and quality of life, the Plan should consider the socioeconomic status of the population within the plan area and in particular should consider any socioeconomic inequalities. This is important to ensure that the Plan does not exacerbate any existing inequalities and ideally promotes and supports the balancing of existing socioeconomic inequalities.

The Plan should ensure provision of adequate and appropriate infrastructure and to serve both the existing community and likely future predicted increases in population within the Plan area. In preparing the Plan, there is merit in exploring current practice and opportunities with respect to promote the protection and, as appropriate, improvement of “Quality of Life”. Where relevant, the application of existing “Quality of Life Indices” would be considered in consultation with relevant statutory and non-statutory bodies/organisations. We also refer you to the relevant aspects already referred to above under water, biodiversity, air, energy as the links between a high-quality environment and improved health and wellbeing are well established.

The EEA have published a report on the environment and health, that may be useful to consider. This report also highlights the importance of access to good quality green and blue space. It can be consulted at: <https://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/healthy-environment-healthy-lives>.

Transportation

The Plan should promote and as appropriate, provide for the provision of sustainable modes of transport. The National Investment Framework for Transport in Ireland (DTTAS) and the Draft National Cycle Network Plan (Transport Infrastructure Ireland) should be referred to, in the context of possible initiatives which could be included as objectives within the Plan. The Plan should include and provide support for appropriate access to public transport, dedicated cycleways and pedestrian pathways, access to rapid charging infrastructure etc.

The transport-related actions in the Climate Action Plan and the National Planning Framework, should also be considered and integrated, as appropriate in the Plan. In seeking to support achieving a low carbon economy, it is important to consider and manage transport related emissions within the Plan area. In this regard the Plan should promote, and as appropriate provide for sustainable modes of transport.

Promoting the development of traffic management measures to reduce the potential for traffic congestion and associated vehicular emissions should be considered. In particular, it would be useful

to prepare (and review existing) Integrated Traffic Management Plans, where relevant and appropriate, for the existing urban areas and proposed new urban developments to consider and address the short, medium and long-term traffic management requirements within the Plan area.

Infrastructure Planning

Where zoning/rezoning of lands and the introduction of new development is being proposed within the Plan area, the Plan should promote the need for an integrated planning approach to service any development proposed and authorised during the lifetime of the Plan in collaboration with key stakeholders.

The Plan should, (when considering additional development proposals), support and promote the provision of adequate and appropriate critical service infrastructure, surface and storm water drainage, public transport, waste management, community services and amenities etc. on a planned and phased basis. This is in the context of taking into account and addressing existing infrastructural inadequacies to meet the expected needs of predicted increases in population associated with the Plan implementation.

The potential impact on human health, habitats and species of ecological importance, flood risk and water quality should be taken into account in considering proposed additional infrastructure or in proposed upgrading of existing infrastructure.

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)

The Plan should highlight that, under EIA and Planning & Development legislation, certain projects arising during the implementation of the Plan may require an EIA. It should be noted that projects may also need to take into account the requirements of the Habitats Directive and associated regulations. It should be noted that the EPA's role in relation to carrying out EIA relates only to activities which are licensable by the EPA, namely Industrial Emissions (IE), Integrated Pollution Control (IPC), and Waste Management Act activities and licensing of wastewater discharges.

Guidelines on information to be contained in Environmental Impact Statements and Advice Notes on Current Practice in preparation of EIS are available at the following link:

<https://www.epa.ie/publications/monitoring--assessment/assessment/guidelines-on-information-to-be-contained-in-environmental-impact-statements-ei.php>

The EPA has also published [*Guidelines on information to be contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports*](#) (EPA, 2022) These Guidelines are primarily intended to be an authoritative reference to those preparing Environmental Impact Assessment Reports (EIARs) for projects covered by the EIA Directive. The Guidelines are a statutory document that should be regarded by those preparing EIARs and the decision makers considering the EIARs as part of the EIA process

Appendix 1a: Links to environmental guidance/reports

Air	https://www.epa.ie/publications/monitoring--assessment/air/
Bathing Water	https://www.epa.ie/publications/monitoring--assessment/freshwater--marine/
Biodiversity	http://www.npws.ie/guidance-appropriate-assessment-planning-authorities http://www.npws.ie/publications
Climate Action	https://www.dccae.gov.ie/en-ie/climate-action/Pages/default.aspx https://www.epa.ie/publications/monitoring--assessment/climate-change/ https://www.climateireland.ie/
Community Engagement	https://www.cwi.ie/wp-content/uploads/2023/04/guide-for-inclusive-community-engagement.pdf
Cumulative Effects Assessment	https://www.epa.ie/publications/monitoring--assessment/assessment/good-practice-guidance-on-cumulative-effects-assessment-in-sea.php
DHPLG Guidelines / Legislation	https://www.housing.gov.ie/planning/planning
Drinking Water	https://www.epa.ie/publications/monitoring--assessment/drinking-water/
EIA	https://www.housing.gov.ie/planning/planning
Energy Conservation	www.seai.ie
Flood Risk	https://www.flooding.ie/Planning/
Geology / Geomorphology	www.gsi.ie
Ground Water	https://www.epa.ie/our-services/monitoring--assessment/freshwater--marine/groundwater/
Landscape Character Assessment	http://www.heritagecouncil.ie/
Marine	https://www.marine.ie/Home/home
Noise	https://www.epa.ie/our-services/monitoring--assessment/noise/noise-mapping-and-action-plans/#d.en.86024
Radon	https://www.epa.ie/our-services/monitoring--assessment/radiation/
SEA EPA resources	https://www.epa.ie/publications/monitoring--assessment/assessment/Updated Draft SEA Guidelines (DHLGH, 2021)
State of Environment	https://www.epa.ie/our-services/monitoring--assessment/assessment/irelands-environment/state-of-environment-report/
Surface Water	https://www.epa.ie/our-services/monitoring--assessment/freshwater--marine/#
Transportation	https://www.nationaltransport.ie/planning-policy/ https://www.tii.ie/technical-services/environment/
Waste Management	https://www.epa.ie/our-services/monitoring--assessment/waste/national-waste-statistics/ https://www.epa.ie/our-services/monitoring--assessment/waste/
Waste Water	https://www.epa.ie/environment-and-you/waste-water/

Note: The above list is indicative only; all of the above may not be relevant to a particular plan

Appendix 1b: Links to spatial environmental resources

Air	https://www.epa.ie/our-services/monitoring--assessment/air/# https://airquality.ie/
Bathing Water	http://www.beaches.ie
Biodiversity	https://maps.biodiversityireland.ie/ https://www.birdwatchireland.ie/OurWork/PolicyAdvocacy/BirdSensitivityMapping/tabid/1312/Default.aspx https://www.npws.ie/research-projects/ecosystems-services-mapping-and-assessment http://www.wetlandsurveysireland.com/wetlands/map-of-irish-wetlands--/map-of-irish-wetlands---map/
Drinking Water	https://www.epa.ie/our-services/monitoring--assessment/drinking-water/
EIA	https://www.housing.gov.ie/planning/environmental-assessment/environmental-impact-assessment-eia/eia-portal
Flood Risk	www.floodinfo.ie
Geology / Geomorphology	http://www.gsi.ie/Mapping.htm
Ground Water	https://www.gsi.ie/en-ie/data-and-maps/Pages/Groundwater.aspx https://www.epa.ie/our-services/monitoring--assessment/freshwater--marine/groundwater/ https://epawebapp.epa.ie/hydronet/#Water%20Levels
Noise	https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/ (Under Environment & Wellbeing)
Radon	https://www.epa.ie/environment-and-you/radon/radon-map/
SEA EPA resources	www.enviromap.ie https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/SEA (SEAGIS Search and Reporting Tool) http://www.epa.ie/pubs/advice/ea/seaspatialinformationsourcesinventory.html
Spatial Planning GIS	www.myplan.ie https://www.epa.ie/our-services/monitoring--assessment/assessment/mapping/ http://gis.epa.ie/SeeMaps https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/SEA https://www.opr.ie/resources/ https://www.opr.ie/library/
Surface Water	http://www.catchments.ie https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/Water
Green Procurement	https://www.epa.ie/publications/circular-economy/resources/green-public-procurement-guidance.php

EPA SEAGIS Search and Reporting Tool

Our SEA WebGIS Tool has is publicly available at <https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/SEA>. It allows users to produce an indicative report on key aspects of the environment in a specific geographic area It is intended to assist public authorities in SEA screening and scoping exercises.

The Office of the Planning Regulator (OPR)

One of the statutory functions of the OPR is to evaluate and assess local authority development plans. A further statutory role of the OPR relates to research, training and

public awareness. The relationship between SEA and plan-making is an area identified for further research and training, by both the EPA and OPR. The OPR works closely with the EPA and other agencies in driving innovation and learning in order to achieve shared objectives.

To that end, the OPR has developed a number of resources on their website including an online planning library, webinars and research papers. <https://www.opr.ie/research-and-training/>

Appendix II: Key national & regional plans and programmes⁶

National	
<i>Planning</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Planning Framework (DHLGH) - Rural Development Programme (DAFM) - Urban Development & Building Heights Guidelines for Planning Authorities (DHLGH)
<i>Agriculture</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CAP Strategic Plan 2023-2027 / FoodVision 2030 / Agri Food Strategy 2030 (DAFM)
<i>Biodiversity</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Biodiversity Plan (DHLGH) – 4th in preparation - National Peatland Strategy, SAC Raised Bog Management Plan (DHLGH)
<i>Climate</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Climate Action Plan 2024 (DECC, in preparation) - Sectoral Climate Change Adaptation Strategies and Low Carbon Roadmaps - National Adaptation Framework (DECC) - National Policy Position on Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (DECC) - EU Climate Adaptation Strategy 2021
<i>Communications</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Broadband Plan (DECC)
<i>Energy</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Renewable Electricity Policy Framework (in preparation DECC) - Grid 25 Implementation Strategy (Eirgrid) - Framework for Alternative Fuel Infrastructure in Transport (DoT) - Offshore Renewable Energy Development Plan II (DECC) - National Bioenergy Plan (DECC)
<i>Forestry</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Forestry Programme 2023-2027 / Forestry Policy Review (DAFM)
<i>Landscape</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Landscape Strategy (DHLGH)
<i>Tourism</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 10 Year Tourism Strategy (Fáilte Ireland)
<i>Transport</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All Island Strategic Rail Review (in preparation) - Strategic Framework for Integrated Land Transport (DoT) - National Greenway Strategy (DoT)
<i>National Overview</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - State of the Environment (SOE) Report 2020 (EPA), 2024 SOE in preparation
<i>Waste</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Waste Action Plan for a Circular Economy (DECC, 2020) - National Hazardous Waste Management Plan (EPA, in preparation)
<i>Water</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National River Basin Management Plan for Ireland (DHLGH) - National Marine Planning Framework (DHLGH) - Seafood Operation Programme / Strategic Aquaculture Programme (DAFM) - Harnessing Our Ocean Wealth (DAFM) - Water Services Strategic Plan (Irish Water) - Capital Investment Programme (Irish Water) - Water Resources Management Plan (Irish Water) - National CFRAMS Programme (OPW)
Regional	
<i>Planning</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regional Spatial and Economic Strategies
<i>Climate</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local Authority Climate Action Plans
<i>Energy</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - County Renewable Energy / Wind Energy Strategies
<i>Forestry</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forestry and Freshwater Pearl Mussel Plan (DAFM, in preparation)
<i>Tourism</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regional Tourism Strategies (Failte Ireland) - County Tourism Strategies / Visitor Experience Development Plans
<i>Transport</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transport Strategy for Greater Dublin Area - National Investment Framework for Transport Investment - Metropolitan Area Transport Strategies
<i>Water</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Relevant CFRAMS Flood Risk Management Plans - Pollution Reduction Programmes for Shellfish Waters - Regional Water Resource Management Plans (Uisce Eireann)

⁶ Plan-makers should identify key relevant plans/programmes/strategies in the SEA. The above list is indicative only; all of the above may not be relevant to a particular plan.

Appendix III – List of EPA SEA Guidance Notes

Year	Title
2023	Good practice guidance on SEA and landscape
2023	Good practice guidance on SEA for the Tourism Sector
2023	Guidance on SEA Statements and Monitoring
2022	Good practice guidance note on SEA in the Water Sector
2021	Good practice guidance on SEA Screening
2021	Good practice guidance note on SEA for the Energy Sector
2021	SEA Process Flow
2021	Good practice guidance on cumulative effects assessment in SEA
2019	Integrating Climatic Factors into SEA in Ireland – A guidance note
2019	Good practice guidance note on SEA for the Waste Sector
2019	Good practice guidance note on SEA for the Forestry Sector
2015	Developing and Assessing Alternatives in SEA



Planning Ref: FP2024-058
(Please quote in all related correspondence)

04 June 2024

Forward Planning
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council,
County Hall,
Marine Road,
Dún Laoghaire,
Co. Dublin.

