ADDENDUM II
(REPORT TO INFORM SCREENING FOR AA OF PROPOSED MATERIAL ALTERATIONS/PROPOSED MODIFICATIONS)

TO

AA NATURA IMPACT REPORT

FOR

PROPOSED AMENDMENT NO. 11

TO THE

CHERRYWOOD SDZ PLANNING SCHEME 2014 (AS AMENDED)

for: Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council

by: CAAS Ltd.

MARCH 2026

Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council, County Hall, Marine Road, Dún Laoghaire.
CAAS Ltd., 1st Floor, 24-26 Ormond Quay Upper, Dublin.

Table of Contents

1. Introduction **1**

2. AA and related legislation **1**

3. AA process to date **1**

4. AA Screening Review of Proposed Modifications/Proposed Material Alterations **2**

5. Conclusion **10**

6. Next Steps **10**

Appendix A
AA Natura Impact Report for Proposed Amendment No. 11 to the Cherrywood SDZ Planning Scheme 2014 (as amended)" (November 2025)

Appendix B
Addendum I (AA Screening Review of Chief Executive's Recommendations) to the AA Natura Impact Report for Proposed Amendment No. 11 to the Cherrywood SDZ Planning Scheme 2014 (as amended)
(February 2026)

1. Introduction

This report is an addendum to the "AA Natura Impact Report for Proposed Amendment No. 11 to the Cherrywood SDZ Planning Scheme 2014 (as amended)" (November 2025) and should be read in conjunction with that report (see Appendix A). It will inform a Screening for AA Determination regarding Proposed Material Alterations/Proposed Modifications to Proposed Amendment No. 11 and will be placed on public display alongside Proposed Material Alterations/Proposed Modifications documents.

2. AA and related legislation

The Habitats Directive provides legal protection for habitats and species of European importance. The overall aim of the Habitats Directive is 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 (Council 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 of them. These two designations are collectively known as European sites and Natura 2000.

AA is required under articles 6(3) and 6(4) of the Habitats Directive, as transposed into Irish legislation by the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (as amended) and the Planning and Development Acts (as amended). AA is an assessment of the potential for adverse effects of a plan or project, in combination with other plans or projects, on the integrity of a European site, in view of the conservation objectives. European sites are either SACs and SPAs and provide for the protection and long-term survival of Europe's most valuable species and habitats. AA Screening is the process for deciding whether a particular plan or planning scheme - or amendment or modification to a plan or planning scheme -, would give rise to any likely significant effect on any European site, alone or in combination with any other plans, programmes, projects etc. and would thus warrant Stage 2 AA.

3. AA process to date

It was determined that AA is required for the Proposed Amendment. An AA is being undertaken on the Proposed Amendment. The findings of the AA are expressed in an AA Natura Impact Report, which accompanied the Proposed Amendment on public display and demonstrates that, upon the inclusion of suitable mitigation measures, Proposed Amendment No. 11 will not result in any adverse effects to the ecological integrity of European sites.

Submissions received during public display of the Proposed Amendment and associated documents were considered and responded to in the Chief Executive's Report (February 2026), with recommendations made for updates to the Proposed Amendment No. 11, as relevant.

Addendum I (AA Screening Review of Chief Executive's Recommendations) to the AA Natura Impact Report for Proposed Amendment No. 11 to the Cherrywood SDZ Planning Scheme 2014 (as amended) was submitted to Members in February 2026 alongside the Chief Executive's Report. Addendum I is provided at Appendix B to this Addendum II report.

The Elected Members met on the 12th of March 2026 to consider the Proposed Amendment, the submissions received, the Chief Executive's report and associated documents and Members' motions from the floor. All Proposed Material Alterations/Proposed Modifications were agreed at this meeting.

This Addendum II report considers all Proposed Material Alterations/Proposed Modifications to Proposed Amendment No. 11 to the Cherrywood SDZ Planning Scheme 2014 (as amended).

4. AA Screening Review of Proposed Modifications/Proposed Material Alterations

Table 1 examines whether each part of the Proposed Material Alterations/Proposed Modifications would be likely to have significant environmental effects (and thus would warrant the undertaking of SEA). This analysis is undertaken taking into account the SEA Framework, details on likely significant environmental effects and mitigation measures identified in the SEA Environmental Report for Proposed Amendment No. 11 (see Appendix A).

Table 1 AA Screening Analysis of Proposed Material Alterations/Proposed Modifications[1]

Ref	AA Screening Consideration
1	This alteration/modification would further contribute towards provisions related to this sector/topic that are already contained within the Proposed Amendment; however, there is no additional source for any likely significant effect on any European site that would be introduced by this alteration/modification. **Consequently, Stage 2 AA is not required.**
2	The update to terminology/language/wording/mapping/supporting documentation would not result in effects on any European site. **Consequently, Stage 2 AA is not required.**
3	This alteration/modification relates to Proposed Amendment text that sets the context for, summarises and/or provides clarification to Proposed Amendment provisions. It does not interact with existing Proposed Amendment provisions to an extent that it would result in effects on any European site. **Consequently, Stage 2 AA is not required.**
4	This alteration/modification adds more detail but would not have the potential to result in result in effects on any European site. **Consequently, Stage 2 AA is not required.**
5	This alteration/modification provides consistency with other parts of the Proposed Amendment and/or with the wider planning and policy framework. It would not interact with Proposed Amendment provisions to the extent that it would result in effects on any European site. **Consequently, Stage 2 AA is not required.**
6	Removal of this provision/text would remove the potential for any environmental effects; however, removal of the provision/text would not be likely to result in effects on any European site. **Consequently, Stage 2 AA is not required.**

Proposed Material Alteration/ Proposed Modification No.	AA Screening Consideration Reference
Proposed Material Alteration 1	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 6 above – Stage 2 AA not required
Proposed Material Alteration 2	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 6 above – Stage 2 AA not required
Proposed Material Alteration 3	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 6 above – Stage 2 AA not required
Proposed Material Alteration 4	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 6 above – Stage 2 AA not required
Proposed Material Alteration 5	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 6 above – Stage 2 AA not required
Proposed Material Alteration 6	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 6 above – Stage 2 AA not required
Proposed Material Alteration 7	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 6 above – Stage 2 AA not required
Proposed Material Alteration 8	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 6 above – Stage 2 AA not required
Proposed Material Alteration 9	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 6 above – Stage 2 AA not required
Proposed Material Alteration 10	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 6 above – Stage 2 AA not required
Proposed Material Alteration 11	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 6 above – Stage 2 AA not required
Proposed Material Alteration 12	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 6 above – Stage 2 AA not required
Proposed Material Alteration 13	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 6 above – Stage 2 AA not required
Proposed Material Alteration 14	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 6 above – Stage 2 AA not required
Proposed Material Alteration 15	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 6 above – Stage 2 AA not required
Proposed Material Alteration 16	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 6 above – Stage 2 AA not required
Proposed Material Alteration 17	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 6 above – Stage 2 AA not required
Proposed Material Alteration 18	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 6 above – Stage 2 AA not required
Proposed Material Alteration 19	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 6 above – Stage 2 AA not required
Proposed Material Alteration 20	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 6 above – Stage 2 AA not required
Proposed Material Alteration 21	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 6 above – Stage 2 AA not required
Proposed Material Alteration 22	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 6 above – Stage 2 AA not required
Proposed Material Alteration 23	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 6 above – Stage 2 AA not required
Proposed Material Alteration 24	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 6 above – Stage 2 AA not required
Proposed Material Alteration 25	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 6 above – Stage 2 AA not required
Proposed Material Alteration 26	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 6 above – Stage 2 AA not required

[1] For detail on Proposed Material Alterations/Proposed Modifications please refer to Proposed Material Alterations/Proposed Modifications document.

Proposed Material Alteration/ Proposed Modification No.	**AA Screening Consideration Reference**
Proposed Material Alteration 27	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 6 above – Stage 2 AA not required
Proposed Material Alteration 28	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 6 above – Stage 2 AA not required
Proposed Material Alteration 29	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 6 above – Stage 2 AA not required
Proposed Material Alteration 30	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 6 above – Stage 2 AA not required
Proposed Material Alteration 31	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 6 above – Stage 2 AA not required
Proposed Material Alteration 32	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 6 above – Stage 2 AA not required
Proposed Material Alteration 33	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 6 above – Stage 2 AA not required
Proposed Material Alteration 34	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 6 above – Stage 2 AA not required
Proposed Material Alteration 35	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 6 above – Stage 2 AA not required
Proposed Material Alteration 36	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 6 above – Stage 2 AA not required
Proposed Material Alteration 37	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 6 above – Stage 2 AA not required
Proposed Material Alteration 38	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 6 above – Stage 2 AA not required
Proposed Material Alteration 39	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 6 above – Stage 2 AA not required
Proposed Material Alteration 40	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 6 above – Stage 2 AA not required
Proposed Material Alteration 41	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 6 above – Stage 2 AA not required
Proposed Material Alteration 42	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 6 above – Stage 2 AA not required
Proposed Material Alteration 43	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 6 above – Stage 2 AA not required
Proposed Material Alteration 44	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 6 above – Stage 2 AA not required
Proposed Material Alteration 45	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 6 above – Stage 2 AA not required
Other non-Material Proposed Modifications	Selection of Considerations from Ref. 1 to 6 above – Stage 2 AA not required

In addition to taking into account the AA Screening Review provided under Table 1 into account, the SEA Screening Determination needs to take account of relevant criteria set out in Annex II of the SEA Directive, which is reproduced as Schedule 1 of the European Communities (Environmental Assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes) Regulations 2004, as amended, and Schedule 2A of the Planning and Development (SEA) Regulations 2004 (as amended). A consideration of the Proposed Modifications/Proposed Material Alterations/Proposed Modifications is provided under these criteria below.

Proposed Material Alterations/Proposed Modifications are considered on Table 2 with respect to the ecological sensitivities of each of the European sites identified.

Table 2 AA Screening of European sites

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature[2]	Analysis for Likely Significant Effects	Likelihood of Significant Effects	Likelihood of In-Combination Effects
003000	Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC	3.28	Reefs [1170], Harbour porpoise *(Phocoena phocoena)* [1351]	The Planning Scheme 2014 (as amended) provides for the proper planning and sustainable development of the Cherrywood SDZ. The Proposed Amendment aims to assist in the delivery of a vibrant mixed-use sustainable Town Centre for the Cherrywood community. The Proposed Amendment seeks to, inter alia: • Affect a shift in the assigned mix of land use for the Cherrywood SDZ; and, • Widen the range of land uses within the Cherrywood SDZ Town Centre, but not to change the status of the Town Centre. The Proposed Modifications/Proposed Material Alterations would further contribute towards provisions related to sectors and topics that are already provided for within the existing Planning Scheme and Proposed Amendment No. 11. There are no additional sources for effects on any European site arising from any Proposed Modification/Proposed Material Alteration that have not been considered by the AA process to date. Considering this and applying the source-pathway-receptor model, none of the Proposed Modifications/Proposed Material Alterations would give rise to any likely significant effect on any European site. Consequently Stage 2 AA for the Proposed Modifications/Proposed Material Alterations is not required.	No	No
004172	Dalkey Islands SPA	4.35	Common tern *(Sterna hirundo)* [A193], Arctic tern *(Sterna paradisaea)* [A194], Roseate tern *(Sterna dougallii)* [A192]	The Planning Scheme 2014 (as amended) provides for the proper planning and sustainable development of the Cherrywood SDZ. The Proposed Amendment aims to assist in the delivery of a vibrant mixed-use sustainable Town Centre for the Cherrywood community. The Proposed Amendment seeks to, inter alia: • Affect a shift in the assigned mix of land use for the Cherrywood SDZ; and, • Widen the range of land uses within the Cherrywood SDZ Town Centre, but not to change the status of the Town Centre. The Proposed Modifications/Proposed Material Alterations would further contribute towards provisions related to sectors and topics that are already provided for within the existing Planning Scheme and Proposed Amendment No. 11. There are no additional sources for effects on any European site arising from any Proposed Modification/Proposed Material Alteration that have not been considered by the AA process to date. Considering this and applying the source-pathway-receptor model, none of the Proposed Modifications/Proposed Material Alterations would give rise to any likely significant effect on any European site. Consequently Stage 2 AA for the Proposed Modifications/Proposed Material Alterations is not required.	No	No
000713	Ballyman Glen SAC	4.47	Alkaline fens [7230], Petrifying springs with tufa formation *(Cratoneurion)* [7220]	The Planning Scheme 2014 (as amended) provides for the proper planning and sustainable development of the Cherrywood SDZ. The Proposed Amendment aims to assist in the delivery of a vibrant mixed-use sustainable Town Centre for the Cherrywood community. The Proposed Amendment seeks to, inter alia: • Affect a shift in the assigned mix of land use for the Cherrywood SDZ; and, • Widen the range of land uses within the Cherrywood SDZ Town Centre, but not to change the status of the Town Centre. The Proposed Modifications/Proposed Material Alterations would further contribute towards provisions related to sectors and topics that are already provided for within the existing Planning Scheme and Proposed Amendment No. 11. There are no additional sources for effects on any European site arising from any Proposed Modification/Proposed Material Alteration that have not been considered by the AA process to date. Considering this and applying the source-pathway-receptor model, none of the Proposed Modifications/Proposed Material Alterations would give rise to any likely significant effect on any European site. Consequently Stage 2 AA for the Proposed Modifications/Proposed Material Alterations is not required.	No	No
004024	South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA	5.16	Ringed Plover *(Charadrius hiaticula)* [A137], Grey Plover *(Pluvialis squatarola)* [A141], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Black-headed Gull *(Chroicocephalus ridibundus)* [A179], Common tern *(Sterna hirundo)* [A193], Knot *(Calidris canutus)* [A143], Roseate Tern *(Sterna dougallii)* [A192], Redshank *(Tringa totanus)* [A162], Light-bellied Brent Goose *(Branta bernicla hrota)* [A046], Sanderling *(Calidris alba)* [A144], Bar-tailed Godwit *(Limosa lapponica)* [A157],	The Planning Scheme 2014 (as amended) provides for the proper planning and sustainable development of the Cherrywood SDZ. The Proposed Amendment aims to assist in the delivery of a vibrant mixed-use sustainable Town Centre for the Cherrywood community. The Proposed Amendment seeks to, inter alia: • Affect a shift in the assigned mix of land use for the Cherrywood SDZ; and, • Widen the range of land uses within the Cherrywood SDZ Town Centre, but not to change the status of the Town Centre. The Proposed Modifications/Proposed Material Alterations would further contribute towards provisions related to sectors and topics that are already provided for within the existing Planning Scheme and Proposed Amendment No. 11. There are no additional sources for effects on any European site arising from any Proposed Modification/Proposed Material Alteration that have not been considered by the AA process to date. Considering this and applying the source-pathway-receptor model, none of the Proposed Modifications/Proposed Material Alterations would give rise to any likely significant effect on any European site. Consequently Stage 2 AA for the Proposed Modifications/Proposed Material Alterations is not required.	No	No

[2] 'Qualifying Feature' is used here to encompass both Qualifying Interests (habitats and species designated for SACs) and Special Conservation Interests (species designated for SPAs). The sensitivities, threats and pressures of the QIs are as per the Natura Impact Report included at Appendix A.