Via email: dlrforwardplanning@dlrcoco.ie.

Re: Notification under Section 12 of the Planning and Development Regulations, 2000, as amended.

Mayo County Council: SEA Scoping for preparation of a new Kiltiernan-Glenamuck Local Area Plan.

A chara

I refer to correspondence received in connection with the above. With regard to Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council's notification to the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage under Article 7 (13A) of the Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment Regulations 2004 (S.I No 436 of 2004) as amended by the Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) (Amendment) Regulations 2011 (S.I. No. 201 of 2011) of its intention to prepare a SEA Environmental Report in connection with the preparation of a new Local Area Plan (LAP) for Kiltiernan-Glenamuck, and its request for comments with regard to the scope and level of detail of information to be included in this proposed Environmental Report, please see outlined below the heritage-related observations/recommendations co-ordinated by the Development Applications Unit under the stated headings.

Nature Conservation

Having considered the Kiltiernan-Glenamuck Local Area Plan Strategic Environmental Assessment Scoping Report prepared by Fehily Timoney on behalf of Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council, the Department notes and welcomes that the County Council and its consultants in setting out in Section 3.3.1 of this report the key considerations relating to biodiversity to be dealt with in the SEA Environmental Report appear to have

Aonad na nIarratas ar Fhorbairt

Development Applications Unit

Oifigí an Rialtais

Government Offices

Bóthar an Bhaile Nua, Loch Garman, Contae Loch Garman, Y35 AP90
Newtown Road, Wexford, County Wexford, Y35 AP90



had regard to the various points in relation to the conservation of flora and fauna made by the Department in its submission to the County Council last November concerning the Issues Paper drawn up regarding the new Kiltiernan-Glenamuck LAP.

With regard to the five bullet points set out concerning key considerations relating to biodiversity, flora and fauna to be dealt with in the SEA set out in Section 3.3.1 of the SEA Scoping Report, it should be noted, however, in relation to the fourth bullet point, which states “Increased vulnerability and sensitivity of light-sensitive species such as the Common Pipistrelle and Soprano Pipistrelle bats during construction activities”, that the sensitivity of bat species to increased artificial light levels will exist not just during construction activities but during the entire lifetimes of any developments which may be constructed under the auspices of the LAP. While all species of bats are sensitive to artificial lighting to some extent, the common and soprano pipistrelle bats, as well as the Leisler’s bat which in addition has been identified in the Kiltiernan-Glenamuck LAP area, are considerably less sensitive to such lighting than the whiskered bat, recorded on the site of the new Kiltiernan Cemetery established in Ticknick Townland just to the south east of proposed LAP boundary in recent years. Further, the equally light sensitive Daubenton’s bat, which mainly forages over water bodies, is likely to occur on the Loughlinstown or Bride’s Glen River within the LAP, and it is important therefore that any proposals for new lighting takes account of the sensitivity of the latter two species to light levels as low as 1 Lux.

In relation to the proposed development of Glenamuck Park (consented in 2021) and Jamestown Park on the former Ballyogan landfill, the landscaping and management of these new parks should include provision for the sika deer and badger populations presently utilising the lands to be incorporated in them.

The Department agrees with the Strategic Environmental Objectives (SEOs) which it is proposed the SEA Environmental Report will consider and set out how to achieve in the context of the LAP, as listed under SEO Codes B1 to B5 in Table 4.1 Proposed Strategic Environmental Objectives in the SEA Scoping Report.

Architectural Heritage

It is noted that ‘Cultural Heritage – Archaeological and Architectural’ is dealt with under Section 3.5, wherein the document states that:

‘The SEA Assessment of Cultural Heritage – Archaeological and Architectural will utilise information from the following sources:

- *Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (including underwater archaeology such as wreck data)³⁶*
- *National Monuments Service (including the Underwater Unit) • Built Heritage and Architectural Policy Section (the NIAH)³⁷*
- *Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022-2028*



- *Heritage Council*
- *United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)*

It is the recommendation of this Department that this list is expanded to include the statutory guidelines, '*Architectural Heritage Protection: Guidelines for Planning Authorities*' issued under Section 28 and 52 of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended). These guidelines are a practical guide for planning authorities and for all others who must comply with Part IV of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended) on the protection of the architectural heritage. The document is available here¹ for consultation.

Further information on built heritage resources published by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage are available in Appendix 1 of this document.

Archaeology:

Relationship with other plans and programmes:

The Department notes that the SEA Scoping Report refers to the Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2002-2028 that contains measures to ensure the protection of archaeological heritage and that these measures will be reviewed as part of the LAP-preparation/SEA process.

It is also noted that the SEA Scoping Report does not refer to the various legislation that protects archaeological heritage, including the National Monuments Acts (1930-2004), Natural Cultural Institutions Act 1997 and the Planning Acts.

It is also noted that the SEA Scoping Report, in general, makes no reference to the *Framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage* (Government of Ireland 1999). This sets out national policy on the protection of the archaeological heritage in the course of development and in accordance with the aims and requirements of the 'Valletta Convention'—1992 Council of Europe European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage—to which Ireland is a party.

In terms of protection of monuments and related sites, the most widely applicable protective mechanism is the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP), established under section 12 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1994. There are over 130,000 entries in the RMP, which takes the form of lists and maps for each county in the State. Of course, many more archaeological monuments have been identified since and, while these have not as yet been included in the RMP, the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) maintained by the Archaeological Survey unit of this Department provides details of these more recent discoveries.

¹ <https://www.gov.ie/en/publication/0937a-architectural-heritage-protection-guidelines-for-planning-authorities/>



The Department notes that, according to the SEA Scoping Report, there are three monuments listed in the RMP that are within the Kiltiernan-Glenamuck area. These are listed as: a Cross (RMP No. 026-018), a Fulacht Fia (RMP No. 026-135), and an Enclosure (RMP No. 026-021).

The Department advises that this information is incorrect.

The Department also advises that there is one recorded monument listed in the RMP within the proposed LAP area: DU026-021---- Enclosure.

The Department also advises that the proposed Kiltiernan-Glenamuck LAP is partially within the zone of notification for the following recorded monuments that are listed in the RMP: DU026-018---- Cross; DU026-020001- Church; DU026-020002- Graveyard; DU026-020003- : Font; DU026-020005- Cross-slab.

The Department notes that according to the SEA Scoping Report, the proposed Kiltiernan-Glenamuck LAP is within the environs of a Megalithic portal tomb (RMP No. 026-019).

The Department advises that the correct RMP reference number for this monument is DU026-019---- Megalithic tomb - portal tomb.

The Department further advises that this portal tomb is also listed as National Monument No. 343.

The strongest legal protection under the National Monuments Acts in respect of monuments is afforded to national monuments of which the Minister for Housing, Local Government and Heritage or a local authority is owner or guardian or in respect of which a Preservation Order under the National Monuments Acts is in force. The consent of the Minister is required for interference with such national monuments or ground disturbance around or in proximity to them. A national monument is any monument the preservation of which is a matter of national importance by reason of the archaeological, architectural, historical, traditional or artistic interest attaching to it.

All wrecks over 100 years old (whether previously known or just discovered) and all archaeological objects situated underwater, are protected under section 3 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1987. Wrecks of any date and the potential location of wrecks or archaeological objects may also be protected under Section 3 of the 1987 (Amendment) Act by the making of an underwater heritage order, if considered to be of sufficient historical, archaeological or artistic importance to merit such protection.



Data/information sources:

The Department would draw attention to the following data sources about the archaeological and cultural heritage environment that are relevant to the preparation of the SEA.

National Monuments Service (NMS) website

The NMS's website (www.archaeology.ie) is a key source of data, information and publications, including GIS datasets, including amongst other things:

- Historic Environment Viewer (HEV) – SMR dataset and NIAH dataset (both datasets can be downloaded or accessed by third party GIS software)
- Wreck Viewer - records of over 18,000 known and potential wreck sites in Irish waters
- RMP – digitised maps and gazetteers for each County
- List of National Monuments in Ownership or Guardianship of the Minister
- List of Preservation Orders currently in force

Excavations Bulletin

The database of Irish excavation reports (<https://excavations.ie/>) contains summaries of archaeological excavations carried out on the island of Ireland since 1969.

You are requested to send further communications to this Department's Development Applications Unit (DAU) at manager.dau@npws.gov.ie where used, or to the following address:

The Manager
Development Applications Unit (DAU)
Government Offices
Newtown Road
Wexford
Y35 AP90

Is mise, le meas

Simon Dolan
Development Applications Unit
Administration



Appendix One: Useful Resources Built Heritage

Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage Publications.

1. Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities.²
2. A Living Tradition: A Strategy to Enhance the Understanding, Minding, and Handing on of Our Built Vernacular Heritage.³
3. Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage **Advice Series**.⁴
 - Maintenance: A Guide to the Care of Older Buildings.
 - Windows: A Guide to the Repair of Historic Windows.
 - Roofs: A Guide to the Repair of Historic Roofs.
 - Thatch: A Guide to the Repair of Thatched Roofs.
 - Energy Efficiency in Traditional Buildings.
 - Bricks: A Guide to the Repair of Historic Brickwork.
 - Ironwork: The Repair of Wrought and Cast Iron Works.
 - Paving: The Conservation of Historic Ground Surfaces.
 - Access: Improving the Accessibility of Historic Building and Places.
 - Ruins: The Conservation and Repair of Masonry Ruins.
 - Disaster: A Guide to Prevention and Preparedness in the Historic Built Environment.
 - Places of Worship: The Conservation of Places of Worship.
4. Caring for our Vernacular Heritage.⁵
5. Fire Safety in Thatched Properties.⁶
6. **National Inventory of the Architectural Heritage (NIAH)** ⁷ -The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) is a state initiative under the administration of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.

The purpose of the NIAH is to identify, record, and evaluate the post-1700 architectural heritage of Ireland, uniformly and consistently as an aid in the protection and conservation of the built heritage. The published surveys are a source of information on the selected structures for relevant local authorities. They are also an educational and research resource. It is hoped that the work of the NIAH will increase public awareness and appreciation of Ireland's architectural heritage.
7. **Built Heritage and Climate Action** Information Page and Resources.⁸
8. Improving Energy Efficiency in Traditional Buildings, Guidance Specifiers and Installers, 2023⁹

² <https://www.gov.ie/en/publication/0937a-architectural-heritage-protection-guidelines-for-planning-authorities/>

³ <https://www.buildingsofireland.ie/search-vernacular-thatch-building-surveys/>

⁴ <https://www.buildingsofireland.ie/resources/>

⁵ <https://www.buildingsofireland.ie/search-vernacular-thatch-building-surveys/>

⁶ <https://www.buildingsofireland.ie/search-vernacular-thatch-building-surveys/>

⁷ <https://www.buildingsofireland.ie/about-us/>

⁸ <https://www.gov.ie/en/publication/c2038-built-and-archaeological-heritage-climate-action/>

⁹ [gov - Improving Energy Efficiency in Traditional Buildings, Guidance for Specifiers and Installers, 2023 \(www.gov.ie\)](https://www.gov.ie/en/publication/c2038-built-and-archaeological-heritage-climate-action/)



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² <https://www.gov.ie/en/publication/0937a-architectural-heritage-protection-guidelines-for-planning-authorities/>

³ <https://www.buildingsofireland.ie/search-vernacular-thatch-building-surveys/>

⁴ <https://www.buildingsofireland.ie/resources/>

⁵ <https://www.buildingsofireland.ie/search-vernacular-thatch-building-surveys/>

⁶ <https://www.buildingsofireland.ie/search-vernacular-thatch-building-surveys/>

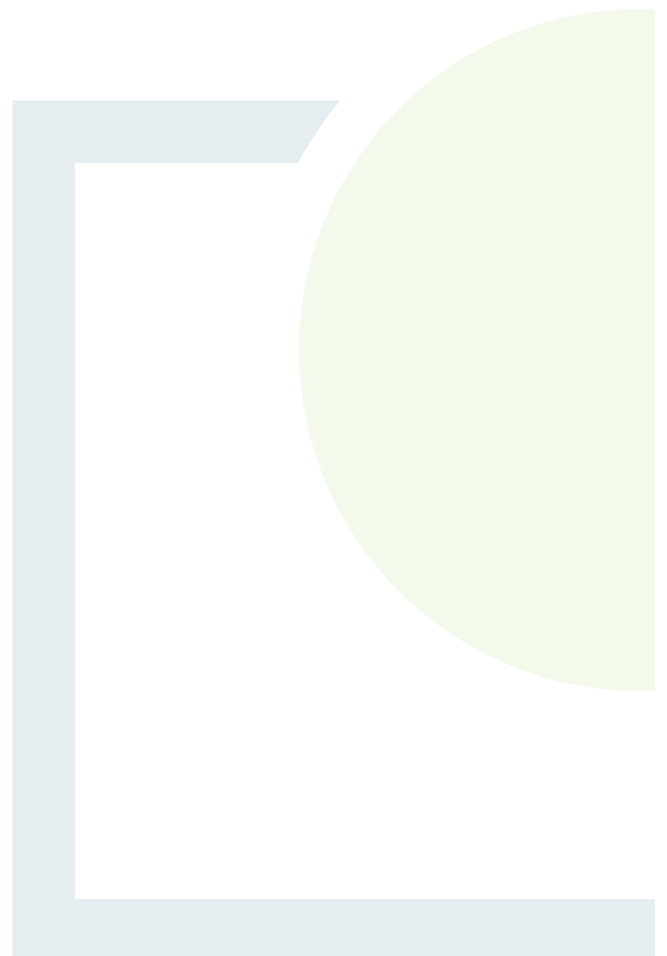
⁷ <https://www.buildingsofireland.ie/about-us/>



DESIGNING AND DELIVERING
A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

APPENDIX 3

Detailed Evaluation of the
Environmental Effects of Plan
Implementation



Approach and Methodology for the Detailed Evaluation of Environmental Effects of Plan Implementation

A detailed evaluation of the potential effects of the Draft Plan on the baseline environment has been carried out in accordance with best practice guidelines. An evaluation matrix template has been developed to facilitate the evaluation of the Draft Plan on Strategic Environmental Objectives (SEOs) relevant to each Environmental Component.

A dedicated evaluation matrix has been prepared for the Draft Plan. The potential environmental effects of Draft Plan policies/objectives are then described. An evaluation of the environmental effects of policies/objectives on Environmental Components, having regard to the SEOs relevant to each Environment Component, was then carried out in accordance with the requirements of the SEA Directive and best practice guidelines. Potential effects of the LACAP on Environmental Components/SEOs have been categorised as follows:

- Potential Positive Environmental Impact (indicated in the matrix by a '+').⁶⁵
- Potential Negative Environmental Impact (indicated in the matrix by a '-').⁶⁶
- Potential Positive and Negative Environmental Impacts (indicated in the matrix by a '+/-').
- Uncertain Environmental Impact (indicated in the matrix by a '?').
- Neutral, No or Insignificant Environmental Impact (indicated in the matrix by a '0').

The evaluation considers all potential direct, indirect/secondary, cumulative⁶⁷, synergistic⁶⁸, short, medium and long-term, permanent and temporary, positive and negative environmental effects.

Completed Evaluation Matrices for the Draft Plan are presented below.

⁶⁵ Potential Positive Environmental Impacts are defined as having the potential to support the achievement of an SEO.

⁶⁶ Potential Negative Environmental Impacts are defined as having the potential to hinder the achievement of an SEO.

⁶⁷ The addition of many minor or insignificant effects, including effects of other projects, to create larger, more significant effects.

⁶⁸ The addition of effects to create a total effect greater than the sum of the individual effects so that the nature of the final impact is different to the nature of the individual impact.

Ref.	Policy/Objective	Potential Environmental Effects (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs (prior to mitigation)														
			PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC				
KGLAP3	It is policy that new development provides connected, attractive, interesting and well used public realm and open spaces using place making and urban design principles, creating pedestrian centred environments with active, inviting public spaces and parks.	including population and human health, the air quality environment, the noise environment, the water environment, biodiversity or traffic and transport conditions. The operational phases of this development has the potential to result in environmental effects on various environmental components, such as population and human health, traffic and transport conditions, material assets (e.g. water & wastewater infrastructure), landscape character and visual amenity.															
KGLAP4	It is policy that future development shall accord with the objectives set out in the site development framework section for each development site (see section 2.7). Planning applications shall include a consistency statement setting out how each of the objectives in the Site Development Framework will be delivered.																
SDF1-1	Planned / approved links on adjacent sites to be taken into account in any proposed layout for the 'E' zoned lands to ensure that there is a network of legible connected routes through the area and to maximize active travel linkages with adjoining/adjacent sites, Kiltiernan Road and Kiltiernan – Glenamuck Link Road. In tandem with the adjoining land holder, access to the site from 'The Park', Carrickmines to be provided, as identified in the County Development Plan, in addition to through access from the Kiltiernan Road.	This objective focuses on the delivery of new active travel connections and well-integrated development, which will encourage modal shift within the local community. The objective is likely to have positive environmental effects on population and human health, material assets and air and climate. The objective supports the carrying out of active travel development, which, in the absence of mitigation, is likely to generate typical construction and operational phase effects on a range of environmental receptors. The development of scalable linear projects may also result in particular effects on landscape character and visual amenity, biodiversity (e.g., through habitat loss/fragmentation), or water quality/hydrology, in particular where such projects take place in proximity to water bodies.	+/-	-	0	-	-	-	0	+/-	-	+/-	0				+

Ref.	Policy/Objective	Potential Environmental Effects (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs (prior to mitigation)											
			PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC	
SDF1-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development to complement existing development in the 'The Park' Carrickmines. Development to incorporate a transition between large scale employment uses to the north and open space to the south. Provide active building frontage along Kiltiernan Road which will create a sense of identity and place 	<p>This objective focuses on transition development between large scale employment uses to the north and open space to the south of the Plan area. Provided that there is no change in the existing land use due to any proposed development, this may have positive effects on the economy (PHH) and material assets. The provision of active building frontage for Kiltiernan road will contribute to an enhanced feeling of safety for passers-by using the road. This results in increased wellbeing in the community.</p>	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0
SDF1-3	<p>Heights to be a maximum of 5 storeys fronting onto Kiltiernan Road.</p> <p>Heights on the remainder of the site to range from 3 storeys to 5 storeys having regard to topography, surrounding existing developments, any adjacent residential development and the retention of views to the Dublin Mountains.</p> <p>Ensure proposed heights achieve a balance between height and scale, contribute to variety in design and avoid against monolithic and monotonous buildings.</p>	<p>The objective pertains to the height standards for potential development at the specified lands, and will protect the existing townscape/landscape. They do not interact with any other environmental receptor.</p>	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SDF1-4	<p>To retain the hedgerow along the boundary of the 'E' zoned lands with 'The Park' to the north and along the boundary with the adjoining open space area to the northwest.</p>	<p>The objective is centred around the protection of hedgerows within the Plan area. The objective is positive for biodiversity, flora and fauna, the water environments, landscape, material assets and population and human health.</p>	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0

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			PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
SDF2-1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure permeability and connectivity to the north-south green corridor. Provide connections: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o northwards with the proposed Jamestown Park. o Eastwards to the employment lands and beyond to the 'The Park.' Explore options for shared parking for the Bective site on the adjoining employment lands 	<p>This objective focuses on the delivery of new active travel connections, which will encourage modal shift within the local community. The objective is likely to have positive environmental effects on population and human health, material assets and air and climate.</p> <p>The objective supports the carrying out of active travel development, which, in the absence of mitigation, is likely to generate typical construction and operational phase effects on a range of environmental receptors. The development of scalable linear projects may also result in particular effects on landscape character and visual amenity, biodiversity (e.g., through habitat loss/fragmentation), or water quality/hydrology, in particular where such projects take place in proximity to water bodies.</p>	+/-	-	0	-	-	0	+/-	-	+/-	0	+
SDF2-2	<p>Ensure retention of hedgerows including those along the following boundaries of the lands, northwest, west to the adjoining site identified for residential development and east to the adjoining employment zoned lands.</p>	<p>The objective is centred around the protection of hedgerows within the Plan area.</p> <p>The objective is positive for biodiversity, flora and fauna, the water environment, landscape, material assets and population and human health.</p>	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0
SDF3-1	<p>Ensure that there is a network of legible connected routes through the site, both north-south and east- west.</p> <p>Provide a new north to south pedestrian route through the scheme northwards to the future Jamestown Park. This route should also connect southwards and illustrate clear wayfinding to the Central Parkland Character area and onwards to the Kiltiernan Village Character Area.</p> <p>Ensure no parallel vehicular carriageway</p>	<p>This objective focuses on the delivery of new active travel connections, which will encourage modal shift within the local community. The objective is likely to have positive environmental effects on population and human health, material assets and air and climate.</p> <p>The objective supports the carrying out of active travel development, which, in the absence of mitigation, is likely to generate typical construction and operational phase effects on a range of environmental receptors. The development of scalable linear projects may also result in particular effects on landscape character and visual amenity, biodiversity (e.g., through habitat loss/fragmentation), or water quality/hydrology, in particular where such projects take place in proximity to water bodies.</p>	+/-	-	0	-	-	0	+/-	-	+/-	0	+

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			PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC				
	<p>Immediately adjoining Kiltiernan Road.</p> <p>Vehicular access to the land parcel will be via one access from the Kiltiernan Road.</p>																
SDF3-2	<p>Provide focal points, recognisable features and elements along Kiltiernan Road which will create a sense of identity and place.</p> <p>Provision of a hierarchy of complementary open spaces that are well connected both visually and physically by way of urban greening.</p> <p>Provide a street planting scheme with suitable planting and trees along the Kiltiernan Road.</p> <p>Proposed tree planting shall be mainly semi-mature native species.</p>	<p>This objective aims to deliver cultural assets along Kiltiernan Road with the incorporation of urban greening in open spaces. The objective also encourages planting new trees of native species.</p> <p>There will be positive effects on population and human health and cultural assets. The addition of new trees will also contribute to the local landscape, biodiversity, the water and soils environments, and air quality.</p>	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SDF3-3	<p>Provide active building frontage along Kiltiernan Road. This active frontage should include own door access.</p> <p>Ensure the design and layout of any scheme provides passive surveillance of the future Jamestown Park</p>	<p>This objective promotes development in accordance with compact growth principles. Incorporating passive surveillance principles, including the provision of active building frontage, in the Plan Area, enhances the feeling of perceived safety in passers-by. This is positive for population and human health and tourism and recreation. No interactions with other environmental receptors are identified.</p>	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0

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			PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
SDF4-1	<p>Ensure that there is a network of legible connected routes through the site, both north-south and east- west.</p> <p>Provide a new north to south pedestrian route through the scheme southwards through Shaldon Grange and/or Glenamuck Manor and illustrate clear wayfinding to the central green area and onwards to Kiltiernan Village Character Area.</p> <p>Ensure no parallel vehicular carriageway immediately adjoining Kiltiernan Road.</p> <p>Vehicular access to the site will be via existing schemes which access from Glenamuck Road.</p>	<p>This objective focuses on the delivery of new active travel connections, which will encourage modal shift within the local community. The objective is likely to have positive environmental effects on population and human health, material assets and air and climate.</p> <p>The objective supports the carrying out of active travel development, which, in the absence of mitigation, is likely to generate typical construction and operational phase effects on a range of environmental receptors. The development of scalable linear projects may also result in particular effects on landscape character and visual amenity, biodiversity (e.g., through habitat loss/fragmentation), or water quality/hydrology, in particular where such projects take place in proximity to water bodies.</p>	+/-	-	0	-	-	0	+/-	-	+/-	0	+
SDF4-2	<p>Provide focal points, recognisable features and elements along Kiltiernan Road which will create a sense of identity and place.</p> <p>Contribute to the provision of a hierarchy of complementary open spaces that are well connected both visually and physically by way of urban greening.</p> <p>Provide a street planting scheme with suitable planting and trees along Kiltiernan Road.</p> <p>Proposed tree planting shall be mainly semi-mature native species</p>	<p>This objective aims to deliver cultural assets along Kiltiernan Road with the incorporation of urban greening in open spaces. The objective also encourages planting new trees of native species.</p> <p>There will be positive effects on population and human health and cultural assets. The addition of new trees will also contribute to the local landscape, biodiversity, the water and soils environments, and air quality.</p>	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	+	0

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			PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
SDF6-1	<p>It is an Objective that a Masterplan for the entire site shall be prepared and accompany all planning applications for significant development on the site. The Masterplan shall accord with the Objectives set out in this Site Development Framework accompanied by a 'Consistency Statement' detailing how each of the Guiding Principles and objectives in this SDF will be delivered.</p> <p>The Masterplan shall include details of details of how development and infrastructure will be phased including the provision of different uses and services that will serve an emerging community.</p>	<p>This objective involves the preparation of a masterplan for development within Kiltiernan Village Centre. The objective expressly supports the carrying out of development that has the potential to result in environmental impacts, such as dust, noise, or traffic disruption, that may affect various environmental components, including population and human health, the air quality environment, the noise environment, the water environment, biodiversity or traffic and transport conditions.</p>	+	-	-	-	-	+/-	-	-	+/-	0	-
SDF6-2	<p>Ensure that there is a network of legible connected routes through the site, both north-south and east-west linked with streets and open spaces.</p> <p>Provide an east west green pedestrian and/or cycle route through the scheme and illustrate clear wayfinding to both the Village Centre and the central parkland area. Along this route as many of the key landscape features as possible shall be retained and celebrated in order to respect and enhance the uniqueness of the place. Wherever possible, stands of trees shall be retained and strengthened. The potential for these spaces to assist wildlife movement, a wide range of walking and cycling circuits and for providing open and play spaces shall be explored.</p>	<p>This objective focuses on the delivery of new active travel connections, which will encourage modal shift within the local community. The objective is likely to have positive environmental effects on population and human health, material assets and air and climate.</p> <p>The objective supports the carrying out of active travel development, which, in the absence of mitigation, is likely to generate typical construction and operational phase effects on a range of environmental receptors. The development of scalable linear projects may also result in particular effects on landscape character and visual amenity, biodiversity (e.g., through habitat loss/fragmentation), or water quality/hydrology, in particular where such projects take place in proximity to water bodies.</p>	+	-	0	-	-	0	+/-	-	+/-	0	+