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature[2]	Analysis for Likely Significant Effects	Likelihood of Significant Effects	Likelihood of In-Combination Effects
			Oystercatcher *(Haematopus ostralegus)* [A130], Dunlin *(Calidris alpina)* [A149], Arctic tern *(Sterna paradisaea)* [A194]			
000210	South Dublin Bay SAC	5.19	Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110]	The Planning Scheme 2014 (as amended) provides for the proper planning and sustainable development of the Cherrywood SDZ. The Proposed Amendment aims to assist in the delivery of a vibrant mixed-use sustainable Town Centre for the Cherrywood community. The Proposed Amendment seeks to, inter alia: • Affect a shift in the assigned mix of land use for the Cherrywood SDZ; and, • Widen the range of land uses within the Cherrywood SDZ Town Centre, but not to change the status of the Town Centre. The Proposed Modifications/Proposed Material Alterations would further contribute towards provisions related to sectors and topics that are already provided for within the existing Planning Scheme and Proposed Amendment No. 11. There are no additional sources for effects on any European site arising from any Proposed Modification/Proposed Material Alteration that have not been considered by the AA process to date. Considering this and applying the source-pathway-receptor model, none of the Proposed Modifications/Proposed Material Alterations would give rise to any likely significant effect on any European site. Consequently Stage 2 AA for the Proposed Modifications/Proposed Material Alterations is not required.	No	No
000725	Knocksink Wood SAC	5.45	Petrifying springs with tufa formation *(Cratoneurion)* [7220], Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior *(Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)* [91E0], Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0]	The Planning Scheme 2014 (as amended) provides for the proper planning and sustainable development of the Cherrywood SDZ. The Proposed Amendment aims to assist in the delivery of a vibrant mixed-use sustainable Town Centre for the Cherrywood community. The Proposed Amendment seeks to, inter alia: • Affect a shift in the assigned mix of land use for the Cherrywood SDZ; and, • Widen the range of land uses within the Cherrywood SDZ Town Centre, but not to change the status of the Town Centre. The Proposed Modifications/Proposed Material Alterations would further contribute towards provisions related to sectors and topics that are already provided for within the existing Planning Scheme and Proposed Amendment No. 11. There are no additional sources for effects on any European site arising from any Proposed Modification/Proposed Material Alteration that have not been considered by the AA process to date. Considering this and applying the source-pathway-receptor model, none of the Proposed Modifications/Proposed Material Alterations would give rise to any likely significant effect on any European site. Consequently Stage 2 AA for the Proposed Modifications/Proposed Material Alterations is not required.	No	No
000714	Bray Head SAC	6.44	European dry heaths [4030], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts [1230]	The Planning Scheme 2014 (as amended) provides for the proper planning and sustainable development of the Cherrywood SDZ. The Proposed Amendment aims to assist in the delivery of a vibrant mixed-use sustainable Town Centre for the Cherrywood community. The Proposed Amendment seeks to, inter alia: • Affect a shift in the assigned mix of land use for the Cherrywood SDZ; and, • Widen the range of land uses within the Cherrywood SDZ Town Centre, but not to change the status of the Town Centre. The Proposed Modifications/Proposed Material Alterations would further contribute towards provisions related to sectors and topics that are already provided for within the existing Planning Scheme and Proposed Amendment No. 11. There are no additional sources for effects on any European site arising from any Proposed Modification/Proposed Material Alteration that have not been considered by the AA process to date. Considering this and applying the source-pathway-receptor model, none of the Proposed Modifications/Proposed Material Alterations would give rise to any likely significant effect on any European site. Consequently Stage 2 AA for the Proposed Modifications/Proposed Material Alterations is not required.	No	No
002122	Wicklow Mountains SAC	7.34	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix [4010], European dry heaths [4030], Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds [3160], Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains *(Littorelletalia uniflorae)* [3110], Calaminarian grasslands of the Violetalia calaminariae [6130], Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels *(Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani)* [8110], Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0], Calcareous rocky slopes	The Planning Scheme 2014 (as amended) provides for the proper planning and sustainable development of the Cherrywood SDZ. The Proposed Amendment aims to assist in the delivery of a vibrant mixed-use sustainable Town Centre for the Cherrywood community. The Proposed Amendment seeks to, inter alia: • Affect a shift in the assigned mix of land use for the Cherrywood SDZ; and, • Widen the range of land uses within the Cherrywood SDZ Town Centre, but not to change the status of the Town Centre. The Proposed Modifications/Proposed Material Alterations would further contribute towards provisions related to sectors and topics that are already provided for within the existing Planning Scheme and Proposed Amendment No. 11. There are no additional sources for effects on any European site arising from any Proposed Modification/Proposed Material Alteration that have not been considered by the AA process to date. Considering this and applying the source-pathway-receptor model, none of the Proposed Modifications/Proposed Material Alterations would give rise to any likely significant effect on any European site. Consequently Stage 2 AA for the Proposed Modifications/Proposed Material Alterations is not required.	No	No

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature[2]	Analysis for Likely Significant Effects	Likelihood of Significant Effects	Likelihood of In-Combination Effects
			with chasmophytic vegetation [8210], Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8220], Otter *(Lutra lutra)* [1355], Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas - and submountain areas in Continental Europe [6230]			
004040	Wicklow Mountains SPA	7.36	Peregrine falcon *(Falco peregrinus)* [A103], Merlin *(Falco columbarius)* [A098]	The Planning Scheme 2014 (as amended) provides for the proper planning and sustainable development of the Cherrywood SDZ. The Proposed Amendment aims to assist in the delivery of a vibrant mixed-use sustainable Town Centre for the Cherrywood community. The Proposed Amendment seeks to, inter alia: • Affect a shift in the assigned mix of land use for the Cherrywood SDZ; and, • Widen the range of land uses within the Cherrywood SDZ Town Centre, but not to change the status of the Town Centre. The Proposed Modifications/Proposed Material Alterations would further contribute towards provisions related to sectors and topics that are already provided for within the existing Planning Scheme and Proposed Amendment No. 11. There are no additional sources for effects on any European site arising from any Proposed Modification/Proposed Material Alteration that have not been considered by the AA process to date. Considering this and applying the source-pathway-receptor model, none of the Proposed Modifications/Proposed Material Alterations would give rise to any likely significant effect on any European site. Consequently Stage 2 AA for the Proposed Modifications/Proposed Material Alterations is not required.	No	No
004236	North-west Irish Sea SPA	10.63	Common Scoter *(Melanitta nigra)* [A065], Guillemot *(Uria aalge)* [A199], Cormorant *(Phalacrocorax carbo)* [A017], Fulmar *(Fulmarus glacialis)* [A009], Little Tern *(Sterna albifrons)* [A195], Common Tern *(Sterna hirundo)* [A193], Black-headed Gull *(Chroicocephalus ridibundus)* [A179], Roseate Tern *(Sterna dougallii)* [A192], Red-throated Diver *(Gavia stellata)* [A001], Razorbill *(Alca torda)* [A200], Common Gull *(Larus canus)* [A182], Great Black-backed Gull *(Larus marinus)* [A187], Arctic Tern *(Sterna paradisaea)* [A194], Shag *(Phalacrocorax aristotelis)* [A018], Herring Gull *(Larus argentatus)* [A184], Lesser Black-backed Gull *(Larus fuscus)* [A183], Great Northern Diver *(Gavia immer)* [A003], Little Gull *(Larus minutus)* [A177], Puffin *(Fratercula arctica)* [A204], Manx Shearwater *(Puffinus puffinus)* [A013], Kittiwake *(Rissa tridactyla)* [A188]	The Planning Scheme 2014 (as amended) provides for the proper planning and sustainable development of the Cherrywood SDZ. The Proposed Amendment aims to assist in the delivery of a vibrant mixed-use sustainable Town Centre for the Cherrywood community. The Proposed Amendment seeks to, inter alia: • Affect a shift in the assigned mix of land use for the Cherrywood SDZ; and, • Widen the range of land uses within the Cherrywood SDZ Town Centre, but not to change the status of the Town Centre. The Proposed Modifications/Proposed Material Alterations would further contribute towards provisions related to sectors and topics that are already provided for within the existing Planning Scheme and Proposed Amendment No. 11. There are no additional sources for effects on any European site arising from any Proposed Modification/Proposed Material Alteration that have not been considered by the AA process to date. Considering this and applying the source-pathway-receptor model, none of the Proposed Modifications/Proposed Material Alterations would give rise to any likely significant effect on any European site. Consequently Stage 2 AA for the Proposed Modifications/Proposed Material Alterations is not required.	No	No
004006	North Bull Island SPA	10.65	Shelduck *(Tadorna tadorna)* [A048], Golden Plover *(Pluvialis apricaria)* [A140], Turnstone *(Arenaria interpres)* [A169], Grey Plover *(Pluvialis squatarola)* [A141], Sanderling *(Calidris alba)* [A144], Bar-tailed Godwit *(Limosa lapponica)* [A157], Black-tailed Godwit *(Limosa limosa)* [A156], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Shoveler *(Anas clypeata)* [A056], Knot *(Calidris canutus)* [A143], Curlew *(Numenius arquata)* [A160], Black-headed Gull	The Planning Scheme 2014 (as amended) provides for the proper planning and sustainable development of the Cherrywood SDZ. The Proposed Amendment aims to assist in the delivery of a vibrant mixed-use sustainable Town Centre for the Cherrywood community. The Proposed Amendment seeks to, inter alia: • Affect a shift in the assigned mix of land use for the Cherrywood SDZ; and, • Widen the range of land uses within the Cherrywood SDZ Town Centre, but not to change the status of the Town Centre. The Proposed Modifications/Proposed Material Alterations would further contribute towards provisions related to sectors and topics that are already provided for within the existing Planning Scheme and Proposed Amendment No. 11. There are no additional sources for effects on any European site arising from any Proposed Modification/Proposed Material Alteration that have not been considered by the AA process to date. Considering this and applying the source-pathway-receptor model, none of the Proposed Modifications/Proposed Material Alterations would give rise to any likely significant effect on any European site. Consequently Stage 2 AA for the Proposed Modifications/Proposed Material Alterations is not required.	No	No

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature[2]	Analysis for Likely Significant Effects	Likelihood of Significant Effects	Likelihood of In-Combination Effects
			(Chroicocephalus ridibundus) [A179], Redshank *(Tringa totanus)* [A162], Teal *(Anas crecca)* [A052], Light-bellied Brent Goose *(Branta bernicla hrota)* [A046], Dunlin *(Calidris alpina)* [A149], Oystercatcher *(Haematopus ostralegus)* [A130], Pintail *(Anas acuta)* [A054]			
000206	North Dublin Bay SAC	10.68	Atlantic salt meadows *(Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)* [1330], Humid dune slacks [2190], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Mediterranean salt meadows *(Juncetalia maritimi)* [1410], Petalwort *(Petalophyllum ralfsii)* [1395], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria - white dunes [2120], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140]	The Planning Scheme 2014 (as amended) provides for the proper planning and sustainable development of the Cherrywood SDZ. The Proposed Amendment aims to assist in the delivery of a vibrant mixed-use sustainable Town Centre for the Cherrywood community. The Proposed Amendment seeks to, inter alia: • Affect a shift in the assigned mix of land use for the Cherrywood SDZ; and, • Widen the range of land uses within the Cherrywood SDZ Town Centre, but not to change the status of the Town Centre. The Proposed Modifications/Proposed Material Alterations would further contribute towards provisions related to sectors and topics that are already provided for within the existing Planning Scheme and Proposed Amendment No. 11. There are no additional sources for effects on any European site arising from any Proposed Modification/Proposed Material Alteration that have not been considered by the AA process to date. Considering this and applying the source-pathway-receptor model, none of the Proposed Modifications/Proposed Material Alterations would give rise to any likely significant effect on any European site. Consequently Stage 2 AA for the Proposed Modifications/Proposed Material Alterations is not required.	No	No
000719	Glen of the Downs SAC	11.38	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0]	The Planning Scheme 2014 (as amended) provides for the proper planning and sustainable development of the Cherrywood SDZ. The Proposed Amendment aims to assist in the delivery of a vibrant mixed-use sustainable Town Centre for the Cherrywood community. The Proposed Amendment seeks to, inter alia: • Affect a shift in the assigned mix of land use for the Cherrywood SDZ; and, • Widen the range of land uses within the Cherrywood SDZ Town Centre, but not to change the status of the Town Centre. The Proposed Modifications/Proposed Material Alterations would further contribute towards provisions related to sectors and topics that are already provided for within the existing Planning Scheme and Proposed Amendment No. 11. There are no additional sources for effects on any European site arising from any Proposed Modification/Proposed Material Alteration that have not been considered by the AA process to date. Considering this and applying the source-pathway-receptor model, none of the Proposed Modifications/Proposed Material Alterations would give rise to any likely significant effect on any European site. Consequently Stage 2 AA for the Proposed Modifications/Proposed Material Alterations is not required.	No	No
000202	Howth Head SAC	13.12	European dry heaths [4030], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts [1230]	The Planning Scheme 2014 (as amended) provides for the proper planning and sustainable development of the Cherrywood SDZ. The Proposed Amendment aims to assist in the delivery of a vibrant mixed-use sustainable Town Centre for the Cherrywood community. The Proposed Amendment seeks to, inter alia: • Affect a shift in the assigned mix of land use for the Cherrywood SDZ; and, • Widen the range of land uses within the Cherrywood SDZ Town Centre, but not to change the status of the Town Centre. The Proposed Modifications/Proposed Material Alterations would further contribute towards provisions related to sectors and topics that are already provided for within the existing Planning Scheme and Proposed Amendment No. 11. There are no additional sources for effects on any European site arising from any Proposed Modification/Proposed Material Alteration that have not been considered by the AA process to date. Considering this and applying the source-pathway-receptor model, none of the Proposed Modifications/Proposed Material Alterations would give rise to any likely significant effect on any European site. Consequently Stage 2 AA for the Proposed Modifications/Proposed Material Alterations is not required.	No	No
001209	Glenasmole Valley SAC	13.68	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates *(Festuco-Brometalia)* * important orchid sites [6210], Petrifying springs with tufa formation *(Cratoneurion)* [7220], Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or	The Planning Scheme 2014 (as amended) provides for the proper planning and sustainable development of the Cherrywood SDZ. The Proposed Amendment aims to assist in the delivery of a vibrant mixed-use sustainable Town Centre for the Cherrywood community. The Proposed Amendment seeks to, inter alia: • Affect a shift in the assigned mix of land use for the Cherrywood SDZ; and, • Widen the range of land uses within the Cherrywood SDZ Town Centre, but not to change the status of the Town Centre. The Proposed Modifications/Proposed Material Alterations would further contribute towards provisions related to sectors and topics that are already provided for within the existing Planning Scheme and Proposed Amendment No. 11. There are	No	No

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature[2]	Analysis for Likely Significant Effects	Likelihood of Significant Effects	Likelihood of In-Combination Effects
			clayey-silt-laden soils *(Molinion caeruleae)* [6410]	no additional sources for effects on any European site arising from any Proposed Modification/Proposed Material Alteration that have not been considered by the AA process to date. Considering this and applying the source-pathway-receptor model, none of the Proposed Modifications/Proposed Material Alterations would give rise to any likely significant effect on any European site. Consequently Stage 2 AA for the Proposed Modifications/Proposed Material Alterations is not required.		
004186	The Murrough SPA	13.68	Teal *(Anas crecca)* [A052], Little Tern *(Sterna albifrons)* [A195], Red-throated Diver *(Gavia stellata)* [A001], Black-headed Gull *(Chroicocephalus ridibundus)* [A179], Greylag Goose *(Anser anser)* [A043], Light-bellied Brent Goose *(Branta bernicla hrota)* [A046], Wigeon *(Anas penelope)* [A050], Herring Gull *(Larus argentatus)* [A184], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]	The Planning Scheme 2014 (as amended) provides for the proper planning and sustainable development of the Cherrywood SDZ. The Proposed Amendment aims to assist in the delivery of a vibrant mixed-use sustainable Town Centre for the Cherrywood community. The Proposed Amendment seeks to, inter alia: • Affect a shift in the assigned mix of land use for the Cherrywood SDZ; and, • Widen the range of land uses within the Cherrywood SDZ Town Centre, but not to change the status of the Town Centre. The Proposed Modifications/Proposed Material Alterations would further contribute towards provisions related to sectors and topics that are already provided for within the existing Planning Scheme and Proposed Amendment No. 11. There are no additional sources for effects on any European site arising from any Proposed Modification/Proposed Material Alteration that have not been considered by the AA process to date. Considering this and applying the source-pathway-receptor model, none of the Proposed Modifications/Proposed Material Alterations would give rise to any likely significant effect on any European site. Consequently Stage 2 AA for the Proposed Modifications/Proposed Material Alterations is not required.	No	No
004113	Howth Head Coast SPA	13.79	Kittiwake *(Rissa tridactyla)* [A188]	The Planning Scheme 2014 (as amended) provides for the proper planning and sustainable development of the Cherrywood SDZ. The Proposed Amendment aims to assist in the delivery of a vibrant mixed-use sustainable Town Centre for the Cherrywood community. The Proposed Amendment seeks to, inter alia: • Affect a shift in the assigned mix of land use for the Cherrywood SDZ; and, • Widen the range of land uses within the Cherrywood SDZ Town Centre, but not to change the status of the Town Centre. The Proposed Modifications/Proposed Material Alterations would further contribute towards provisions related to sectors and topics that are already provided for within the existing Planning Scheme and Proposed Amendment No. 11. There are no additional sources for effects on any European site arising from any Proposed Modification/Proposed Material Alteration that have not been considered by the AA process to date. Considering this and applying the source-pathway-receptor model, none of the Proposed Modifications/Proposed Material Alterations would give rise to any likely significant effect on any European site. Consequently Stage 2 AA for the Proposed Modifications/Proposed Material Alterations is not required.	No	No
000716	Carriggower Bog SAC	15.23	Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140]	The Planning Scheme 2014 (as amended) provides for the proper planning and sustainable development of the Cherrywood SDZ. The Proposed Amendment aims to assist in the delivery of a vibrant mixed-use sustainable Town Centre for the Cherrywood community. The Proposed Amendment seeks to, inter alia: • Affect a shift in the assigned mix of land use for the Cherrywood SDZ; and, • Widen the range of land uses within the Cherrywood SDZ Town Centre, but not to change the status of the Town Centre. The Proposed Modifications/Proposed Material Alterations would further contribute towards provisions related to sectors and topics that are already provided for within the existing Planning Scheme and Proposed Amendment No. 11. There are no additional sources for effects on any European site arising from any Proposed Modification/Proposed Material Alteration that have not been considered by the AA process to date. Considering this and applying the source-pathway-receptor model, none of the Proposed Modifications/Proposed Material Alterations would give rise to any likely significant effect on any European site. Consequently Stage 2 AA for the Proposed Modifications/Proposed Material Alterations is not required.	No	No
002249	The Murrough Wetlands SAC	15.88	Atlantic salt meadows *(Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)* [1330], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Alkaline fens [7230], Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae [7210], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Mediterranean salt meadows *(Juncetalia maritimi)* [1410]	The Planning Scheme 2014 (as amended) provides for the proper planning and sustainable development of the Cherrywood SDZ. The Proposed Amendment aims to assist in the delivery of a vibrant mixed-use sustainable Town Centre for the Cherrywood community. The Proposed Amendment seeks to, inter alia: • Affect a shift in the assigned mix of land use for the Cherrywood SDZ; and, • Widen the range of land uses within the Cherrywood SDZ Town Centre, but not to change the status of the Town Centre. The Proposed Modifications/Proposed Material Alterations would further contribute towards provisions related to sectors and topics that are already provided for within the existing Planning Scheme and Proposed Amendment No. 11. There are no additional sources for effects on any European site arising from any Proposed Modification/Proposed Material Alteration that have not been considered by the AA process to date. Considering this and applying the source-pathway-receptor model, none of the Proposed Modifications/Proposed Material Alterations would give rise to any likely significant effect on any European site. Consequently Stage 2 AA for the Proposed Modifications/Proposed Material Alterations is not required.	No	No

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature[2]	Analysis for Likely Significant Effects	Likelihood of Significant Effects	Likelihood of In-Combination Effects
001766	Magherabeg Dunes SAC	35.53	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria - white dunes [2120], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Petrifying springs with tufa formation *(Cratoneurion)* [7220], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210]	The Planning Scheme 2014 (as amended) provides for the proper planning and sustainable development of the Cherrywood SDZ. The Proposed Amendment aims to assist in the delivery of a vibrant mixed-use sustainable Town Centre for the Cherrywood community. The Proposed Amendment seeks to, inter alia: • Affect a shift in the assigned mix of land use for the Cherrywood SDZ; and, • Widen the range of land uses within the Cherrywood SDZ Town Centre, but not to change the status of the Town Centre. The Proposed Modifications/Proposed Material Alterations would further contribute towards provisions related to sectors and topics that are already provided for within the existing Planning Scheme and Proposed Amendment No. 11. There are no additional sources for effects on any European site arising from any Proposed Modification/Proposed Material Alteration that have not been considered by the AA process to date. Considering this and applying the source-pathway-receptor model, none of the Proposed Modifications/Proposed Material Alterations would give rise to any likely significant effect on any European site. Consequently Stage 2 AA for the Proposed Modifications/Proposed Material Alterations is not required.	No	No
000729	Buckroney-Brittas Dunes and Fen SAC	39.03	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Mediterranean salt meadows *(Juncetalia maritimi)* [1410], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Dunes with Salix repens ssp. argentea *(Salicion arenariae)* [2170], Humid dune slacks [2190], Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes *(Calluno-Ulicetea)* [2150], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria - white dunes [2120], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Alkaline fens [7230]	The Planning Scheme 2014 (as amended) provides for the proper planning and sustainable development of the Cherrywood SDZ. The Proposed Amendment aims to assist in the delivery of a vibrant mixed-use sustainable Town Centre for the Cherrywood community. The Proposed Amendment seeks to, inter alia: • Affect a shift in the assigned mix of land use for the Cherrywood SDZ; and, • Widen the range of land uses within the Cherrywood SDZ Town Centre, but not to change the status of the Town Centre. The Proposed Modifications/Proposed Material Alterations would further contribute towards provisions related to sectors and topics that are already provided for within the existing Planning Scheme and Proposed Amendment No. 11. There are no additional sources for effects on any European site arising from any Proposed Modification/Proposed Material Alteration that have not been considered by the AA process to date. Considering this and applying the source-pathway-receptor model, none of the Proposed Modifications/Proposed Material Alterations would give rise to any likely significant effect on any European site. Consequently Stage 2 AA for the Proposed Modifications/Proposed Material Alterations is not required.	No	No

5. Conclusion

Taking into account the AA Screening Review of Proposed Material Alterations/Proposed Modifications provided under Section 4 it is concluded that the Proposed Material Alterations/Proposed Modifications would not give rise to any likely significant effect on any European site. Consequently, it is advised that Stage 2 AA for the Proposed Material Alterations/Proposed Modifications is not required.

6. Next Steps

This report will inform an AA Screening Determination regarding the Proposed Material Alterations/Proposed Modifications and will be placed on public display alongside Proposed Material Alterations/Proposed Modifications documents as part of the ongoing Proposed Amendment and associated AA screening process.

If further changes are proposed to the Proposed Material Alterations/Proposed Modifications following public display, these will be subject to further AA consideration in advance of making the Proposed Amendment.

Appendix A

AA Natura Impact Report for Proposed Amendment No. 11 to the Cherrywood SDZ Planning Scheme 2014 (as amended)" (November 2025)

NATURA IMPACT REPORT

IN SUPPORT OF THE

APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT

FOR THE

PROPOSED AMENDMENT (NO. 11) RELATING TO THE CHERRYWOOD TOWN CENTRE AND ENVIRONS REVIEW

OF THE

CHERRYWOOD SDZ PLANNING SCHEME 2014 (AS AMENDED)

for: Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council

by: CAAS Ltd.

NOVEMBER 2025

Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council, County Hall, Marine Road, Dún Laoghaire, A96 K6C9.
CAAS Ltd., 1st Floor, 24-26 Ormond Quay Upper, Dublin.

Table of Contents

Section 1 Introduction **1**
1.1 Background 1
1.2 Legislative Context 1
1.3 The AA Process 1
1.4 Methodology 2
Section 2 Description of the Proposed Amendment **5**
2.1 Background Context 5
2.2 Purpose of Proposed Amendment No. 11 5
2.3 General Aims of Proposed Amendment No. 11 5
2.4 Strategic work undertaken by the Council to ensure evidence-based planning 6
2.5 Relationship with other relevant Plans and Programmes 7
Section 3 Screening for Appropriate Assessment **8**
3.1 Introduction 8
3.2 Identification of Relevant European Sites 8
3.3 Potential Significant Effects of the Proposed Amendment 13
3.4 Screening of European Sites 14
3.5 In combination effects 25
3.6 Screening for AA Conclusion 25
Section 4 Informing Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment **26**
4.1 Introduction 26
4.2 Characterisation of European sites Potentially Affected 26
Section 5 Mitigation Measures **29**
Section 6 Natura Impact Report Conclusion **32**
Appendix I Supporting information on European sites **33**
Appendix II Relationship with Other Plans and Programmes **43**
Appendix III Screening for AA Determination **78**

List of Tables

Table 3.1 Screening of European sites 15
Table 4.1 Characterisation of Site Sensitivities against Potential Adverse Effects and Mitigation..... 27
Table 5.1 Mitigation measures for specific sources for potential effects identified..... 30

List of Figures

Figure 3.1 European sites within a 15km radius of the Cherrywood SDZ 10
Figure 3.2 Surface hydrological connectivity between the Cherrywood SDZ and European sites..... 11
Figure 3.3 European sites with shared groundwater bodies with the Cherrywood SDZ..... 12

Section 1 Introduction

1.1 Background

This Natura Impact Report (NIR) has been prepared in support of the Appropriate Assessment (AA) of the Proposed Amendment (No. 11) of the Cherrywood Strategic Development Zone (SDZ) Planning Scheme relating to the Cherrywood Town Centre and Environs Review of the approved Planning Scheme, 2014 (as amended) ("the Proposed Amendment"), in accordance with the requirements of Article 6(3) of Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (as amended) (hereafter referred to as the "Habitats Directive").