Ref.	Policy/Objective	Potential Environmental Effects (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs (prior to mitigation)										
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SDF6-4	Provide for a sustainable mix of uses commensurate with the NC land use zoning objective.	<p>This policy supports mixed use development within lands zoned 'NC'. This will have a positive impact on population and human health and material assets through the provision of services and amenities.</p> <p>However, the objective supports the carrying out of development which, in the absence of mitigation, is likely to generate typical construction and operational phase effects on a range of environmental receptors, such as noise and dust emissions affecting air quality, surface water runoff, disruptions to and additional pressures on utilities, and changes to landscape character and visual amenities.</p>	+/-	-	-	-	+/-	-	-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-
	<p>Provide for a minimum of 4,500 sq. metres gross floorspace of non-residential uses.</p> <p>Provide for a community centre of circa 300 sq metres (See objective in chapter 4).</p> <p>Provide for a creche (this requirement is in addition to the community use requirement above).</p> <p>Provide for a supermarket of circa 1300 square metres within the land parcel.</p> <p>Provide suitably designed residential units for older people and for "rightsizing" and/or "downsizing" in close proximity to Kiltiernan Village</p>												
SDF6-5	<p>Provide for active frontage along Enniskerry Road.</p> <p>The design of 'Kiltiernan Village' shall be carefully scaled and be of a fine urban grain. The design shall avoid repetitious and monotonous development.</p> <p>Plot widths within blocks shall achieve a fine urban grain.</p> <p>Contemporary development shall make reference to local traditions of building and layout.</p> <p>Design of development on the 'Kiltiernan Village'</p>	<p>The objective pertains to the careful design of the built environment of Kiltiernan Village to protect the existing form and character of the area. This is proposed to be done by ensuring any new development conforms to the characteristics of the existing traditional buildings. This is positive for landscape/townscape and cultural heritage (built and architectural heritage). The objective does not interact with any other environmental component.</p>	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Ref.	Policy/Objective	Potential Environmental Effects (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs (prior to mitigation)													
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SDF6-7	Generally, 45 dph, with any proposed higher density located proximate to 'Kiltiernan Village' site		0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SDF6-8	<p>Require a street planting strategy with suitable trees and planting along Enniskerry Road.</p> <p>Provide a green pedestrian/cycle link from Enniskerry Road across to the central green area and beyond. Development shall be designed to ensure passive surveillance of this link. Along this route as many of the key landscape features as possible must be retained and celebrated in order to respect and enhance the uniqueness of the place. Wherever possible, stands of trees should be retained and strengthened. The potential for these spaces to assist wildlife movement, a wide range of walking and cycling circuits and for providing open and play spaces should be explored.</p> <p>Ensure protection and retention of the double tree line/hedgerow which runs north-south and east-west across the lands.</p>	<p>The objective interacts positively with many of the environmental receptors due to its greening strategy being underpinned by a placemaking approach. The retention and enhancement of existing landscape and ecological features will have positive effects for biodiversity, flora and fauna and interacting receptors, such as the soils and water environments and air quality.</p> <p>The development of a pedestrian/cycle link supports sustainable development through the facilitation of modal shift to public transport over the use of the private car. This will have positive effects for population and human health, tourism and recreation and air and noise emissions, and over the long-term, climate.</p> <p>The objective however supports the development which, in the absence of mitigation, has the potential for construction phase effects (e.g. dust, noise, surface water runoff) affecting population and human health, biodiversity, air and noise environment, etc. Care should be taken that the planting strategy is carried out only with native tree species to avoid negative ecological effects.</p>	+/-	+/-	+	0	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	+/-	+	+	+		

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SDF6-9	<p>The masterplan shall include detailed design codes for building and landscape finishes and materials. Codes will also establish palettes for windows, door, railings, roof styles, skyline treatment, etc.</p> <p>Attention shall be paid at an early stage to the location of all building services, particularly where they interface with the public realm (including ESB substations). All building services shall be carefully designed to be visually acceptable and located to avoid over concentration on any particular street or frontage.</p> <p>Services on roofs, including lift and stair over runs, ventilation and smoke shafts, photovoltaic cells and other plant and services will be so designed and sited so as not to be visually prominent.</p> <p>The areas around the village green and the crossroads shall have hard natural stone paving giving a high-quality landscape environment while softer surfaces may be appropriate along the route from 'Our Lady of the Wayside' Church.</p> <p>Avoid large areas of visually prominent surface car parking – undercroft / basement car parking will be encouraged.</p>	<p>The objective pertains to the preparation of a masterplan for lands at the Kilternian Village Centre, which shall include design guidelines for new development to minimise visual intrusion and ensure cohesion with the existing built environment. The objective centres around the protection of landscape and visual amenity, which by extension is positive for population and human health, tourism and recreation, material assets and cultural heritage.</p> <p>No interactions with other environmental receptors has been identified.</p>	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0

Ref.	Policy/Objective	Potential Environmental Effects (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs (prior to mitigation)													
			PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC			
SDF8-3	Ensure development responds to the form of existing properties within Cairnbrook and the adjoining rural character to the east.		0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SDF8-4	Maximum 4 storeys, however heights of buildings located in the eastern portion of the site to be restricted because of the elevated nature of the site.	The objectives pertain to height and density standards for lands at the specified lands. The objectives are aimed primarily at the protection of the existing townscape/landscape, and will have a positive effect on the wellbeing of the community through appropriate allocation of living spaces. Material assets will benefit through the minimisation/elimination of adverse effects on existing and planned infrastructure. The objectives do not interact with any other environmental receptors.	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0
SDF8-5	Generally, 40 dph.		+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0

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SDF8-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retain hedgerow to the east as shown on Fig 7.1, chapter 7, and avoid private gardens bounding onto hedges to be retained. Sensitive lighting along transitional boundaries. 	<p>The objective is aimed at the protection of hedgerows in the area, and the development of lighting policies for avoiding negative impacts to light-sensitive or nocturnal wildlife. The objective is therefore positive for biodiversity, flora and fauna. No conflict with any environmental receptor has been identified.</p>	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SDF9-1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate provision of pedestrian link to Jackson Park. Vehicular access to the land parcel shall be from Kiltiernan – Glenamuck Link Road. 	<p>The objectives are aimed at enhancing permeability in the area through the provision of pedestrian links and directing vehicular access/egress. These objectives are positive for road users (i.e., population and human health and tourism and recreation) and material assets.</p> <p>The objectives support the involve the modification of the built environment through the development of pedestrian links in the existing road network. In the absence of mitigation, this is likely to result in construction phase effects (e.g., noise, surface water runoff, dust and changes to traffic dynamics) that can impact population and human health, biodiversity, flora and fauna, the soils and water environment, and air quality.</p>	+/-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	-	+/-	0	0	0	
SDF9-2	Create a relationship with Glenamuck Road and Kiltiernan – Glenamuck Link Road.		+/-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	-	+/-	0	0	0	0

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			PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC			
SDF10-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2-4 storeys with potential for 5 storeys at appropriate locations along Kiltiernan Road. • Ensure proposed heights achieve a balance between height and scale, contribute to variety in design and avoid against monolithic and monotonous buildings. 	<p>The objectives pertain to height and density standards for lands at Glenamuck East. The objectives are aimed primarily at the protection of the existing townscape/landscape, and will have a positive effect on the wellbeing of the community through appropriate allocation of living spaces. Material assets will benefit through the minimisation/elimination of adverse effects on existing and planned infrastructure.</p> <p>The objectives do not interact with any other environmental receptors.</p>	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SDF10-5	<p>Density generally 50-80 dwellings per hectare. Higher densities may be considered at locations where it can be demonstrated that a 1km or less walking distance to a Luas stop can be achieved by the provision of a route through 'The Park', Carrickmines.</p>		+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SDF11-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure permeability and connectivity to both the north-south corridor and the east west corridor. • Facilitate pedestrian and cycle connectivity to Jackson Park. Facilitate pedestrian and cycle connectivity to education lands (SDF9). • Facilitate pedestrian and cycle connectivity to permitted Kiltiernan Park (see figure 7.2 in chapter 7). • Facilitate where feasible connectivity to SDF7. 	<p>The objective is aimed at enhancing permeability in the area through the provision of linkages. The objective is therefore positive for road users (i.e., population and human health and tourism and recreation) and material assets.</p> <p>The objective supports the involve the modification of the built environment through the development of pedestrian links in the existing road network. In the absence of mitigation, this is likely to result in construction phase effects (e.g., noise, surface water runoff, dust and changes to traffic dynamics) that can impact population and human health, the soils and water environment, and air quality.</p>	+/-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+/-	0	0

Ref.	Policy/Objective	Potential Environmental Effects (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs (prior to mitigation)													
			PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC			
SDO-3	Heights in any infill proposal shall be sensitive to the surrounding built form.	<p>The objectives pertain to height and density standards for lands at the specified sites. The objectives are aimed primarily at the protection of the existing townscape/landscape, and will have a positive effect on the wellbeing of the community through appropriate allocation of living spaces. Material assets will benefit through the minimisation/elimination of adverse effects on existing and planned infrastructure.</p> <p>The objectives do not interact with any other environmental receptors.</p>	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SDO-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generally, 40 dph. Smaller infill sites may define their own density (as agreed by the planning authority) in response to the scale and form of surrounding development. 		+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0

Climate Action and Infrastructure

Ref.	Policy/Objective	Potential Environmental Effects (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs (prior to mitigation)									
			PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR
KGLAP5	<p>It is Policy to support Uisce Éireann in the provision of adequate water and wastewater treatment infrastructure to serve the needs of the existing and future population of the Plan area and ensuring that such infrastructure is provided prior to, or in tandem with, new development.</p>	<p>This policy is centred around cooperation with Uisce Éireann to ensure water and wastewater capacities in the Plan Area, and progress projects that augment these capacities to accommodate additional pressures from population growth. This is positive for population and human health, material assets and water.</p> <p>The policy however supports the carrying out of development (e.g. water and wastewater infrastructure), that, in the absence of good design and appropriate mitigation, may generate adverse environmental effects. These include but are not limited to construction phase impacts (e.g., land-take, noise, dust, polluting SW run-off) that could affect various environmental components, including population and human health, the noise environment, the water environment, air quality and biodiversity).</p> <p>Such infrastructure may also generate adverse operational phase effects on the environment. The improper operation of water supply infrastructure may result in excessive abstraction affecting groundwater and the water environment generally. The improper operation of wastewater infrastructure may lead to the release of polluting wastewater discharges to the environment.</p>	+/-	-	0	0	0	-	+/-	+	0	0
KGLAP6	<p>It is Policy to facilitate Uisce Éireann in ensuring that all wastewater generated is collected, treated and discharged after treatment in a safe and sustainable manner, having regard to the standards and requirements set out in EU and national legislation and guidance.</p>	<p>This policy focuses on the safe and sustainable management and treatment of wastewater within the Plan area by ensuring alignment with EU and national legislation and guidance. This minimises pollution of surface water and groundwater and will also ensure reliable water supply for the population in the long run. This will have positive effects on human health, material assets and water.</p>	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0

Ref.	Policy/Objective	Potential Environmental Effects (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs (prior to mitigation)										
			PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
KGLAP9	<p>It is Policy to implement the main elements of the DLR GI strategy in relation to water management including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing the rate, volume, and improve the quality of surface water runoff. • Managing runoff at source through the use of infiltration systems. • Promoting local sustainable urban drainage systems (SuDS), 'Green Streets' and green roofs. • Enabling SuDS to be located in the public realm. 	<p>In and of itself - this policy has the potential to promote sustainable development and proper management of surface water. It has the potential to generate positive effects for the soil and water environments, population and human health (through minimization of flood risk), biodiversity, flora and fauna (through the promotion of NBS (green roofs and green streets) and the creation and enhancement of natural settings). It will improve the standard of development in the Plan area generally.</p>	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0
KGLAP10	<p>It is Policy to ensure that Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) is applied to any development in the KGLAP area and that site specific solutions to surface water drainage systems are developed which meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive and associated River Basin Management Plan. SuDS measures may include green roofs, permeable paving, detention basins, infiltration systems etc.</p>	<p>In and of itself - this policy has the potential to promote sustainable development and proper management of surface water. It has the potential to generate positive effects for the soil and water environments, population and human health (through minimization of flood risk), biodiversity, flora and fauna (through the promotion of NBS (green roofs and green streets) and the creation and enhancement of natural settings). It will improve the standard of development in the Plan area generally.</p>	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0
KGLAP11	<p>It is Policy to ensure the implementation of the surface water legislation 'Environmental Objectives (Surface Waters) Regulations 2009' to ensure that development permitted would not have an unacceptable impact on water quality including surface waters, ground water, river corridors, estuarine waters, bathing waters, coastal and transitional waters. Development within the LAP area shall comply with the Policies and Objectives of the County Development Plan relating to protection of existing water and drainage infrastructure.</p>	<p>This policy focuses on the protection of water resources from development through the implementation of surface water legislation. This will have positive effects on biodiversity, water and the soil environment.</p> <p>The protection of water and drainage infrastructure through compliance with the County Development Plan will have positive effects on material assets. It will improve the standard of development in the Plan area generally.</p>	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0

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			PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC		
KGLAP12	It is policy to ensure that planning applications take into account any existing groundwater protection schemes and groundwater source protection zones and/or the likely impacts that the development may have on groundwater.	This policy requires all planned development to consider existing groundwater protection schemes and groundwater source protection zones and the impacts of development on groundwater resources. This policy will underpin the protection of groundwater resources from development and will have a positive effects on population and human health, biodiversity and water quality.	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0
KGLAP13	It is policy to ensure the implementation of the EU Water Framework Directive and the EU Groundwater Directive to encourage protection of the groundwater resources and associated habitats and species in and around the LAP.	This policy focuses on implementation of Water Legislation to protect groundwater resources and associated habitats and species in the Plan area. This policy will have positive effects on population and human health, biodiversity and water quality.	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0
KGLAP14	It is Policy to manage flood risk in the KGLAP area in accordance with the requirements of The Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines for Planning Authorities, DECLG and OPW (2009) and Circular PLO2/2014 (August 2014), and to require all proposed developments to carry out a Site-Specific Flood Risk Assessment that shall demonstrate compliance with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Planning System and Flood Risk Management, Guidelines for Planning Authorities (DEHLG/OPW, 2009), as may be revised and/or updated. The prevailing Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan. 	This policy is centred around requiring development proposals to comply with the principles and requirements contained within Planning System and Flood Risk Assessment Guidelines, Circular PLO2/2014 and the DLR CDP. This would involve carrying out site-specific flood risk assessments and undertake site-specific mitigation measures . The policy is supportive of population and human health, material assets, land-use, soil and water. No conflicts or adverse effects on other environmental receptors have been identified from this policy.	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	+	0	0

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SSFRA which shall pay particular emphasis to site specific mitigation measures and any necessary management measures per Appendix B4 of the above-mentioned 2009 National Guidelines. 															
KGLAP 15	<p>Proposed development in and adjacent to Flood Zone A and B will include for the management of flooding on site, and within the scope of the SSFRA. Use of the sequential approach should be presented in a Masterplan which should demonstrate that there is no highly vulnerable development within Flood Zones A or B. There should be no loss of floodplain storage for the 1% AEP event and the impact of any changes to ground levels and storage areas as part of flood management proposals should be assessed for the 0.1% AEP flood. As overland flow is the primary source of flood risk, it is important that conveyance routes through the site are maintained. The SSFRA will also need to demonstrate there is no impact in flood risk to third party lands.</p>	<p>The policy will require development in and adjacent to Flood Zones A and B in the Plan Area to manage flood risk within the scope of a Site-Specific Flood Risk Assessment. This will ensure that inappropriate development does not take place within these higher risk flood zones and increase flood risk to third-party lands. This has positive implications for population and human health, material assets, land use, soil and water. No conflicts or adverse effects on other environmental receptors have been identified from this policy.</p>	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0

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		PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC	
KGLAP16	<p>It is Policy to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage and support the development of solar energy infrastructure, including photo voltaic (PV) in appropriate locations. Support the development of district heat networks and the utilisation of waste heat recovery. 	<p>Potential Environmental Effects (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects</p> <p>This policy supports the development of solar energy infrastructure within the Plan area. The integration of appropriately-scaled renewable technologies in appropriate locations (e.g. developments) will support self-sufficiency with regards to energy requirements and reduce reliance on fossil fuels. This has positive implications for air and climate, population and human health, and material assets.</p> <p>This policy also supports the development of district heat networks and the utilisation of waste heat recovery that has the potential to result in a reduction of heating related GHG emissions in the Plan area.</p> <p>In the absence of any mitigation, the development of solar energy infrastructure could result in negative environmental effects, including impacts on population and human health and visual amenity (due to solar panel glint and glare, for example), or built heritage including protected structures and non-designated historic buildings.</p> <p>The development of district heat networks, which will include extensive pipe laying works and linear development, could potentially have a variety of significant, negative environmental effects, including effects on: water quality, biodiversity, flora and fauna (land take and habitat fragmentation); the receiving air environment (due to the generation of construction dust), the receiving noise environment (due to the generation of construction phase noise), and the receiving human environment.</p>	+/-	-	-	-	0	0	+/-	-	+	0	+

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KGLAP20	To continue to liaise with the Department of Education to assess the needs for educational facilities, in particular the possible need to provide a secondary school for the broader area given the extent of development in the wider area, including Stepaside/Ballyogan.	In and of itself, this policy does not have direct environmental effects. The policy has the potential to support the development of educational facilities for the community in the wider area, which will have positive effects on population and material assets. However, the supported development may generate construction phase related environmental impacts such as dust, noise, or traffic disruption, that may negatively affect various environmental components, including population and human health, the air quality environment, the noise environment, the water environment, biodiversity or traffic and transport conditions.	+/-	-	-	-	-	+/-	-	-	+/-	0	0
KGLAP21	It is policy to encourage and support the provision of childcare facilities within the KGLAP area to ensure that existing and future residential developments have access to childcare services. In this regard: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least one childcare facility shall be provided within lands zoned 'NC-'/'To protect, provide for and/or improve mixed-use neighbourhood centre facilities.'; All planning applications for larger residential developments to be required to provide one childcare facility (equivalent to a minimum of 20 child places) for every 75 dwelling units, unless it can be satisfactorily demonstrated that there is already an adequate provision in the area. The provision of childcare facilities within the Plan area shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions set out under Policy Objective PHP6 'Childcare Facilities' and Section 12.4.10 'Childcare Facilities – Parking & Access' of the County Development Plan 2022-2028 and/or any subsequent plan and the provisions of the DoEHLG 'Childcare Facilities Guidelines for	This policy will ensure child-care facilities are provided for development of 75 dwelling units or more. In respect of proposed residential development of less than 75 units, the Planning Authority shall determine the need for the developer to provide a childcare facility based on the total number of units proposed. This will have a positive impact on population and human health and material assets. The Development Management provisions are primarily focused on contributing towards both sustainable development and beneficial effects upon sustainable mobility and the protection / management of all environmental components.	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0

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	Planning Authorities' (2001) or any updated guidelines.																
KGLAP22	It is a policy to support and facilitate the co-location of childcare provision with schools and/or community facilities in the KGLAP area.	This policy supports the sustainable provision of childcare facilities in the Plan Area through co-location in existing buildings, which has the potential to lead to positive effects on population and human health and material assets. The policy will additionally protect land-use within the Plan Area.	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
KGLAP23	It is policy to encourage and support the continued operation and future provision of nursing homes and/or assisted living accommodation within the KGLAP area and to require that such developments meet the standards set out in Section 12.4.8.2 'Nursing Homes / Assisted Living Accommodation' of the County Development Plan 2022-2028 and the 'National Standards for Residential Care Settings for Older People in Ireland' (HIQA 2016).	This policy supports the provision of nursing homes and/or assisted living accommodation in the Plan Area, which has the potential to lead to positive effects on population and human health and material assets. Development proposals will accord with provisions within the DLR CDP and the 'National Standards for Residential Care Settings for Older People in Ireland' (HIQA 2016) contributing towards both sustainable development and beneficial effects upon sustainable mobility and the protection / management of all environmental components.	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any proposed development for purpose-built accommodation for a specific need or group shall demonstrate how this objective can be secured long-term. 															
KGLAP33	<p>It is policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to support the delivery and integration of social housing within the KGLAP area and to pursue further opportunities for social housing in an integrated manner, through 'Part V' housing, Council own build, Affordable Housing schemes and/or delivery through Approved Housing Bodies, in accordance with Policy Objective PHP31 in the County Development Plan 2022-2028 and the Council's Housing Strategy and HNDA. to support new and innovative ways to meet housing demands in the plan area while also ensuring that there is an appropriate mix of tenure and dwelling types provided to meet the needs of the current and future residents of Kiltiernan-Glenamuck. 	<p>The policy is aimed at the development of social housing within the Plan Area and to identify new opportunities to meet the housing demands and ensure an appropriate mix of tenure and dwelling types to support current and future residents in the Plan Area. The policy is positive for Population and Human Health and Material Assets.</p> <p>The policy supports new development, which has the potential to result in construction phase environmental impacts as dust and noise emissions, and traffic disruptions, which may affect various environmental components, including population and human health, the water and soils environments, biodiversity, traffic and transport conditions. The operation phases of this policy has the potential to impact population and human health, traffic and transport conditions, material assets (e.g. utilities), landscape character and visual amenity.</p>	+/-	-	+/-	-	-	-	0	-	-	+/-	0	0		

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SNI1	To provide for a new purpose-built community facility with a floor area of not less than 300sq.m. within lands zoned 'NC' – "To protect, provide for and/or improve mixed-use neighbourhood centre facilities" generally in accordance with the location identified in Figure 4.3. The requirements of dlr Community Section shall be ascertained and agreed upon as early as possible in the design process to ensure that the future needs of the area are addressed in an appropriate manner.	These objectives seek the development of a community facility within lands zoned 'NC'. This will have a positive impact on population and human health. Objective SNI1 will additionally protect land-use within the Plan Area.	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SNI2	A new community facility in accordance with Objective SNI1 shall: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be constructed in tandem with any residential development forming part of the overall site development framework • Be completed to a standard to the satisfaction of dlr Community Section. • Be completed prior to the occupation of 50% of any residential property within the subject site or as otherwise agreed by dlr Community Section. 														
SNI3	It is an objective: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To retain and/or improve existing education provision within the KGLAP. • To reserve lands for future education use within the Central Parkland Character Area as identified in Figure 4.2. • To promote the use of urban typologies in the design of any education facilities. • Encourage linkages from any education facility into adjoining green space to maximize permeability to and across education lands. 	In and of itself, this policy does not have direct environmental effects. The policy has the potential to support the development of educational facilities within the Central Parkland Character Area, which will have positive effects on population and material assets. However, the supported development may generate construction phase related environmental impacts such as dust, noise, or traffic disruption, that may negatively affect various environmental components, including population and human health, the air quality environment, the noise environment, the water environment, biodiversity or traffic and transport conditions. There may be operational phase impacts such as changed traffic and transport dynamics.	+/-	-	-	0	-	+/-	-	-	+/-	-	0	0	0

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H1	<p>It is an objective to ensure the provision of a range of housing options within the KGLAP area, that take account of all ages and abilities as residents progress through different stages of life, that all new residential developments of 10+ units shall include a minimum of 25% of the total housing stock that is designed to facilitate an ageing population / people with a disability. In this regard, the following provisions should be taken into account in the design and location of such units:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Units should be designed having regard to the universal design homes principles. • Insofar as possible, units should be located at ground floor level with own door access. • Units should contain a minimum of 2-bedrooms. • Ideally, units should be located where residents have a short walk to site entrances that adjoin public transport links and amenities within or adjacent to the proposed development. • To assist with ease of access to public transport links and amenities, landscaping within any new development shall be designed having regard to ease of movement and legibility for all users. 	<p>This objective which requires mixed-tenure housing for users of different age ranges, ability, accessibility and family sizes will alleviate the housing pressure existing in the County, as well as allow for planning and environmental considerations at design stage.</p> <p>This will have a direct positive impact on population and human health and material assets.</p> <p>The objective also has integrated building design standards which will have a positive effect on population (e.g. accessibility).</p>	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
H2	<p>In line with the section 28 Guidelines "Sustainable Urban Housing: Design Standards for new apartments" the Planning Authority will encourage provision of accessible communal rooms and/or facilities for the use of future residents in new residential apartment developments of 50+ units. Such communal facilities should have regard to the needs of all future residents of all ages and abilities. Where such facilities are to be provided details of the management shall be submitted and agreed by</p>	<p>These policies are centred around the principles of 'Age-Friendly' and 'Universal Design', the application of which creates inclusion by taking account of the diversity of the human population and considering differences in needs, ability and access to resources. These policies have the potential to have direct positive effects for population and human health and material assets.</p> <p>The provision of lifetime adaptable housing, community facilities and publicly accessible buildings for users of different age ranges, ability, accessibility and family sizes will allow for planning and environmental considerations at design stage.</p>	+/-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+/-	0	0