This report is part of the ongoing AA process that is being undertaken alongside the preparation of the Proposed Amendment. It will be considered, alongside other documentation prepared as part of this process, at adoption of the Amendment. An AA Conclusion Statement will be prepared following adoption that will include the final AA determination expected to be made at adoption.

1.2 Legislative Context

The Habitats Directive provides legal protection for habitats and species of European importance. The overall aim of the Habitats Directive is 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 (Council 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 of them. These two designations are collectively known as European sites and Natura 2000.

AA is required under articles 6(3) and 6(4) of the Habitats Directive, as transposed into Irish legislation by the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (as amended) and the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended). AA is an assessment of the potential for adverse effects of a plan or project, in combination with other plans or projects, on the integrity of a European site, in view of the conservation objectives. European sites are either SACs and SPAs and provide for the protection and long-term survival of Europe's most valuable species and habitats.

1.3 The AA Process

The initial test in the AA process is to ascertain whether the Proposed Amendment is directly connected with or necessary to the management of European sites. If the Plan (or in this instance, Proposed Amendment) is not directly connected with or necessary for the management of European sites, then it will proceed to the first stage of the AA process. Subsequently, there are four main stages in the AA process as follow:

Stage One: Screening
The process that identifies the likely impacts upon a European site of a project or plan, either alone or in combination with other projects or plans and considers whether these impacts are likely to be significant.

Stage Two: Appropriate Assessment
The consideration of the impact on the integrity of the European site of the project or plan, either alone or in combination with other projects or plans, with respect to the site's structure and function and its conservation objectives. Additionally, where there are adverse impacts, an assessment of the potential mitigation of those impacts. If adequate mitigation is proposed to ensure no significant adverse impacts on European sites, then the process may end at this stage. However, if the likelihood of significant impacts remains, then the process must proceed to Stage Three.

Stage Three: Assessment of Alternative Solutions
The process that examines alternative ways of achieving the objectives of the project or plan that avoids adverse impacts on the integrity of the European site.

Stage Four: Assessment where no alternative solutions exist and where adverse impacts remain
An assessment of compensatory measures where, in the light of an assessment of imperative reasons of overriding public interest (IROPI), it is deemed that the project or plan should proceed.

The Habitats Directive promotes a hierarchy of avoidance, mitigation and compensatory measures. This approach aims to avoid any impacts on European sites by identifying possible impacts early in the plan-making process and avoiding such impacts. Second, the approach involves the application of mitigation measures, if necessary, during the AA process to the point where no adverse impacts on the site(s) remain. If potential impacts on European sites remain, the approach requires the consideration of alternative solutions. If no alternative solutions are identified and the plan/project is required for imperative reasons of overriding public interest, then compensation measures are required for any remaining adverse effect(s).

1.3.1 Is the Proposed Amendment Necessary to the Management of European Sites?

The overarching objective of the Proposed Amendment is not the nature conservation management of the sites, but to provide for an amendment to the Cherrywood SDZ Planning Scheme 2014 (as amended) for the future sustainable development of the Cherrywood Town Centre and Environs. Therefore, the Proposed Amendment is not considered to be directly connected with or necessary to the management of European sites and must proceed to Stage 1 AA - Screening for Appropriate Assessment.

1.4 Methodology

1.4.1 Ecological desktop study

This Screening for AA and NIR are based on best scientific knowledge and ecological expertise, and is supported by desktop research on national databases including the National Biodiversity Data Centre[1], the National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS)[2] and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)[3] mapping websites (including data collected for the most recent Article 17[4] conservation status reporting cycle, 2019 for European sites).

The ecological desktop study completed for the AA of the Proposed Amendment, comprised the following elements:

- Identification of European sites within 15 km of the SDZ;
- Examination of European sites hydrologically linked (via direct surface water connection or shared groundwater body) or other ecological links beyond 15 km of the SDZ;
- Examination of the NPWS Qualifying Interests (for SACs), Special Conservation Interests (for SPAs) and Conservation Objectives for the above identified sites with potential pathways to the Proposed Amendment area;
- Examination of available additional information on protected and or designated species as relevant/necessary.

1.4.2 Source-pathway-receptor model

The assessment for potential effects of the Proposed Amendment on European sites is conducted following a standard source-pathway-receptor model, where, in order for a potential for effect to be identified, all three elements of this mechanism must be in place. Examples of a source, a pathway and a receptor are:

- Source(s) – e.g., pollutant run-off from subject development;
- Pathway(s) – e.g., groundwater connecting to nearby qualifying wetland habitats; and,
- Receptor(s) – e.g., qualifying habitats and species of European sites.

As per the above examples; a source is any identifiable element of the Proposed Amendment that may interact with ecological processes of European sites. A pathway is any connection between the source and the receptor. A receptor is a Qualifying Interest or Special Conservation Interests of the European site being examined, or an ecological feature that is known to be utilised by, or provide support to, the Qualifying Interests or Special Conservation Interests of a European site.

When all three elements of the model are in place, they are examined further in the context of several factors such as, the nature of the source; the nature of the pathway, the QIs/SCIs involved, their

[1] Available at: https://maps.biodiversityireland.ie/
[2] Available at: https://www.npws.ie/protected-sites and https://dahg.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=8f7060450de3485fa1c1085536d477ba
[3] Available at: https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/
[4] NPWS (2019). The Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species in Ireland. Volume 3: Species Assessments. Edited by: Deirdre Lynn and Fionnuala O'Neill; NPWS (2019). The Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species in Ireland. Volume 2: Habitat Assessments. Edited by: Deirdre Lynn and Fionnuala O'Neill; and, NPWS (2019). The Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species in Ireland. Volume 1: Summary Overview.
[4] Available on the NPWS website here.

threats and sensitivities and their Conservation Objectives, and best scientific evidence where required, in order to determine whether there is a likelihood for significant effects. As such, the presence of all three elements does not automatically constitute a likely significant effect, but is context dependent. However, the absence or removal of one of the elements of the mechanism is sufficient to conclude that there is no cause for potential effect(s) and thus no likelihood for significant effects.

Where a likelihood for significant effects is determined, mitigation measures are required in order to prevent adverse effects to the QIs/SCIs involved in light of their Conservation Objectives, and therefore the European site(s) concerned would be subject to further assessment and proceed to Stage 2 AA, where a NIR is then required.

This evaluation has been made in view of the Conservation Objectives of the habitats or species, for which the relevant European sites have been designated.

1.4.3 Identifying and Characterising Potential Significant Effects

The following parameters can be used when characterising impacts[5]:

Direct and Indirect Impacts - An impact can be caused either as a direct or as an indirect consequence of a Plan/Project.
Magnitude - Magnitude measures the size of an impact, which is described as high, medium, low, very low or negligible.
Extent - The area over that the impact occurs – this should be predicted in a quantified manner.
Duration - The time that the effect is expected to last prior to recovery or replacement of the resource or feature.

- Temporary: Up to 1 Year;
- Short Term: The effects would take 1-7 years to be mitigated;
- Medium Term: The effects would take 7-15 years to be mitigated;
- Long Term: The effects would take 15-60 years to be mitigated; and
- Permanent: The effects would take 60+ years to be mitigated.

Likelihood – The probability of the effect occurring taking into account all available information.

- Certain/Near Certain: >95% chance of occurring as predicted;
- Probable: 50-95% chance as occurring as predicted;
- Unlikely: 5-50% chance as occurring as predicted; and
- Extremely Unlikely: <5% chance as occurring as predicted.

Ecologically Significant Impact - An impact (negative or positive) on the integrity of a defined site or ecosystem and/or the conservation status of habitats or species within a given geographic area.
Integrity of a Site - The coherence of its ecological structure and function, across its whole area, which enables it to sustain the habitat, complex of habitats and/or the levels of populations of the species for which it was classified.

The Habitats Directive requires the focus of the assessment at this stage to be on the integrity of the site as indicated by its Conservation Objectives. It is an aim of NPWS to draw up conservation management plans for all areas designated for nature conservation. These plans will, among other things, set clear objectives for the conservation of the features of interest within a site.

Site-Specific Conservation Objectives (SSCOs) have been prepared for a number of European sites. These detailed SSCOs aim to define favourable conservation condition for the qualifying habitats and species at that site by setting targets for appropriate attributes that define the character habitat. The maintenance of the favourable condition for these habitats and species at the site level will contribute to the overall maintenance of favourable conservation status of those habitats and species at a national level.

> ***Favourable conservation status*** *of a* ***species*** *can be described as being achieved when: 'population data on the species concerned indicate that it is maintaining itself, and the natural range of the species is neither being reduced or likely to be reduced for the foreseeable future, and there is, and will probably continue to be, a sufficiently large habitat to maintain its populations on a long-term basis.'*
> ***Favourable conservation status*** *of a* ***habitat*** *can be described as being achieved when: 'its natural range, and area it covers within that range, is stable or increasing, and the ecological factors that are necessary for its long-term maintenance exist and are likely to continue to exist for the foreseeable future, and the conservation status of its typical species is favourable'.*

First Order Site-Specific Conservation Objective for SACs:

- To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat(s) and/or the Annex II species that the SAC has been selected.

First Order Site-Specific Conservation Objective for SPAs:

- To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the bird species listed as Special Conservation Interests for this SPA.

[5] These descriptions are informed by publications including: Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (2016) "Guidelines for ecological impact assessment"; Environmental Protection Agency (2002) "Guidelines on the Information to be contained in Environmental Impact Statements"; and National Roads Authority (2009) "Guidelines for Assessment of Ecological Impacts of National Roads Schemes".

1.4.4 Public participation

This NIR has been prepared to accompany it on public display and inform the competent authority on conducting Stage 2 AA. The Proposed Amendment and AA NIR are placed on public display and submissions will be invited.

Submissions received may result in material alterations being proposed to the Proposed Amendment. These alterations will be subject to Screening for AA and subsequent stages of AA as relevant.

1.4.5 Relevant guidance

This report has been prepared taking into account legislation including the aforementioned legislation and guidance including the following:

- Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland. Guidance for Planning Authorities, Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government, 2009;
- "Commission Notice: Managing Natura 2000 sites – The provisions of Article 6 of the 'Habitats' Directive 92/43/EEC", European Commission 2018;
- Assessment of plans and projects in relation to Natura 2000 sites – Methodological guidance on the provisions of Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC, European Commission Notice, Journal of the European Union, 2021; and
- Practice Note PN01: Appropriate Assessment Screening for Development Management, Office of the Planning Regulator, 2021.

Section 2 Description of the Proposed Amendment

2.1 Background Context

The intent of the Proposed Amendment being undertaken by Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council is to ensure the best possible use of the valuable urban lands comprising the area of the Cherrywood Town Centre and Environs. This is to further ensure the timely delivery of a vibrant and attractive Town Centre to underpin the wider area of the town, village and neighbourhood residents, as well as employees and school children.

Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council gave the commitment to undertake this review as part of a recently approved amendment to the Cherrywood Planning Scheme, approved in July 2023. One of the caveats of Amendment No. 8 (Building Height and Density Review) of the Planning Scheme, states as follows:

> *'The Local Authority will undertake a plan-led review of the Town Centre and Environs having regard to the overall Vision and Principles for Cherrywood and appropriate Government policy, to ensure that the Town Centre functions as a vibrant, mixed use sustainable District Centre at the heart of Cherrywood. This review will seek to ensure an appropriate mix, quantum and phasing of uses to secure a balance of employment, commercial, retail, residential, community and social uses……..'*

The Proposed Amendment will be made in the context of social, economic and environmental changes, and changes to planning and development, and environmental policy guidance context at the local, metropolitan, regional and national levels.

2.2 Purpose of Proposed Amendment No. 11

The purpose of the Proposed Amendment is to assist in the actual delivery of a vibrant mixed-use sustainable Town Centre for the Cherrywood community. The Proposed Amendment will seek to affect a shift in the mix of land use and also towards widening the range of land use but not to change the status of the Town Centre. Thus, the status of Cherrywood, and its Town Centre, shall remain designated as a District Centre, as per Regional and Local regulatory planning. Retaining the District Level function is required in order to optimally serve the community, residents and employees, so that it is appropriately scaled, incorporates the 15-minute neighbourhood concept in the interests of sustainability, and so reduces the need to travel. This Proposed Amendment is though also all in the context of the extant Key Vision and Core Guiding Principles for the Cherrywood SDZ Planning Scheme area.

The Proposed Amendment, which is a 'plan-led' and evidence-based approach, focuses on plan and place making and encompasses a new methodology for achieving vibrancy. Further, this plan-led approach is by way of a robustly thought through process following due process and will be evidence-based. The methodology pertaining to the review of the Town Centre (Quadrants) and Environs provides for more flexibility, but also has regard for the requirement to deliver a mixed-use Town Centre that serves and supports the needs of the current and future Cherrywood residents and community.