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KGLAP37	It is policy to identify key place-making opportunities utilising a Healthy Streets approach.	<p>Healthy Streets is an evidence-based approach for creating fairer, sustainable and attractive urban spaces. It uses a set of indicators that describe the human experience of being on urban streets that balance out to improve social, economic and environmental sustainability through street design and management.</p> <p>The policy is in support of key SEOs interacting with population and human health, such as air quality and noise, material assets, and tourism and recreation. No conflicts with any environmental receptors or SEOs can be identified.</p>	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	0
KGLAP38	It is policy to enhance the accessibility of public transport and active travel to key destinations.	<p>The policy will have positive effects for users of public transport, i.e., population and human health and tourism and recreation. There will be indirect positive effects for air quality, noise and climate through a reduction in the use of the private car. No conflicts with any environmental component have been identified.</p>	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	+
KGLAP39	It is Policy to provide attractive, high-quality inclusive and connected walking and cycling networks with direct routes to local destinations and public transport hubs.	<p>The policy is aimed at the augmentation of the existing active travel network and therefore is in support of sustainable transport options. As this encourages modal shift in the community, this has positive effects on population and human health, tourism and recreation, material assets, air quality, noise and the climate.</p> <p>The objective supports the carrying out of linear infrastructure, which in addition to typical construction and operational phase effects, also has the potential to result in particular effects on landscape and visual character, biodiversity (habitat loss and fragmentation), and the water and soils environments. Construction phase impacts may include changes to built heritage and visual amenity, disruption to traffic dynamics, temporary dust and noise emissions, and disruptions to services and utilities. Operational phase impacts may include changes to traffic and transport dynamics and</p>	+/-	-	-	-	-	-	0	+/-	-	+/-	+/-	+

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			PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC			
		conditions, changes to built heritage and visual amenity, and a temporary shift in the baseline noise conditions.														
KGLAP40	It is Policy to provide an environment which supports moving people from the private car to more sustainable modes of transport. This can be done by way of further developing the network where a range of facilities and services are accessible in a short walking and cycling timeframe from homes, or are accessible by high quality public transport located within a short walk from home.	<p>The policy is centred at encouraging a modal shift from the private car to more sustainable forms of transport. This will have positive effects for road users (population and human health and tourism and recreation), as well as the air and noise environments (reduced emissions), and positive, longer-term implications for climate.</p> <p>The policy endorses the development of sustainable transport networks (e.g. cycle paths, light rail, pedestrian facilities), which, in the absence of mitigation measures, has the potential to result in construction and operational phase impacts on a range of environmental receptors. Construction phase impacts may include changes to built heritage and visual amenity, disruption to traffic dynamics, temporary dust and noise emissions, and disruptions to services and utilities. Operational phase impacts may include changes to traffic and transport dynamics and conditions, changes to built heritage and visual amenity, and a temporary shift in the baseline noise conditions.</p>	+/-	-	-	-	-	0	+/-	-	+/-	+/-				+

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			PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC				
AT1 and AT3	<p>It is an objective to deliver a range of measures on Enniskerry Road to improve the safety, accessibility and attractiveness for active travel users.</p> <p>Key measures may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gateways at northern and southern approaches to signal the 30km/h speed limit zone. • Shuttle system /cycle bypass at northern end of Enniskerry Road • Local junction tightening. • Provision of raised pedestrian crossings at desire lines (e.g. by Glebe Road). 	<p>The objective is aimed at improving road safety on Enniskerry Road and facilitate a variety of active travel users. The objective encourages a modal shift and has positive implications for population and human health, tourism and recreation, air quality, noise and climate. No conflicts with any environmental receptor has been identified.</p>															
AT2	<p>It is an objective to improve the safety, accessibility and attractiveness of the Enniskerry Road at the Kiltiernan Village Neighbourhood Centre to create a sense of place and establish it as the main focal point of the village. Key measures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Footpath improvements and traffic- calming measures. • Use of high quality of paving materials and lighting to reflect a 'village centre' feel. 	<p>The objective is aimed at improving the neighbourhood unit at the Kiltiernan Neighbourhood Centre to improve placemaking for residents and visitors. This is proposed to be done through traffic calming measures and use of aesthetic paving materials. This will have a positive effect on population and human health, tourism and recreation, landscape, and material assets.</p> <p>However, depending on the scale of works undertaken, there will be construction phase effects during the construction and paving of footpaths, such as disruptions to traffic and transport dynamics, dust and noise emissions, surface water runoff, etc. There will also be minor operational phase effects on population and human health and material assets through changed traffic and traffic dynamics.</p>	+/	-	0	0	0	-	0	-	-	-	+/-	0	0	0	0

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ATN4 - AT5	<p>It is an objective to deliver a range of active travel improvements on Ballycorus Road to enhance the safety and accessibility of the Road for people walking, wheeling and cycling.</p> <p>Key measures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce 30km/hr speed limit between Enniskerry Road junction and GLDR. • Upgrade Ballycorus Road/Enniskerry Road junction. • Provide footpaths on both sides of the road, as far as Old Wesley RFC & Lansdowne FC. • Provision of pedestrian crossings at desire-lines (e.g. Old Wesley RFC & Lansdowne FC). • Assess cycling options along Ballycorus Road between Enniskerry Road and the eastern boundary of the Draft LAP Area. 	<p>These objectives support sustainable development through the facilitation of modal shift away from the private car, by augmenting public transport and active travel infrastructure and increasing road safety. The objectives are positive for users (population and human health and tourism and recreation), material assets (through the provision of community and public infrastructure), and air, noise and climate (through reduced emissions).</p> <p>The objectives support the carrying out of development which, in the absence of mitigation, has the potential for construction phase effects (e.g. dust, noise, surface water runoff) affecting population and human health, biodiversity, air quality, and the soils and water environments. They can additionally result in adverse operational phase effects, such as changes in traffic and transport dynamics or the noise baseline.</p>	+/-	-	0	0	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+	+
AT6	<p>It is an objective to deliver a range of Active Travel improvements along Glenamuck Road 'West'. These improvements form part of the wider Glenamuck District Roads Scheme, the key components of which comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of segregated cycling facilities and footpaths on both sides of Glenamuck Road. • Upgrade of Enniskerry Road /Glenamuck Road 'West' junction (Golden Ball junction). 	<p>The objective centres around the augmentation of the active travel network in the Plan Area and therefore is in support of sustainable transport options. As this encourages modal shift in the community, this has positive effects on population and human health, tourism and recreation, material assets, air quality and noise, and the climate.</p> <p>The objective involves the carrying out of linear infrastructure which has the potential, if unmitigated, to generate typical construction and operational phase effects, such as changes to traffic and transport dynamics, temporary dust and noise emissions, and surface water runoff.</p>	+/-	-	-	0	-	0	+/-	-	+/-	+	+

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AT7	<p>It is an objective to deliver a range of improvements to the safety and quality of the Active Travel environment on Glenamuck Road 'East', between Kiltiernan Road and the northern boundary of the Draft Plan area.</p> <p>Key measures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Footpath provision. • Provision of pedestrian crossings at desire-lines. • Mixed Traffic approach where cyclists share the road in the short to medium term. • Local junction tightening. 	<p>The objective is aimed at enhancing road safety through facilitating other road users, particularly active travel users, and junction tightening. The objective ultimately encourages modal shift, which will have positive implications for population and human health, tourism and recreation, air quality, noise and climate.</p> <p>However, as the objective also proposes the provision of footpaths, there will be typical construction phase effects on a range of environmental receptors, such as dust and noise emissions, changes in traffic and transport dynamics, and potential surface water runoff. Such effects will require mitigation.</p>	+/-	-	0	0	-	0	+/-	-	+/-	+	+
AT8	<p>It is an objective to deliver a range of improvements to the safety and quality of the Active Travel environment on the Ballybetagh Road, between Enniskerry-Ballybetagh the Junction and the western boundary of the Draft Plan lands.</p> <p>Key measures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing a Transition Zone between Bishops Lane and the Sutton field vehicular entrance. • Delivering Gateway improvements at the Suttonfield vehicular entrance to demarcate the beginning of the 30km/h speed limit. • 'Safe Routes to School' traffic- calming improvements between the Enniskerry-Ballybetagh Junction and the Suttonfield vehicular entrance. • Provision of crossing points at desire lines. • Re-allocation of on-street parking spaces for active travel and public realm improvements. 	<p>The objective is aimed at improving road safety on Ballybetagh Road, Enniskerry-Ballybetagh Junction and the western boundary of the Plan Area, and facilitate a variety of active travel users. The objective encourages a modal shift and has positive implications for population and human health, tourism and recreation, air quality, noise and climate. The objective has the potential to result in some minor operational phase effects on population and human health and material assets through changed traffic and transport dynamics. No other conflicts or interactions with any other environmental receptor has been identified.</p>	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+/-	+	+

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			PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC	
AT9	<p>It is an objective to deliver a range of improvements to the safety and quality of the Active Travel environment on Glebe Road. Key measures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ‘Safe Routes to School’ traffic- calming improvements outside of the Church of Ireland N.S. • Widening of southern footpath to DMURS standards to benefit students, as well as residents of the Glebe House Nursing Home, and of Chapel Hill. • Local junction tightening. • Provision of crossing points at desire lines. 	<p>The objective is aimed at enhancing road safety through traffic calming and junction-tightening measures and footpath widening. This has positive effects on population and human health and tourism and recreation. Works involved in these proposals will however have some short-term construction phase effects and longer-term operational effects on a range of environmental receptors, such as dust and noise emissions, changes in traffic and transport dynamics, and potential surface water runoff. Such effects will need to be mitigated.</p>	+/-	-	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	+/-	0
CP1	<p>It is an objective to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support an uplift in both high-quality short-stay and long-stay public cycle parking at key locations. • Encourage increased and improved cycle parking facilities where required, such as Our Lady of the Wayside National School, and Kiltiernan Church of Ireland National School. • Ensure the provision of off-street, accessible cycle parking facilities as part of new development in line with the Sustainable Residential Development and Compact Settlements Guidelines. 	<p>The objective for population and human health as it supports the development of active travel ancillary infrastructure. This will have positive effects on population and human health (including tourism and recreation), air quality, noise and climate. No conflicts with any environmental receptor has been identified.</p>	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	+

Ref.	Policy/Objective	Potential Environmental Effects (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs (prior to mitigation)												
			PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC		
PRM1	<p>It is an objective to secure permeability improvements across Kiltiernan-Glenamuck. Through confirmation of identified informal links, as well as the establishment of new links, dlr will facilitate safer, easier and more enjoyable trips via Active Travel modes .</p>	<p>Permeability in the context of spatial and transport planning pertains to the extent to which the urban forms facilitate or restrict movement of road users in various directions. The delivery of such links in relation to planned or existing residential development will have positive effects for population and human health and material assets.</p> <p>The objective aims to deliver these links through the development management process. The development management process encompasses the broad range of processes by which development is approved and managed by the planning authority (the local authority or An Bord Pleanála, as applicable).</p>	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	+
PRM2	<p>It is an objective that delivery of permeability links through existing or future residential developments shall, where feasible, be carried out as part of the development management process and/or by other appropriate means.</p>	<p>The development management process ensures that the planning authority, in its decision-making role, has due regard to the relevant provisions of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended), the governing landuse plan, any special amenity area order relating to the area, and where relevant, the policy of the government, the minister or any other minister of the government. The enforcement of this ensures that development is carried out in a manner that does not conflict with environmental protection. Therefore, no conflicts with any environmental receptor have been identified.</p>	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	+	+
PT1	<p>It is an objective to work with the National Transport Authority with a view to increasing bus frequencies serving the Study Area as development is progressed. Key considerations include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing the frequency of the L26 service from a 30-minute frequency to a 20-minute frequency in tandem with the completion of the developments in the Draft Plan area. Reviewing the frequency of other bus services. 	<p>The objective is centred around augmenting public transport in the Plan Area by increasing frequency for bus lines. This will result in positive effects for public transport users (population and human health and tourism and recreation), material assets through improved public services and the air, noise and climate environments due to reduced emissions from reduced private car usage.</p>	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	+	+