2.3 General Aims of Proposed Amendment No. 11

In a broad overall synopsis, the general aims of Proposed Amendment No. 11 are:

- To provide and ensure an appropriate and sustainable mix, balance, range and quantum of town centre land uses - employment, retail, non-retail, community, social, healthcare, and residential - within Cherrywood Town Centre and Environs. In this regard, there is intended to be a potential uplift of residential units with a reduction in non-residential uses, on the basis of

evidence-based findings from technical reports to inform the land-use mix (notably retail, and also employment), with a then minimum urban employment within the Town Centre Core, and with an increase in plot ratio in the Environs Area to accommodate additional employment uses.

- The current strategic employment provision quantum for Cherrywood will, however, be retained in line with the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy (RSES) for the Eastern and Midland Region, 2019-2031, guiding principles, and the denotation of Cherrywood in the Dublin Metropolitan Area Strategic Plan (MASP) and the Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan, 2022-2028, as a Strategic Employment Location.
- To explore the delivery of a significant quantum uplift in residential use (through increased plot ratios, sustainable increased densities and building height), in order to make efficient use of scarce urban land, having regard to public investment, and having regard to the Sustainable Residential Development and Compact Settlement Guidelines for Planning Authorities (January 2024).
- To provide for an appropriate and sustainable spatial arrangement of the respective land uses, proximate to public transport and associated active travel modes, with good linkages and improved permeability between the Town Centre Quadrants, and between the Town Centre and the surrounding neighbourhoods.
- To enhance the land use mix profile of the Cherrywood Town Centre and environs, consistent with established policies.
- To support the development of an appropriate and sustainable built form, having due regard to layout, urban form and function, scale, grain, as well as to good placemaking principles to achieve a cohesive, coherent and integrated Town Centre and Environs.
- To maintain consistency with the established Vision, Principles, Themes, and Specific Objectives of the Cherrywood Planning Scheme, 2014, as amended.
- To have due regard to established infrastructure and Phasing and Sequencing requirements of the Cherrywood Planning Scheme and review appropriate Phasing & Sequencing requirements for Cherrywood in relation to delivery of key land uses and securing delivery of essential associated supporting infrastructure and active travel modes going forward.
- To maintain consistency with the County, Regional and National Planning, Policy, Strategy, and Guideline contexts.

2.4 Strategic work undertaken by the Council to ensure evidence-based planning

In preparing the Proposed Amendment, information relating to various sectors, from different Departments within the Council and from different bodies and organisations, was gathered and analysed, contributing towards the development of evidence-led provisions. This work included preparing the following documents that accompany the Proposed Amendment:

- Urban Design and Masterplanning Report
- Servicing Infrastructure Report
- Transport Infrastructure Report
- Viability Report
- Hotel Feasibility Report
- Floorspace Capacity Assessment for Retail and Services Report
- High Intensity Floorspace Report
- Community Audit & Needs Assessment Report
- Sunlight Daylight & Shadow Report
- Wind Microclimate Assessment Report

The undertaking of the AA and associated Strategic Environmental Assessment processes were part of this strategic work and contributed towards the integration of environmental considerations into the Proposed Amendment.

2.5 Relationship with other relevant Plans and Programmes

It is important to note that when reading the Proposed Amendment, the policy objectives of the existing Planning Scheme are relevant, must be complied with throughout the implementation of the Proposed Amendment and, in this regard, both documents should be read in tandem with each other.

The Proposed Amendment sits within a hierarchy of statutory documents setting out public policy for, among other things, land use planning, infrastructure, sustainable development, tourism, environmental protection and environmental management. The Proposed Amendment must comply with relevant higher-level strategic actions and will, in turn, guide lower-level strategic actions. These documents have been subject to their own environmental assessment processes, as relevant.

At National level broad policies and support for quality and compact placemaking is provided by the Revised National Planning Framework, which sets out Ireland's planning policy direction to 2040, and associated Ministerial Guidelines. The National Planning Framework is to be implemented through Regional Spatial and Economic Strategies and lower tier Planning Schemes and Local Plans. The Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy for the Eastern and Midland Region sets out objectives for land use planning, tourism, infrastructure, sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been subject to environmental assessment and must, as relevant and appropriate, be implemented through the Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan, which sets out the overarching development strategy for the County, and the Cherrywood SDZ Planning Scheme, as amended.

In order to be realised, projects included in the Proposed Amendment (in a similar way to other projects from any other sector) will have to comply, as relevant, with various legislation, policies, plans and programmes (including requirements for lower-tier Appropriate Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision-making and consent-granting framework.

Section 3 Screening for Appropriate Assessment

3.1 Introduction

This stage of the process identifies any likely significant effects to European sites from a project or plan, either alone or in combination with other projects or plans.

An essential element of the AA process is the identification of the "'Conservation Objectives" (COs), "Qualifying Interests" (QIs) and/or "Special Conservation Interests" (SCIs) of European sites requiring assessment. QIs and SCIs are the habitat features and species listed in Annexes I and II of the Habitats Directive for which each European site has been designated and afforded protection. SCIs are wetland habitats and bird species listed within Annexes I and II of the Birds Directive and these are provided in Appendix I of this report. It is also vital that the threats to the ecological/environmental conditions that are required to support QIs and SCIs are considered as part of the assessment (also provided in Appendix I).

The following NPWS First Order Site-Specific Conservation Objectives (SSCOs) have been considered in the screening:

- For SACs, to maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat(s) and/or the Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected; and
- For SPAs, to maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the bird species listed as Special Conservation Interests for this SPA.

Where available, SSCOs designed to define favourable conservation status for a particular habitat or species at that site have been examined (see Section 3.2 below).

3.2 Identification of Relevant European Sites

The European sites that occur within the 15 km radius of the Proposed Amendment and that result from the source-pathway-receptor model, are mapped in Figure 3.1. European sites that have surface hydrological connectivity (such sites can also occur beyond the 15 km radius) with the Proposed Amendment area are shown in Figure 3.2. European sites which occur within the same groundwater body[6] as the SDZ[7] (such sites can also occur beyond the 15 km radius) are mapped in Figure 3.3. Information on QIs, SCIs, site-specific sensitivities and information on Ireland's Article 17 Reports to the European Commission[8] are provided in Appendix I. Additional supporting information for each European site considered, such as site synopses and Natura 2000 standard data forms[9], are considered in addition where required. The COs of the European sites that have been considered throughout the assessment report were sourced from the following NPWS documents:

NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC [IE0003000] Version 1.
NPWS (2024) Conservation Objectives for Dalkey Islands SPA [IE0004172] Version 1.
NPWS (2019) Conservation Objectives for Ballyman Glen SAC [IE0000713] Version 1.
NPWS (2015) Conservation Objectives for South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA [IE0004024] Version 1.
NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for South Dublin Bay SAC [IE0000210] Version 1.
NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Knocksink Wood SAC [IE0000725] Version 1.
NPWS (2017) Conservation Objectives for Bray Head SAC [IE0000714] Version 1.
NPWS (2017) Conservation Objectives for Wicklow Mountains SAC [IE0002122] Version 1.
NPWS (2024) Conservation Objectives for Wicklow Mountains SPA [IE0004040] Version 1.
NPWS (2023) Conservation Objectives for North-west Irish Sea SPA [IE0004236] Version 1.
NPWS (2015) Conservation Objectives for North Bull Island SPA [IE0004006] Version 1.
NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for North Dublin Bay SAC [IE0000206] Version 1.
NPWS (2020) Conservation Objectives for Glen of the Downs SAC [IE0000719] Version 1.
NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Howth Head SAC [IE0000202] Version 1.
NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Glenasmole Valley SAC [IE0001209] Version 1.

[6] Special Areas of Conservation with groundwater sensitive Qualifying Interests
[7] Source: EPA datasets on waterways in Ireland (https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/).
[8] NPWS (2019). The Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species in Ireland. Volume 3: Species Assessments. Edited by: Deirdre Lynn and Fionnuala O'Neill; NPWS (2019). The Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species in Ireland. Volume 2: Habitat Assessments. Edited by: Deirdre Lynn and Fionnuala O'Neill; and, NPWS (2019). The Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species in Ireland. Volume 1: Summary Overview.
[9] Available on the NPWS website here.

NPWS (2024) Conservation Objectives for The Murrough SPA [IE0004186] Version 1.
NPWS (2024) Conservation Objectives for Howth Head Coast SPA [IE0004113] Version 1.
NPWS (2019) Conservation Objectives for Carriggower Bog SAC [IE0000716] Version 1.
NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for The Murrough Wetlands SAC [IE0002249] Version 1.
NPWS (2017) Conservation Objectives for Magherabeg Dunes SAC [IE0001766] Version 1.
NPWS (2017) Conservation Objectives for Buckroney-Brittas Dunes and Fen SAC [IE0000729] Version 1.

The Conservation Objectives listed above focus on maintaining the favourable conservation condition of the QIs/SCIs of each European site. Therefore, the screening process concentrated on assessing any likely significant effects of the Proposed Amendment on any European site with respect to the QIs/SCIs of each European site in view of their Conservation Objectives.

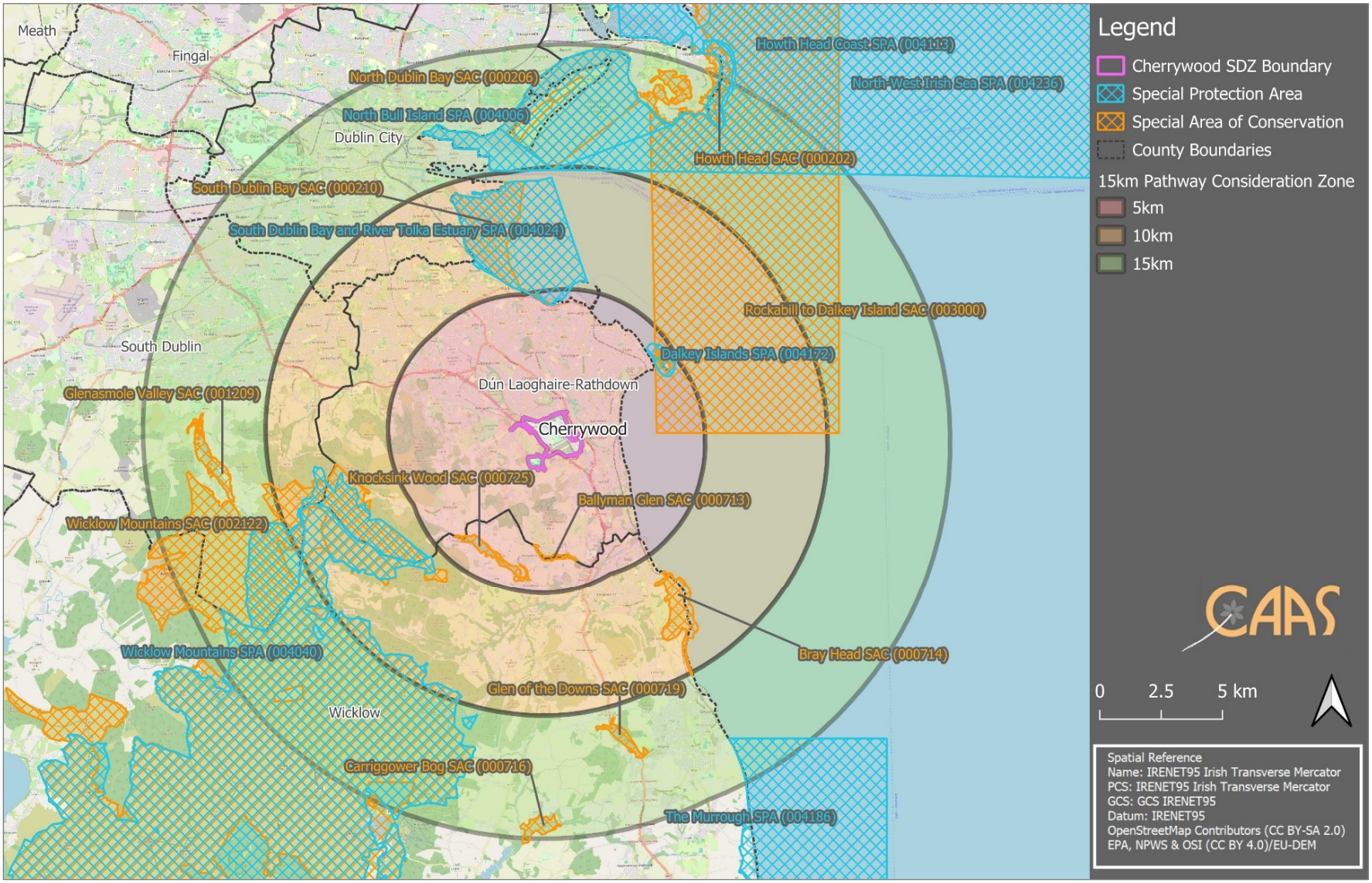

Figure 3.1 European sites within a 15km radius of the Cherrywood SDZ[10]

[10] Source: NPWS data on protected sites.

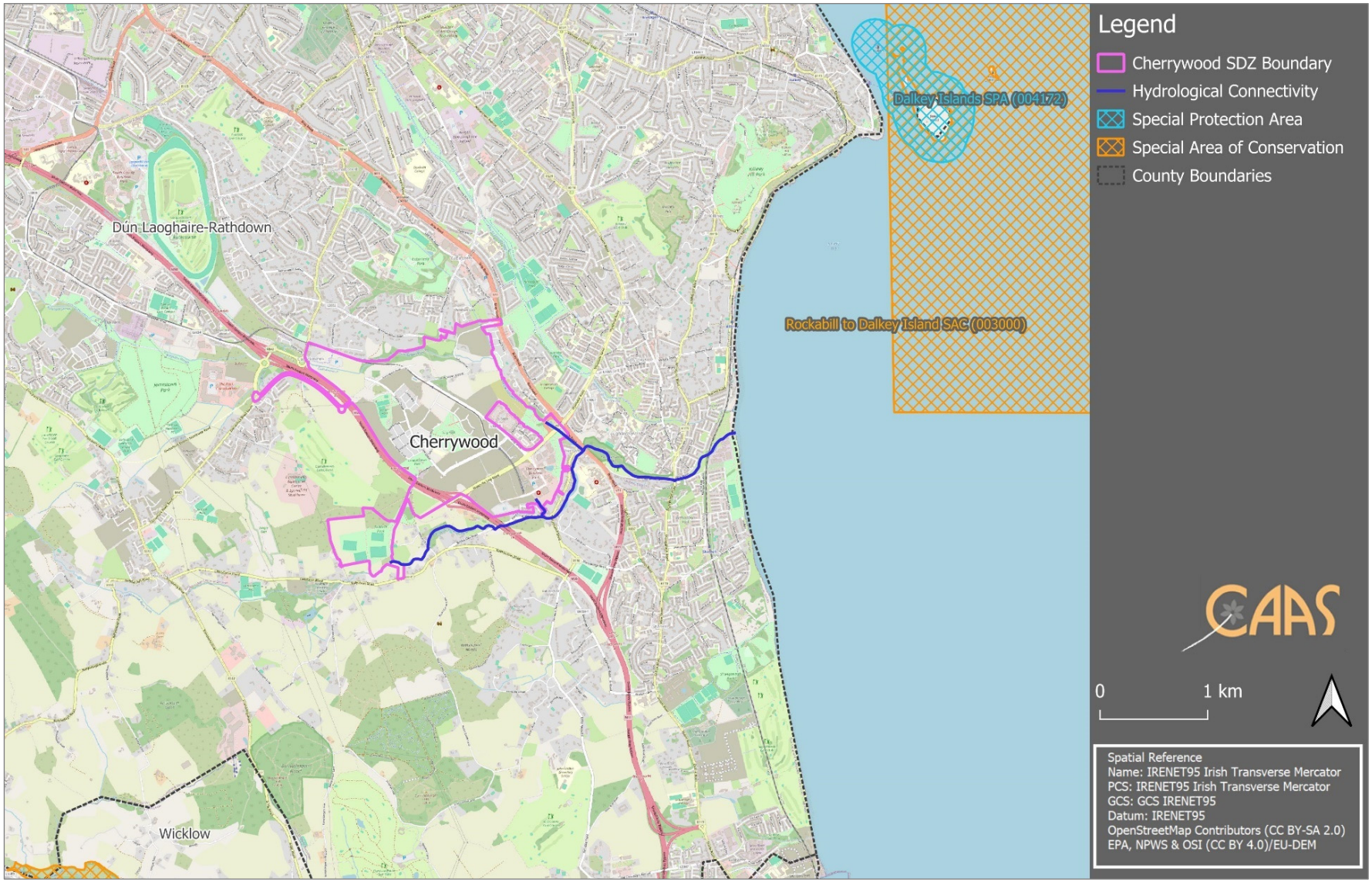

Figure 3.2 Surface hydrological connectivity between the Cherrywood SDZ and European sites[11]

[11] Data sources: EPA and NPWS.

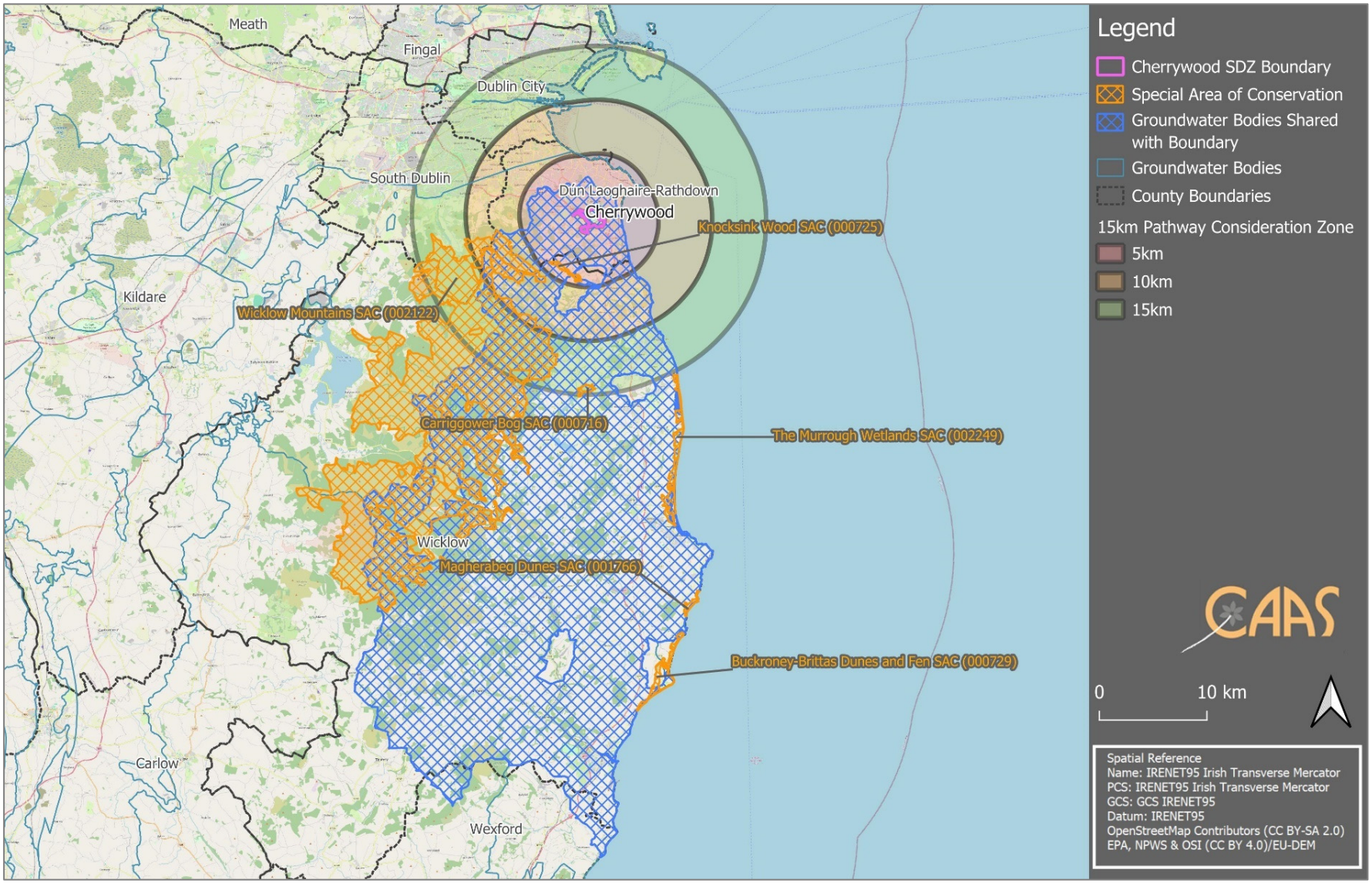

Figure 3.3 European sites[12] with shared groundwater bodies[13] with the Cherrywood SDZ

[12] Special Areas of Conservation and/or Special Protection Areas with groundwater sensitive Qualifying Interests
[13] Data sources: EPA and NPWS.

3.3 Potential Significant Effects of the Proposed Amendment

The 2021 European Commission guidance[14] on conducting the AA process for Plans provides the following indicative examples of key parameters to be identified during assessment:

- Size (e.g., In relation to direct land-take);
- Overall affected area including the area affected by indirect impacts (e.g., Noise, turbidity, vibrations);
- Physical changes in the environment (e.g., Modification of riverbeds or morphology of other water bodies, changes in the density of forest cover);
- Changes in the intensity of an existing pressure (e.g., Increase in noise, pollution or traffic)
- Resource requirements (e.g., Water abstraction, mineral extraction);
- Emissions (e.g., Nitrogen deposition) and waste (and whether they are disposed of on land, water or in the air);
- Transportation requirements (e.g., Access roads);
- Duration of construction, operation, decommissioning, etc.;
- Temporal aspects (timing of the different stages of a plan or project);
- Distance from natura 2000 sites and in particular from their designating features; and
- Cumulative impacts with other projects and plans.

In this report, the Proposed Amendment provisions are examined for the presence of any potential effects, including the parameters stated above, by utilising the source-pathway-receptor model (as described in Section 1.4), and whether these may then result in a likelihood of significant effects to European sites. The sources, pathways and receptors for potential effects are identified and discussed below, and then assessed for each European sites and their respective QIs/SCIs and their sensitivities in the context of the Proposed Amendment.

The Proposed Amendment aims to assist in the delivery of a vibrant mixed-use sustainable Town Centre for the Cherrywood community. The Proposed Amendment seeks to, inter alia[15]:

- Affect a shift in the assigned mix of land use for the Cherrywood SDZ; and,
- Widen the range of land uses within the Cherrywood SDZ Town Centre, but not to change the status of the Town Centre.

These changes will affect construction and operation of the development, with an uplift in residential units and potential increased demand for wastewater services.

The Cherrywood SDZ is connected to the Irish Sea, and the European sites therein that are sensitive to surface hydrological changes, via the Carrickmines (IE_EA_10C040350) and Shanganagh Rivers (IE_EA_10S010600) (Figure 3.2), therefore presenting a pathway for potential effects to the European sites that have hydrologically sensitive QIs/SCIs. Similarly, several European sites that are designated for groundwater sensitive Qualifying Interests are connected to the SDZ via a shared groundwater body (Figure 3.3).

The SDZ also has connectivity to the Wicklow Mountains SAC and SPA, Knocksink Woods SAC, and Ballyman Glen SAC. All of these sites are sensitive to disturbance from trampling and increased pressure from increased visitation to European sites and the associated impacts (e.g., noise disturbance from noise, waste, disturbance or damage to habitats etc.) and the possible increase in the local population as a result of the Proposed Amendment could introduce sources for effect from visitation to these sites. However, several outdoor natural green spaces are proposed as part of the Cherrywood SDZ to provide for amenity and leisure spaces for the residents and visitors to the Cherrywood TCE and wider SDZ. Several indoor amenity facilities are also proposed for sports and recreation as part of the Cherrywood SDZ. There are also several existing leisure and recreation facilities in the local area. In addition, there are several natural heritage spaces located in the immediate area surrounding the Cherrywood SDZ that can also provide space for amenity and recreation activities to residents of and visitors to the Cherrywood TCE and wider SDZ, such as Carrickgollogan Hill, Barbaslingan Hill, Ballybetagh Wood, Rathmicheal Woods, and Ballyedmonduff Forest. As a result of this provision of green space, leisure and recreation facilities within the Cherrywood SDZ area, in combination with the presence of existing natural heritage areas and built recreation facilities within the local area of the Cherrywood SDZ, it is

[14] Assessment of plans and projects in relation to Natura 2000 sites – Methodological guidance on the provisions of Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC, European Commission Notice, Journal of the European Union, 2021.
[15] For more detail on the Proposed Amendment, refer to Section 2 of this report and to the Proposed Amendment document.

not envisaged that the Proposed Amendment will pose a likelihood of significant effects to surrounding woodland European sites as a result of its implementation.

Regarding potential impacts from noise; due to the nature of the Proposed Amendment and considering the long-term extent of construction activity on going in the wider Cherrrywood SDZ Planning Scheme area that surrounds the Town Centre area, it is not envisioned that any increases in the duration of noise will result in a difference in the overall duration of construction phase noise within the Cherrywood SDZ area.

Relating to hydrological connectivity via a shared groundwater body the European sites connected to the Cherrywood SDZ area are of such distance that they are not likely to be at risk from interactions with groundwater (Figure 3.3). The Annex I priority habitat 'Petrifying springs with tufa formation (*Cratoneurion*)' [7220] have been identified as occurring within the Cherrywood SDZ zone, with a recharge area that is north of the Town Centre area. These habitats have undergone thorough assessments for potential effects and are protected by specific measures within the Cherrywood SDZ Planning Scheme 2014 (as amended); therefore, there is no source for any effect presented to these habitats from the Proposed Amendment.

Relating to hydrological connectivity via shared surface waterbodies, i.e., the Carrickmines and Shanganagh Rivers, which connect to the Irish Sea and European sites therein; considering the extent and scale of the changes in the Proposed Amendment, the nature of the sources for effects and the sensitivities of connected European sites, the Proposed Amendment could introduce sources for potential effects on water quality in the construction phase through increased dust, siltation load, run-off in the construction phases, and effects on water quality via increase in wastewater processing demand in the operational phases.

The above potential effects are discussed where relevant for each European site, their Qualifying Interests, Special Conservation Interests, and respective sensitivities, considered in this report in Table 3.1 below.

3.4 Screening of European Sites

Table 3.1 below examines considers the potential source for effect identified in the Proposed Amendment in Section 3.3, in the context of pathways identified to each European site considered in this report, and the sensitivities and threats to the QIs and SCIs of those European sites (detailed in Appendix I). This table will show whether there is potential for likely significant effects on European sites and the application of mitigation measures in a Natura Impact Report is required.