Ref.	Policy/Objective	Potential Environmental Effects (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs (prior to mitigation)										
			PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
PT2	<p>Dir will work with the NTA Bus Service planning team will work together to determine the location and siting of bus stops within the Draft Plan area in a manner that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimises walking distances between residential areas and bus stops Is fully accessible to all users Is aligned with safe, secure and well-lit routes and crossing points on desire lines. Incorporates additional place-making opportunities such as Green Infrastructure (GI) and wayfinding signage where appropriate 	<p>The development of public transport facilities supports sustainable development, through the facilitation of the modal shift away from the private car. The objective is positive for users of such infrastructure (population and human health and tourism and recreation), material assets (through the provision of community and public infrastructure) and air, noise and climate (reduction in emissions from private cars).</p>	+/-	0	0	0	+/-	+/-	+/-	0	+	+	+
PT3	<p>It is an objective to work with the National Transport Authority with a view to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivery of an interim bus terminus at Enniskerry Road close to the junction with Ballybetagh Road. Identification and delivery of a dedicated bus terminus facility that will include bus parking, driver welfare facilities and electric vehicle charge points to support low emission buses. 	<p>The objective supports the carrying out of development which, in the absence of mitigation, has the potential for construction phase effects (e.g. dust, noise, surface water runoff), which can affect population and human health, biodiversity, air quality and the soils and water environments. It also holds the potential for adverse operational phase effects such as changes in traffic and transport dynamics or the noise baseline.</p>	+/-	-	0	0	+/-	+/-	+/-	0	+	+	+
PT4	<p>It is an objective to liaise with relevant stakeholders to establish the feasibility of providing an on-street Mobility Hub for Kiltiernan Village. At a minimum, the Mobility Hub should be highly visible and easily accessible to the public and include consideration of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bus stop provision Cycle parking Car club bay and vehicle EV Charging bays (EVCP) E-mobility shared bikes/ scooters Proximity to local services and, 	<p>The objective pertains to reviewing the feasibility of an on-street, multi-modal Mobility Hub within the Plan Area. While this objective is review-based, this has positive implications for users of these services (population and human health and tourism and recreation), material assets through improvements in public services and air, noise, and climate through the endorsement of modal shift to more sustainable forms of transport. No negative impacts in relation to any environmental receptor has been identified.</p>	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	+

Ref.	Policy/Objective	Potential Environmental Effects (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs (prior to mitigation)														
			PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parcel collection points 																
RT1	<p>It is an objective to review and assess the need for Transition Zones in the following locations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On the R116 Ballybetagh Road at the junction of Bishops Lane to the entrance with Suttonfield estate. <p>Gateway treatments signalling the transition to 30km zones are required at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suttonfield Estate in tandem with other road safety measures including the provision of better sightlines west of the estate entrance and provision of a raised junction. South of the junction of Enniskerry Road and Kiltiernan Road On Enniskerry Road close to the junction with Barnaslingan Lane. 	<p>A transition zone pertains to the zone between the rural environment and more urbanised zones. It is an area where traffic speed reductions are required to occur when entering a more built-up area with a larger presence of other road users, from higher speed roads.</p> <p>The objective is centred around an assessment for establishing the need for such transition zones at certain locations within the Plan Area. Areas that have already been identified as requiring traffic calming measures have been identified.</p> <p>The objective will have positive effects for population and human health and tourism and recreation through increasing road safety for more vulnerable road users and reduced vehicular noise. No interactions have been identified in relation to other environmental components.</p>	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	0			

Ref.	Policy/Objective	Potential Environmental Effects (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs (prior to mitigation)											
			PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC	
RT2	<p>It is an objective to upgrade local junctions throughout the Plan period through the development management process and other appropriate mechanisms.</p>	<p>The objective is centred around the upgrading of local junctions throughout the Plan Area over the Plan period, with the use of the development management process and other appropriate mechanisms.</p> <p>Development Management is the broad range of processes through which development is approved and managed by planning authorities and An Bord Pleanála (where relevant). There will be positive effects for population and human health and material assets.</p> <p>While the objective is in support of modifications to the existing traffic junctions, the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended) requires that the planning authority considers the proper planning and sustainable development of an area with due regard to the provisions of the development plan, any special amenity area order, and where relevant, the policy of the government, any special amenity area order, and where relevant, the policy of the government, the minister or any other minister of the government. The enforcement of this ensures that development is carried out in a manner that does not conflict with environmental protection. Therefore, no conflicts with any environmental receptor have been identified.</p>	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
CPM1	<p>Car parking shall accord with the requirements of Specific Planning Policy Requirement (SPPR) 3 - Car Parking, of the Sustainable Residential Development and Compact Settlements Guidelines (2024) as applicable.</p>	<p>The objective is centred around residential car parking provision in the Plan Area, which shall comply with the requirements of the SPPR3 (Car Parking) and Compact Settlements Guidelines (2024), as applicable.</p> <p>SPPR3 pertains to the upper limit on the number of parking spaces, which shall not include the parking bays assigned for on-street Electric Vehicle charging stations. This is done to help encourage the use of electric vehicles as alternatives to fossil fuel-powered vehicles.</p> <p>This will have a positive effect on population and human health, air quality, and in the longer term, climate. No conflicts with any other environmental receptors have been identified.</p>	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+

Multifunctional Neighbourhood Centres and Employment

Ref.	Policy/Objective	Potential Environmental Effects (In the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs (prior to mitigation)										
			PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
KGLAP41	<p>It is a policy to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> provide an appropriate multifunctional mix of residential/ commercial/ retail/ community service uses in the new neighbourhood centre. to ensure a high quality and attractive civic environment in the neighbourhood centre and a sense of both place and vitality which also optimises access to public transport corridors. 	<p>This policy aims to provide multifunctional neighbourhood centres with a high quality and attractive civic environment. Multifunctional neighbourhoods are key for sustainable development of towns and cities and will have a positive effect on population and human health, material assets, land-use, and climate change.</p> <p>By optimising public transport corridors this will have a positive effect on climate change (through reduced emissions).</p> <p>This objective expressly supports housing and infrastructural development in the Plan Area. The construction phases of this development has the potential to result in environmental impacts, such as dust, noise, or traffic disruption, that may affect various environmental components, including population and human health, the air quality environment, the noise environment, the water environment, biodiversity or traffic and transport conditions. The operational phases of this development has the potential to result in environmental effects on various environmental components, such as population and human health, traffic and transport conditions, material assets (e.g. water & wastewater infrastructure), landscape character and visual amenity.</p>	+	+/-	0	0	+/-	+	+/-	+	+	+	
NC1	<p>It is an objective to ensure development in the neighbourhood centre respects and protects existing and planned surrounding residential amenities.</p>	<p>This objective ensures neighbourhood centre development respects and protects existing and planned residential amenities. This will help protect the character and value of residential amenities and will have a positive effect on population and human health, land-use and material assets.</p> <p>Any related development carried out under this objective must pay regards to the rules and regulations set out in the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended) to ensure no environmental effects.</p>	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0

Ref.	Policy/Objective	Potential Environmental Effects (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs (prior to mitigation)										
			PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
NC2	<p>This objective relates to the provision of a village green in the neighbourhood centre. This is positive for local people and communities, and material assets (through the enhancement of recreation and amenity assets). It has the potential to improve village visual aesthetics. Green spaces have been shown to have a positive effect on population and human health as they nurture connectedness (with self, others and nature), reduce stress and anxiety, and enhance wellbeing.</p> <p>This objective supports the carrying out of development, which has the potential to generate construction and operational phase effects on a range of environmental receptors, including biodiversity, water, soil, and air quality, landscape character etc.</p>	<p>It is an objective to ensure development of the neighbourhood centre includes a high-quality Village Green as set out in the site development framework in chapter 2.</p>	+	+/-	0	0	+/-	+	+/-	+	+	0	
NC3	<p>This objective requires the established village core and its associated character and value be maintained when carrying out new development. This will ensure the protection of key community features and will have a positive effect on landscape and cultural heritage.</p> <p>Any related development carried out under this objective must pay regards to the rules and regulations set out in the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended) to ensure no environmental effects.</p>	<p>It is an objective to ensure that new development relates to the existing/ established perceived village core, and to respect any key views, landmarks and/or other features if applicable.</p>	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
NC4	<p>This objective pertains to the development of clear permeability and linkages between the neighbourhood centres and adjoining land uses. This relates to improved ease of movement of people and vehicles within the area. This will have a positive effect on the value and character of neighbourhoods, which will have in turn, positive population and human health, material assets, and land-use effects. There will be an indirect positive effect on climate change through reduced emission due to improved ease of movement.</p> <p>This objective supports the carrying out of development, which has the potential to generate construction and operational phase effects on a range of environmental receptors, including biodiversity, water, soil, and</p>	<p>It is an objective to develop clear permeability and linkages between the neighbourhood centre and adjoining land uses (see chapter 5).</p>	+/-	-	+/-	0	-	0	-	+/-	+	+	0

Ref.	Policy/Objective	Potential Environmental Effects (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs (prior to mitigation)																	
			PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC							
		air quality, landscape character etc.																		
E1	It is an objective to develop specific design responses in respect of scale, form and layout where employment zoned lands are proximate to residential areas.	This objective ensures that employment zoned lands that are proximate to residential areas are designed in a manner that does not compromise the value or character of the residential areas. This will have a positive effect on population and human health, landscape and material assets. Any related development carried out under this objective must pay regards to the rules and regulations set out in the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended) to ensure no environmental effects.	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0
E2	It is an objective that the employment-zoned lands to the north of the plan lands should be linked physically and contextually to development on the balance of 'The Park' at Carrickmines. Further retail warehousing uses will be discouraged.	Carrickmines has been identified as an area for strategic employment under the Dun Laoghaire Rathdown county development plan (2022-2028). 'The Park' at Carrickmines is a large retail mall in the area. The land in this area is zoned for employment purposes and development relating to employment and retail will occur in and around here. This objective requires employment-zoned lands to the north of the Kiltiernan Glenamuck plan area be physically and contextually linked to the development occurring at Carrickmines and discourages further retail warehousing uses. This will have a positive effect on population and human health, material assets, and tourism and recreation.	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0

Ref.	Policy/Objective	Potential Environmental Effects (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs (prior to mitigation)												
			PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC		
E3	It is an objective that employment development which immediately abuts lands zoned for future residential and/or open space development, should take cognisance of this adjacent land use in terms of mitigating potential adverse impact on future residential amenity.	<p>This objective ensures that the character of areas zoned for future residential amenity and open spaces are protected against employment development which immediately abuts it. This will have a positive effect on population and human health, landscape, material assets, and biodiversity and flora and fauna.</p> <p>Any related development carried out under this objective must pay regards to the rules and regulations set out in the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended) to ensure no environmental effects.</p>	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
E4	It is an objective to support the provision of a small scale remote working hub on land subject to the Employment or Neighbourhood Centre land use zoning objective within the Plan lands.	<p>This objective supports the provision of a small scale remote working hub in land zoned Employment or Neighbourhood Centre land use. By allowing a central area for remote working it will aid in creating a sense of community for workers, thus combating loneliness associated with working from home. This will have a positive effects on population and human health. The hub promotes remote working which reduces commuting distances and associated emissions related to this. This will have a positive effect on air quality and climate change. The hub will have a positive effect on material assets.</p> <p>Any related development carried out under this objective must pay regards to the rules and regulations set out in the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended) to ensure no environmental effects.</p>	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	+

Biodiversity, Open Space and Recreation

Ref.	Policy/Objective	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs (prior to mitigation)										
		PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
KGLAP42	<p>It is a policy that all multi-unit residential schemes and commercial developments demonstrate at pre planning and application stage how biodiversity has informed the layout and overall site framework for development.</p>	<p>Potential Environmental Effects (In the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects</p> <p>This policy aims to incorporate biodiversity considerations in the pre-planning and application stage of multi-unit residential schemes and commercial developments. This will encourage the integration of biodiversity in the development planning process.</p> <p>This policy will support biodiversity enhancement and protection in the plan area and will have a positive effect on biodiversity.</p>	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	0
KGLAP43	<p>It is policy that at pre planning stage applicant are encouraged, where appropriate, to pilot the Biodiversity Net Gain Approach (BNG) for development.</p>	<p>The BNG Approach aims to foster development that 'leaves biodiversity in a better state than before'. The implementation of this approach through policy will help prevent biodiversity loss and help restore ecological corridors.</p> <p>It will have a positive effect on biodiversity, flora and fauna which may have indirect positive effects on other areas such as soil and water environment, population and human health, and air quality.</p>	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	0
KGLAP44	<p>It is policy to acknowledge and respect areas of ecological importance, local topography, watercourses, hedges, rows, woodlands, mature trees and views when providing open space and to ensure the protection of ecological linkages when providing open space within the Plan area.</p>	<p>This policy pertains to the respect and acknowledgement of ecologically valuable areas when providing open spaces in the plan area. The implementation of this policy will help strengthen the protection of these areas and ensure provision of ecological linkages.</p> <p>It will have positive effects for biodiversity, flora and fauna, population and human health, air and climate, and tourism and recreation. The objectives will have positive effects on landscape through enhancement, and material assets through the creation of community infrastructure.</p>	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	0