Table 3.1 Screening of European sites

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature[16]	Analysis for Likely Significant Effects	Likelihood of Significant Effects	Likelihood of In-Combination Effects
003000	Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC	3.28	Reefs [1170], Harbour porpoise *(Phocoena phocoena)* [1351]	The Planning Scheme 2014 (as amended) provides for the proper planning and sustainable development of the Cherrywood SDZ. The Proposed Amendment aims to assist in the delivery of a vibrant mixed-use sustainable Town Centre for the Cherrywood community. The Proposed Amendment seeks to, inter alia[17]: • Affect a shift in the assigned mix of land use for the Cherrywood SDZ; and, • Widen the range of land uses within the Cherrywood SDZ Town Centre, but not to change the status of the Town Centre. These changes could introduce effects to water quality via construction phase run off and dust, and operational phase wastewater treatment. This SAC is sensitive to hydrological interactions and direct land use management activities and occurs 3.28 km from the Proposed Amendment area. There is direct hydrological connectivity to this site via the Carrickmines and Shanganagh Rivers (Figure 3.2) and, taking into account the extent and scale of the changes proposed by the Proposed Amendment there is potential for likely significant effects to water quality to be introduced via construction phase run off and dust, and operational phase wastewater treatment. The QIs of this SAC are sensitive to disturbance and pollution of habitual waters (Appendix I). Considering the direct distance of over 3 km to the closest reef [1170] habitats of this SAC, which are surrounding Dalkey Island according to their Conservation Objectives, and the additional distance when considering downstream dilution factors of the Carrickmines and Shanganagh Rivers, there is no likelihood for significant effect to this QI from pollution. As reefs [1170] are over 3km in distance from the SDZ, and no sources for effect via fisheries or dredging in marine water are proposed from the Proposed Amendment, there are no sources for effect regarding disturbance to reef [1170] habitats. The Harbour porpoise *(Phocoena phocoena)* [1351] is a wide ranging and highly vagile species (ranging up to 400,000 km^2) that utilises shallow shelf water marine zones[18,19]. This species also has sensitivities and Conservation Objectives relating to pollution of waters from residential developments (Appendix I) and other coastal related anthropogenic developments[20]. Considering these characteristics of this QI, and the direct hydrological connection of the Carrickmines and Shanganagh Rivers with suitable habitat of this highly vagile QI, there are sources with pathways for likely significant effects to this QI via water quality during construction and operational phases (from potential increase in siltation, run off, and wastewater) as a result of the implementation of the Proposed Amendment, and mitigation measures are therefore required. Thus, with regard to the precautionary principle[22], potential significant effects cannot be ruled out. Therefore, sources with pathways for likely significant effects to this European site, resulting from the implementation of the Proposed Amendment, have been identified. As a result, further consideration is required under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive and a Natura Impact Report is required.	Yes	Yes
004172	Dalkey Islands SPA	4.35	Common tern *(Sterna hirundo)* [A193], Arctic tern *(Sterna paradisaea)* [A194], Roseate tern *(Sterna dougallii)* [A192]	The Planning Scheme 2014 (as amended) provides for the proper planning and sustainable development of the Cherrywood SDZ. The Proposed Amendment aims to assist in the delivery of a vibrant mixed-use sustainable Town Centre for the Cherrywood community. The Proposed Amendment seeks to, inter alia[21]: • Affect a shift in the assigned mix of land use for the Cherrywood SDZ; and, • Widen the range of land uses within the Cherrywood SDZ Town Centre, but not to change the status of the Town Centre.	Yes	Yes

[16] 'Qualifying Feature' is used here to encompass both Qualifying Interests (habitats and species designated for SACs) and Special Conservation Interests (species designated for SPAs)
[17] For more detail on the Proposed Amendment, refer to Section 2 of this report and to the Proposed Amendment document
[18] NPWS (2019). The Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species in Ireland. Volume 3: Species Assessments. Edited by: Deirdre Lynn and Fionnuala O'Neill.
[19] Lahaye , V. , et al. (13 authors) (2007). Biological and ecological factors related to trace element levels in harbour porpoises (Phocoena phocoena) from European waters. Mar. Env. Res. 64, 247–266.
[20] Bjørge, A. and Tolley, K.A., 2009. Harbor porpoise: Phocoena phocoena. In *Encyclopedia of marine mammals* (pp. 530-533). Academic Press.
[21] For more detail on the Proposed Amendment, refer to Section 2 of this report and to the Proposed Amendment document

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature[16]	Analysis for Likely Significant Effects	Likelihood of Significant Effects	Likelihood of In-Combination Effects
				These changes could introduce effects to water quality via construction phase run off and dust, and operational phase wastewater treatment. This SPA is sensitive to direct land use management, disturbance effects and hydrological interactions and occurs 4.35 km from the Proposed Amendment area. This SPA has a direct hydrological connection with the SDZ via the via the Carrickmines and Shanganagh Rivers (Figure 3.2). Considering the extent and scale of the changes proposed by the Proposed Amendment, the vagile nature of the SCI species, the proximity of potential feeding waters of the SCI species, and the potential for water quality impacts to the area of the Irish Sea that lies south of this SPA (Figure 3.2) into which the Carrickmines and Shanganagh Rivers discharge into; on a precautionary basis[22], likely significant effects to the prey items and water quality of the feeding grounds in proximity to the discharge point of the Shanganagh River of these SCI species cannot be completely ruled out. Therefore, there are sources with pathways for likely significant effects to these SCIs via water quality during construction and operational phases (from potential increase in siltation, run off, and wastewater) as a result of the implementation of the Proposed Amendment, and mitigation measures are therefore required. Thus, with regard to the precautionary principle[22], potential significant effects cannot be ruled out. Therefore, sources with pathways for likely significant effects to this European site, resulting from the implementation of the Proposed Amendment, have been identified. As a result, further consideration is required under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive and a Natura Impact Report is required.		
000713	Ballyman Glen SAC	4.47	Alkaline fens [7230], Petrifying springs with tufa formation *(Cratoneurion)* [7220]	The Planning Scheme 2014 (as amended) provides for the proper planning and sustainable development of the Cherrywood SDZ. The Proposed Amendment aims to assist in the delivery of a vibrant mixed-use sustainable Town Centre for the Cherrywood community. The Proposed Amendment seeks to, inter alia[23]: • Affect a shift in the assigned mix of land use for the Cherrywood SDZ; and, • Widen the range of land uses within the Cherrywood SDZ Town Centre, but not to change the status of the Town Centre. These changes could introduce effects to water quality via construction phase run off and dust, and operational phase wastewater treatment. This SAC is sensitive to groundwater interactions, hydrological interactions and direct land use management activities and occurs 4.47 km from the Proposed Amendment area. There is no direct surface hydrological connection between the Proposed Amendment area and this SAC. There are no sources for direct land use management activities as this SAC is outside of the area to which the Proposed Amendment relates. There is no likelihood of significant impacts from visitor pressures doe the availably of alternative green spaces and recreation available in the Cherrywood SDZ and local area (see section 3.3 for additional discussion). Considering the nature of the proposed amendment and the distances between the Proposed Amendment area and the groundwater sensitive QIs of this SAC, there are no sources with pathways for likely significant effects. As there are no sources with pathways for likely significant effects to this SAC in relation to the Proposed Amendment, no further assessment is required.	No	No
004024	South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA	5.16	Ringed Plover *(Charadrius hiaticula)* [A137], Grey Plover *(Pluvialis squatarola)* [A141], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Black-headed Gull *(Chroicocephalus ridibundus)* [A179], Common tern *(Sterna hirundo)* [A193],	The Planning Scheme 2014 (as amended) provides for the proper planning and sustainable development of the Cherrywood SDZ. The Proposed Amendment aims to assist in the delivery of a vibrant mixed-use sustainable Town Centre for the Cherrywood community. The Proposed Amendment seeks to, inter alia[24]: • Affect a shift in the assigned mix of land use for the Cherrywood SDZ; and,	No	No

[22] Case law: (C127/02 Waddenzee).
[23] For more detail on the Proposed Amendment, refer to Section 2 of this report and to the Proposed Amendment document
[24] For more detail on the Proposed Amendment, refer to Section 2 of this report and to the Proposed Amendment document

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature[16]	Analysis for Likely Significant Effects	Likelihood of Significant Effects	Likelihood of In-Combination Effects
			Knot *(Calidris canutus)* [A143], Roseate Tern *(Sterna dougallii)* [A192], Redshank *(Tringa totanus)* [A162], Light-bellied Brent Goose *(Branta bernicla hrota)* [A046], Sanderling *(Calidris alba)* [A144], Bar-tailed Godwit *(Limosa lapponica)* [A157], Oystercatcher *(Haematopus ostralegus)* [A130], Dunlin *(Calidris alpina)* [A149], Arctic tern *(Sterna paradisaea)* [A194]	• Widen the range of land uses within the Cherrywood SDZ Town Centre, but not to change the status of the Town Centre. These changes could introduce effects to water quality via construction phase run off and dust, and operational phase wastewater treatment. This SPA is sensitive to hydrological interactions, disturbance effects and direct land use management activities. There are no sources for direct land use management activities as this SPA is outside of the area to which the Proposed Amendment relates. There is no likelihood of significant impacts from visitor pressures doe the availably of alternative green spaces and recreation available in the Cherrywood SDZ and local area (see section 3.3 for additional discussion). Due to its location in Dubin Bay, this SPA does share a hydrological connection with the Proposed Amendment, constituting a technical pathway for potential effects; however, considering the location of this SPA relative to the discharge point of the Shanganagh River (Figure 3.2) combined with the distances and significant dilution factors involved; the Proposed Amendment does not present any sources for effect as a result of its implementation. As there are no sources with pathways for likely significant effects to this SPA in relation to the Proposed Amendment, no further assessment is required.		
000210	South Dublin Bay SAC	5.19	Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110]	The Planning Scheme 2014 (as amended) provides for the proper planning and sustainable development of the Cherrywood SDZ. The Proposed Amendment aims to assist in the delivery of a vibrant mixed-use sustainable Town Centre for the Cherrywood community. The Proposed Amendment seeks to, inter alia[25]: • Affect a shift in the assigned mix of land use for the Cherrywood SDZ; and, • Widen the range of land uses within the Cherrywood SDZ Town Centre, but not to change the status of the Town Centre. These changes could introduce effects to water quality via construction phase run off and dust, and operational phase wastewater treatment. This SAC is sensitive to hydrological interactions, disturbance effects and direct land use management activities. There are no sources for direct land use management activities as this SAC is outside of the area to which the Proposed Amendment relates. There is no likelihood of significant impacts from visitor pressures doe the availably of alternative green spaces and recreation available in the Cherrywood SDZ and local area (see section 3.3 for additional discussion). Due to its location in Dubin Bay, this SAC does share a hydrological connection with the SDZ, constituting a technical pathway for potential effects; however, considering the location of this SAC relative to the discharge point of the Shanganagh River (Figure 3.2) combined with the distances and significant dilution factors involved; the Proposed Amendment does not present any sources for effect as a result of its implementation. As there are no sources with pathways for likely significant effects to this SAC in relation to the Proposed Amendment, no further assessment is required.	No	No
000725	Knocksink Wood SAC	5.45	Petrifying springs with tufa formation *(Cratoneurion)* [7220], Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior *(Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)* [91E0], Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0]	The Planning Scheme 2014 (as amended) provides for the proper planning and sustainable development of the Cherrywood SDZ. The Proposed Amendment aims to assist in the delivery of a vibrant mixed-use sustainable Town Centre for the Cherrywood community. The Proposed Amendment seeks to, inter alia[26]: • Affect a shift in the assigned mix of land use for the Cherrywood SDZ; and, • Widen the range of land uses within the Cherrywood SDZ Town Centre, but not to change the status of the Town Centre. These changes could introduce effects to water quality via construction phase run off and dust, and operational phase wastewater treatment.	No	No

[25] For more detail on the Proposed Amendment, refer to Section 2 of this report and to the Proposed Amendment document
[26] For more detail on the Proposed Amendment, refer to Section 2 of this report and to the Proposed Amendment document