Ref.	Policy/Objective	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs (prior to mitigation)										
		PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
KGLAP45	<p>It is Policy to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conserve Protected Areas and other high-quality habitats and species thereby ensuring a rich and diverse environment within the Plan area. Ensure biodiversity is factored into nature-based solutions when developing proposals within the KGLAP area. Conserve and restore biodiversity in line with the key theme of the dlr County Biodiversity Action Plan 2021 – 2025. 	<p>Potential Environmental Effects (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects</p> <p>This policy will have a positive effect on biodiversity by fostering greater biodiversity protection through the implementation of biodiversity in nature-based solution, adhering to the dlr County Biodiversity Action Plan 2021 - 2025, and conserving Protected Areas and habitats of high-quality.</p> <p>Biodiversity Action Plans guide local community and stakeholders in their efforts to protect and restore natural heritage and maximise ecosystem benefits. The relevant actions and projects contained within the plan will result in positive effects on the surrounding ecosystem and receptors, including biodiversity, flora and fauna, air quality, the water and soils environments, land-use and landscape. The enhancement of the natural and cultural heritage will have positive effects for population and human health, tourism and recreation, and cultural heritage. It is also expected that there will be indirect positive effects that will contribute to climate.</p> <p>The protection of designated natural heritage sites and sites of high ecological value has direct positive effects on biodiversity, flora and fauna, air quality, the soils and water environments, land-use and landscape. The conservation of the heritage sites and sites of interest will have positive effects on population and human health, tourism and recreation and cultural heritage. There will be additional, indirect positive effects on climate. No adverse effects on any environmental receptor has been identified.</p>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+
KGLAP46	<p>It is policy to implement the main elements of the green infrastructure open space strategy set out in figure 7.2 above including a north south and east west green corridor and a Central Parkland Character area.</p>	<p>This policy relates to the implementation of the green infrastructure open space strategy. Open spaces are important amenities that provide many services such as improving biodiversity, air, soil and water quality, population and human health, and tourism and recreation. They critical roles in communities and aid in climate change adaptation. The strategy will have a positive effect on the environment.</p>	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+

Ref.	Policy/Objective	Potential Environmental Effects (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs (prior to mitigation)										
			PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
KGLAP47	It is policy to acknowledge the important protection role played by agricultural and high amenity lands both within and adjoining the plan lands. The agricultural and high amenity land use zoning objective provide for a transition area between the built-up area of Kiltiernan-Glenamuck and the more sensitive rural upland areas.	This policy highlights the importance of agricultural and high amenity land use zoning objectives in providing a buffer between built-up urban areas and sensitive rural upland ones. These transition zones have a multi-purpose function. Not only do they protect biodiversity and other environmental systems like air, water, and soil, but they also provide better rural-urban linkage and access to recreational areas. They retain attractive landscapes, and secure lands of high conservation value. These zones help prevent urban sprawl and encourage usage of derelict land within urban areas. These functions also have an indirect effect of helping mitigate climate change.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+
GI1	It is an Objective to protect and maintain important hedgerows/tree lines, where appropriate, within the LAP lands (including those identified in the 'DLR Biodiversity Action Plan, 2021-2025' and the dlr Hedgerow review and evaluation (2021) and any hedgerows which form part of townland boundaries) and promote native hedgerow enhancement and planting.	Hedgerows and tree lines are integral biodiversity feature in the plan area. They perform important ecosystem services such as providing habitats and ecological corridors for wildlife, improving water quality and helping in flood control, improving air quality, and reducing soil erosion. These features also have many positive effects on agriculture. They have the potential to promote more sustainable agriculture by acting as reserves for biological agents that prevent crop pests and pathogens, thus reducing pesticide use. Hedgerows and tree lines are also key contributors to the unique character of rural villages. The protection and maintenance of hedgerows/tree lines in this objective has the potential to have positive effects for biodiversity, as well as co-benefits for other environmental components. It does not have the potential to generate any adverse environmental effects. However, care must be taken in following best management practices when maintaining these features and where possible native species must be used.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+

Ref.	Policy/Objective	Potential Environmental Effects (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs (prior to mitigation)													
			PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC			
G12	It is an objective to ensure the preservation of the prospect of Three Rock, Two Rock Mountain and Carrickgollogan from Enniskerry Road and the designated protected views southwards from Ballycorus Road.	This objective supports the protection of the visual characteristic of Three Rock, Two Rock Mountain and Carrickgollogan from Enniskerry Road and the designated protected views southwards from Ballycorus Road. The protection of this visual amenity has a positive value on the character of the local community and tourism in the area.	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G13	It is an Objective to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allow the relevant wildlife corridor – Fernhill to Brides Glen corridor and Brides Glen corridor - as set out in the dlr County Biodiversity Action Plan 2021 - 2025 to inform decision making within the DLAP area. Identify opportunities to enhance and restore the Fernhill to Brides Glen corridor and Brides Glen corridor within the LAP lands. 	The objective pertains to the protection, enhancement, and restoration of the Fernhill to Brides Glen and Brides Glen ecological corridors. Ecological corridors are essential in facilitating the movement of wildlife and preventing habitat fragmentation so this has the potential to have positive impacts on biodiversity. This also has the potential to improve the visual value of the landscape. However, the inappropriate restoration of this corridor has the potential to cause negative environmental effects on biodiversity through improper design and procedures.	0	+/-	+	0	+/-	+	0	0	+/-	0	0	0	0	0
G14	It is an Objective to support the development and implementation of re-wilding projects on appropriate sites within the LAP and to promote the use of these sites for the enhancement and preservation of Biodiversity.	This objective will facilitate the re-wilding of appropriate sites within the LAP that will enhance and preserve biodiversity. This will have a positive effect on biodiversity as well as other environmental components such as air, water, and soil quality. It has the potential to increase the visual aesthetic of the area and increase the amount of green areas with the LA. Improper re-wilding has the potential to cause negative environmental effects on biodiversity through improper design and procedures.	+	+/-	+	0	+/-	+	0	0	+/-	0	+	+	+	+

Ref.	Policy/Objective	Potential Environmental Effects (In the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs (prior to mitigation)											
			PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC	
G17	It is an objective that where development sites adjoin an ecologically sensitive area adequate buffer areas shall be provided. In accordance with the County Development Plan ecological and hedgerow assessment shall be carried out for such developments.	The protection of ecologically sensitive areas from development sites is key in preventing potential negative effects on environmental receptors during the construction and operational phases. This objective concerns the provision of a buffer area and appropriate ecological and hedgerow assessment for development sites that adjoin these sensitive areas. This will have direct positive effects on biodiversity, flora and fauna, air quality, the soils and water environments, land-use and landscape. Care must also be taken when considering sensitive areas that may not be adjoining development sites but are hydrologically linked to them. This sort of linkage has the potential to have transboundary environmental effects.	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0
G18	It is an objective to protect the riparian corridor along Glenamuck stream in line with the overarching objectives set out in the County Development Plan.	This objective is centred around the protection of riparian corridors along the Glenamuck stream. Implementation of the objective has the potential to benefit population and human health, landscape, land-use, biodiversity, flora and fauna, water, soil, and material assets.	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	0
OS1	It is an objective to provide inclusive and accessible play facilities within new residential developments, in accordance with site framework strategies in Chapter 2, and at other suitable locations including, but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the Kiltiernan Village Centre lands Kiltiernan Park (permitted and proposed). 	This objective seek to provide inclusive and accessible play facilities within in the plan area. It has the potential to enhance recreation and amenity value in town, generating positive effects for local people and communities, tourism and recreation, and material assets (through the enhancement of recreation and amenity assets). As the objective states, the provision of these play facilities will be in accordance with the site framework strategies outlined in Chapter 2 of the Draft CDP. This will require planning applications to include a consistency statement to ensure achievement of each objective defined in every site-specific Site Development Framework.	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0

Ref.	Policy/Objective	Potential Environmental Effects (In the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs (prior to mitigation)										
			PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
OS2	It is an objective to develop sustainable and active travel connections to existing and planned open space and recreational facilities that whilst falling outside the KGLAP area can play a role in serving the current and future population including future Jamestown Park, Samuel Beckett Centre, Stepside sports facility –at the 8-acre field, Ticknick Park and Fernhill Park.	<p>This objective is concerned with developing sustainable and active travel connections to existing and planned open spaces and recreational facilities that fall outside of the KGLAP. The enhanced connectivity of these networks will have positive effects on population and human health, material assets and air and climate.</p> <p>This objective supports the carrying out of development, including linear development, which has the potential to generate construction and operational phase effects on a range of environmental receptors, including biodiversity, water, soil, and air quality, landscape character etc.</p>	+	+/-	0	0	+/-	+	+/-		+	+	+
OS3	It is an objective to support the development of Kiltiernan Park as permitted by way of GDRS planning application. An additional phase will include provision of a new high quality landscaped passive public open space on the centrally located lands to the east of the Kiltiernan – Glenamuck Link Road and to the south of Jackson Park. This shall serve as an extension to the approved Park. Any design shall ensure protection of the ecologically sensitive glaciated valley feature to the southeast. (See figure 7.1).	<p>This objective supports the development of the Kiltiernan Park. This has the potential to enhance recreation and amenity value in the plan area, generating positive effects for local people and communities and material assets (through the enhancement of recreation and amenity assets). Additionally, it has the potential to have positive effects on biodiversity (through habitat provision), climate change (carbon dioxide sequestration), and improving air quality.</p> <p>The objective, however, supports the carrying out of development, which has the potential, in the absence of good design, proper planning and mitigation, to result in construction and operational phase impacts of environmental receptors.</p>	+	+/-	+	0	+/-	+	+/-		+	+	+
OS4	It is an objective to provide for active recreational facilities accessible for all on the former Bective Grounds. This shall form part of the north south green corridor.	<p>This objective supports the provision of accessible active recreational facilities on former Bective grounds, contributing towards the north south green corridor. This is positive for population and human health (through encouraging movement) and material assets (through the creation of community infrastructure). Green corridors play key roles in facilitating wildlife movement and thus will have a positive effect on biodiversity.</p> <p>The objective supports the carrying out of development, and therefore, in the absence of mitigation, are likely to result in construction phase impacts on a range of environmental receptors. Construction phase impacts may include habitat loss, dust, noise etc. Operational phase impacts may include changes to noise conditions and traffic and transport dynamics and</p>	+	+/-	+	0	+/-	+	+/-		+	+	+

Ref.	Policy/Objective	Potential Environmental Effects (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs (prior to mitigation)															
			PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC					
		conditions.																
OS5	<p>It is an objective to provide a village green fronting onto the Enniskerry Road on the lands subject to the NC land use zoning objective. This village green shall form a focal point for the surrounding neighbourhood centre and SNI facilities. The Village Green location will align with new green corridors and pedestrian cycle access running east west from Enniskerry Road towards the new Kiltiernan - Glenamuck Link Road and beyond.</p>	<p>This objective relates to the provision of a village green fronting onto the Enniskerry Road. This is positive for local people and communities and material assets (through the enhancement of recreation and amenity assets) and has the potential to improve village visual aesthetics. Green corridors play key roles in facilitating wildlife movement and thus will have a positive effect on biodiversity. Well-connected cycle routes aid in increased use of active transport modes so this objective will have indirect positive effects on climate change through reduced emissions.</p> <p>The objective supports the carrying out of development, which has the potential, in the absence of good design, proper planning and mitigation, to result in construction and operational phase impacts of environmental receptors.</p> <p>Care must be taken not to compromise the visual character of the landscape in terms of the Three Rock, Two Rock Mountain and Carrickgollogan prospect.</p>	+	+/-	+/-	0	+/-	+	0	+/-	+	+	+					

Ref.	Policy/Objective	Potential Environmental Effects (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs (prior to mitigation)										
			PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
KGLAP51	<p>It is Policy to support appropriate development that has regard to Kiltiernan-Glenamuck's historical past character while contributing new elements to add to its visual landscape.</p>	<p>This policy ensures Kiltiernan-Glenamuck's historical past character is protected while new elements are added to the area. This is done through the support of architecturally significant development that have regard to this. This will ensure future development/redevelopment is carried out in a manner that is sympathetic to heritage resources.</p> <p>This will be positive for cultural heritage, landscape, and tourism and recreation.</p> <p>This policy supports the carrying out of development, which has the potential to generate construction and operational phase effects on a range of environmental receptors, including biodiversity, water, soil, and air quality, landscape character etc.</p>	+/-	-	+	+	-	0	-	-	+/-	+	0
KGLAP52	<p>It is Policy to support proposals that enhance, extend or change the use of Protected Structures that result in a viable modern use, subject to appropriate design, materials and construction methods. All such proposals shall accord with Policy Objective HER8 and Section 12.11 of the County Development Plan 2022-2028.</p>	<p>This policy supports proposals for works on Protected Structures that result in viable modern use. This will have a positive effects on cultural heritage, landscape, tourism and recreation, and population and human health.</p> <p>The potential for inappropriate and incompatible development that will harm protected structures has been mitigated by requiring supervision by the Council's Conservation Officer(s).</p> <p>Care must be taken to ensure the proposals have no construction or operational phase effects on environmental receptors.</p>	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0
KGLAP53	<p>It is Policy to manage the development of the Plan area in a manner that protects and conserves the Archaeological Heritage of the area and fully recognises its role in protecting this resource for future generations to enjoy.</p>	<p>This policy pertains to the management of development to ensure the protection and conservation of the Archaeological Heritage of the area. This will have a positive effect on cultural heritage as it provides a safeguard against future growth and development in the plan area.</p>	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0



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