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature[16]	Analysis for Likely Significant Effects	Likelihood of Significant Effects	Likelihood of In-Combination Effects
				This SAC is sensitive to hydrological interactions, groundwater interactions and direct land use management activities. There is no surface hydrological connectivity between this site and the Proposed Amendment area. There are no sources for effect from direct land use management as this site is outside of the SDZ. There is no likelihood of significant impacts from visitor pressures doe the availably of alternative green spaces and recreation available in the Cherrywood SDZ and local area (see section 3.3 for additional discussion). This SAC does share a groundwater body with the SDZ constituting a technical pathway for potential effects (Figure 3.3); however, considering the distances and dilution factor involved, there is no pathways with a likelihood for significant effects to the QIs of this SAC. As there are no sources with pathways for likely significant effects to this SAC in relation to the Proposed Amendment, no further assessment is required.		
000714	Bray Head SAC	6.44	European dry heaths [4030], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts [1230]	The Planning Scheme 2014 (as amended) provides for the proper planning and sustainable development of the Cherrywood SDZ. The Proposed Amendment aims to assist in the delivery of a vibrant mixed-use sustainable Town Centre for the Cherrywood community. The Proposed Amendment seeks to, inter alia[27]: • Affect a shift in the assigned mix of land use for the Cherrywood SDZ; and, • Widen the range of land uses within the Cherrywood SDZ Town Centre, but not to change the status of the Town Centre. These changes could introduce effects to water quality via construction phase run off and dust, and operational phase wastewater treatment. This SAC is sensitive to direct land use management activities. There is no surface hydrological connectivity between this site and the Proposed Amendment area. There are no sources for effect from direct land use management as this site is outside of the SDZ. There is no likelihood of significant impacts from visitor pressures doe the availably of alternative green spaces and recreation available in the Cherrywood SDZ and local area (see section 3.3 for additional discussion). As there are no sources with pathways for likely significant effects to this SAC in relation to the Proposed Amendment, no further assessment is required.	No	No
002122	Wicklow Mountains SAC	7.34	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix [4010], European dry heaths [4030], Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds [3160], Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains *(Littorelletalia uniflorae)* [3110], Calaminarian grasslands of the Violetalia calaminariae [6130], Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels *(Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani)* [8110], Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0], Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8210], Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8220], Otter *(Lutra lutra)* [1355], Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on siliceous substrates in	The Planning Scheme 2014 (as amended) provides for the proper planning and sustainable development of the Cherrywood SDZ. The Proposed Amendment aims to assist in the delivery of a vibrant mixed-use sustainable Town Centre for the Cherrywood community. The Proposed Amendment seeks to, inter alia[28]: • Affect a shift in the assigned mix of land use for the Cherrywood SDZ; and, • Widen the range of land uses within the Cherrywood SDZ Town Centre, but not to change the status of the Town Centre. These changes could introduce effects to water quality via construction phase run off and dust, and operational phase wastewater treatment. This SAC is sensitive to hydrological interactions, groundwater interactions and direct land use management activities. This SAC does share a groundwater body with the SDZ constituting a technical pathway for potential effects (Figure 3.3); however, considering the distances and dilution factor involved, there is no pathways with a likelihood for significant effects to the QIs of this SAC. There is no surface hydrological connectivity between this site and the Proposed Amendment area. There are no sources for effect from direct land use management as this site is outside of the SDZ. There is no likelihood of significant impacts from visitor pressures doe the availably of alternative green spaces and recreation available in the Cherrywood SDZ and local area (see section 3.3 for additional discussion). As there are no sources with pathways for likely significant effects to this SAC in relation to the Proposed Amendment, no further assessment is required.	No	No

[27] For more detail on the Proposed Amendment, refer to Section 2 of this report and to the Proposed Amendment document
[28] For more detail on the Proposed Amendment, refer to Section 2 of this report and to the Proposed Amendment document

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature[16]	Analysis for Likely Significant Effects	Likelihood of Significant Effects	Likelihood of In-Combination Effects
			mountain areas - and submountain areas in Continental Europe [6230]			
004040	Wicklow Mountains SPA	7.36	Peregrine falcon *(Falco peregrinus)* [A103], Merlin *(Falco columbarius)* [A098]	The Planning Scheme 2014 (as amended) provides for the proper planning and sustainable development of the Cherrywood SDZ. The Proposed Amendment aims to assist in the delivery of a vibrant mixed-use sustainable Town Centre for the Cherrywood community. The Proposed Amendment seeks to, inter alia[29]: • Affect a shift in the assigned mix of land use for the Cherrywood SDZ; and, • Widen the range of land uses within the Cherrywood SDZ Town Centre, but not to change the status of the Town Centre. These changes could introduce effects to water quality via construction phase run off and dust, and operational phase wastewater treatment. This SPA is sensitive to disturbance effects and direct land use management activities. There is no surface hydrological connectivity between this site and the Proposed Amendment area. There are no sources for effect from direct land use management as this site is outside of the SDZ. There is no likelihood of significant impacts from visitor pressures doe the availably of alternative green spaces and recreation available in the Cherrywood SDZ and local area (see section 3.3 for additional discussion). As there are no sources with pathways for likely significant effects to this SPA in relation to the Proposed Amendment, no further assessment is required.	No	No
004236	North-west Irish Sea SPA	10.63	Common Scoter *(Melanitta nigra)* [A065], Guillemot *(Uria aalge)* [A199], Cormorant *(Phalacrocorax carbo)* [A017], Fulmar *(Fulmarus glacialis)* [A009], Little Tern *(Sterna albifrons)* [A195], Common Tern *(Sterna hirundo)* [A193], Black-headed Gull *(Chroicocephalus ridibundus)* [A179], Roseate Tern *(Sterna dougallii)* [A192], Red-throated Diver *(Gavia stellata)* [A001], Razorbill *(Alca torda)* [A200], Common Gull *(Larus canus)* [A182], Great Black-backed Gull *(Larus marinus)* [A187], Arctic Tern *(Sterna paradisaea)* [A194], Shag *(Phalacrocorax aristotelis)* [A018], Herring Gull *(Larus argentatus)* [A184], Lesser Black-backed Gull *(Larus fuscus)* [A183], Great Northern Diver *(Gavia immer)* [A003], Little Gull *(Larus minutus)* [A177], Puffin *(Fratercula arctica)* [A204], Manx Shearwater *(Puffinus puffinus)* [A013], Kittiwake *(Rissa tridactyla)* [A188]	The Planning Scheme 2014 (as amended) provides for the proper planning and sustainable development of the Cherrywood SDZ. The Proposed Amendment aims to assist in the delivery of a vibrant mixed-use sustainable Town Centre for the Cherrywood community. The Proposed Amendment seeks to, inter alia[30]: • Affect a shift in the assigned mix of land use for the Cherrywood SDZ; and, • Widen the range of land uses within the Cherrywood SDZ Town Centre, but not to change the status of the Town Centre. These changes could introduce effects to water quality via construction phase run off and dust, and operational phase wastewater treatment. This SPA is sensitive to hydrological interactions, disturbance effects and direct land use management activities. There are no sources for effect from direct land use management as this site is outside of the SDZ. Due to the significant distances involved across a highly developed city landscape, there are no sources for disturbance presented by the Proposed Amendment. Due to its location in Dubin Bay, this SPA does share a hydrological connection with the SDZ, constituting a technical pathway for potential effects; however, considering the location of this SPA relative to the discharge point of the Shanganagh River (Figure 3.2) combined with the distances and significant dilution factors involved; the Proposed Amendment does not present any sources for effect as a result of its implementation. As there are no sources with pathways for likely significant effects to this SPA in relation to the Proposed Amendment, no further assessment is required.	No	No
004006	North Bull Island SPA	10.65	Shelduck *(Tadorna tadorna)* [A048], Golden Plover *(Pluvialis apricaria)* [A140], Turnstone *(Arenaria interpres)* [A169], Grey Plover *(Pluvialis squatarola)* [A141], Sanderling *(Calidris*	The Planning Scheme 2014 (as amended) provides for the proper planning and sustainable development of the Cherrywood SDZ. The Proposed Amendment aims to assist in the delivery of a vibrant mixed-use sustainable Town Centre for the Cherrywood community. The Proposed Amendment seeks to, inter alia[31]: • Affect a shift in the assigned mix of land use for the Cherrywood SDZ; and,	No	No

[29] For more detail on the Proposed Amendment, refer to Section 2 of this report and to the Proposed Amendment document
[30] For more detail on the Proposed Amendment, refer to Section 2 of this report and to the Proposed Amendment document
[31] For more detail on the Proposed Amendment, refer to Section 2 of this report and to the Proposed Amendment document

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature[16]	Analysis for Likely Significant Effects	Likelihood of Significant Effects	Likelihood of In-Combination Effects
			alba) [A144], Bar-tailed Godwit *(Limosa lapponica)* [A157], Black-tailed Godwit *(Limosa limosa)* [A156], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Shoveler *(Anas clypeata)* [A056], Knot *(Calidris canutus)* [A143], Curlew *(Numenius arquata)* [A160], Black-headed Gull *(Chroicocephalus ridibundus)* [A179], Redshank *(Tringa totanus)* [A162], Teal *(Anas crecca)* [A052], Light-bellied Brent Goose *(Branta bernicla hrota)* [A046], Dunlin *(Calidris alpina)* [A149], Oystercatcher *(Haematopus ostralegus)* [A130], Pintail *(Anas acuta)* [A054]	• Widen the range of land uses within the Cherrywood SDZ Town Centre, but not to change the status of the Town Centre. These changes could introduce effects to water quality via construction phase run off and dust, and operational phase wastewater treatment. This SPA is sensitive to hydrological interactions, disturbance effects and direct land use management activities. There are no sources for effect from direct land use management as this site is outside of the SDZ. Due to the significant distances involved across a highly developed city landscape, there are no sources for disturbance presented by the Proposed Amendment. Due to its location in Dubin Bay, this SPA does share a hydrological connection with the SDZ, constituting a technical pathway for potential effects; however, considering the location of this SPA relative to the discharge point of the Shanganagh River (Figure 3.2) combined with the distances and significant dilution factors involved; the Proposed Amendment does not present any sources for effect as a result of its implementation. As there are no sources with pathways for likely significant effects to this SPA in relation to the Proposed Amendment, no further assessment is required.		
000206	North Dublin Bay SAC	10.68	Atlantic salt meadows *(Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)* [1330], Humid dune slacks [2190], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Mediterranean salt meadows *(Juncetalia maritimi)* [1410], Petalwort *(Petalophyllum ralfsii)* [1395], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria - white dunes [2120], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140]	The Planning Scheme 2014 (as amended) provides for the proper planning and sustainable development of the Cherrywood SDZ. The Proposed Amendment aims to assist in the delivery of a vibrant mixed-use sustainable Town Centre for the Cherrywood community. The Proposed Amendment seeks to, inter alia[32]: • Affect a shift in the assigned mix of land use for the Cherrywood SDZ; and, • Widen the range of land uses within the Cherrywood SDZ Town Centre, but not to change the status of the Town Centre. These changes could introduce effects to water quality via construction phase run off and dust, and operational phase wastewater treatment. This SAC is sensitive to hydrological interactions, disturbance effects and direct land use management activities. There are no sources for effect from direct land use management as this site is outside of the SDZ. Due to the significant distances involved across a highly developed city landscape, there are no sources for disturbance presented by the Proposed Amendment. Due to its location in Dubin Bay, this SAC does share a hydrological connection with the SDZ, constituting a technical pathway for potential effects; however, considering the location of this SAC relative to the discharge point of the Shanganagh River (Figure 3.2) combined with the distances and significant dilution factors involved; the Proposed Amendment does not present any sources for effect as a result of its implementation. As there are no sources with pathways for likely significant effects to this SAC in relation to the Proposed Amendment, no further assessment is required.	No	No
000719	Glen of the Downs SAC	11.38	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0]	The Planning Scheme 2014 (as amended) provides for the proper planning and sustainable development of the Cherrywood SDZ. The Proposed Amendment aims to assist in the delivery of a vibrant mixed-use sustainable Town Centre for the Cherrywood community. The Proposed Amendment seeks to, inter alia[33]: • Affect a shift in the assigned mix of land use for the Cherrywood SDZ; and, • Widen the range of land uses within the Cherrywood SDZ Town Centre, but not to change the status of the Town Centre. These changes could introduce effects to water quality via construction phase run off and dust, and operational phase wastewater treatment. This SAC is sensitive to direct land use management activities and disturbance. There is no surface hydrological connectivity between this site and the Proposed Amendment area. There are no sources for effect from direct land use	No	No

[32] For more detail on the Proposed Amendment, refer to Section 2 of this report and to the Proposed Amendment document
[33] For more detail on the Proposed Amendment, refer to Section 2 of this report and to the Proposed Amendment document

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature[16]	Analysis for Likely Significant Effects	Likelihood of Significant Effects	Likelihood of In-Combination Effects
				management as this site is outside of the SDZ. There is no likelihood of significant impacts from visitor pressures doe the availably of alternative green spaces and recreation available in the Cherrywood SDZ and local area (see section 3.3 for additional discussion). As there are no sources with pathways for likely significant effects to this SAC in relation to the Proposed Amendment, no further assessment is required.		
000202	Howth Head SAC	13.12	European dry heaths [4030], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts [1230]	The Planning Scheme 2014 (as amended) provides for the proper planning and sustainable development of the Cherrywood SDZ. The Proposed Amendment aims to assist in the delivery of a vibrant mixed-use sustainable Town Centre for the Cherrywood community. The Proposed Amendment seeks to, inter alia[34]: • Affect a shift in the assigned mix of land use for the Cherrywood SDZ; and, • Widen the range of land uses within the Cherrywood SDZ Town Centre, but not to change the status of the Town Centre. These changes could introduce effects to water quality via construction phase run off and dust, and operational phase wastewater treatment. This SAC is sensitive to direct land use management activities and disturbance. There are no sources for effect from direct land use management as this site is outside of the SDZ. There is no likelihood of significant impacts from visitor pressures doe the availably of alternative green spaces and recreation available in the Cherrywood SDZ and local area (see section 3.3 for additional discussion). As there are no sources with pathways for likely significant effects to this SAC in relation to the Proposed Amendment, no further assessment is required.	No	No
001209	Glenasmole Valley SAC	13.68	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates *(Festuco-Brometalia)* * important orchid sites [6210], Petrifying springs with tufa formation *(Cratoneurion)* [7220], Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils *(Molinion caeruleae)* [6410]	The Planning Scheme 2014 (as amended) provides for the proper planning and sustainable development of the Cherrywood SDZ. The Proposed Amendment aims to assist in the delivery of a vibrant mixed-use sustainable Town Centre for the Cherrywood community. The Proposed Amendment seeks to, inter alia[35]: • Affect a shift in the assigned mix of land use for the Cherrywood SDZ; and, • Widen the range of land uses within the Cherrywood SDZ Town Centre, but not to change the status of the Town Centre. These changes could introduce effects to water quality via construction phase run off and dust, and operational phase wastewater treatment. This SAC is sensitive to hydrological interactions, groundwater interactions and direct land use management activities. There is no surface or groundwater hydrological connectivity between this site and the Proposed Amendment area. There are no sources for effect from direct land use management as this site is outside of the SDZ. There is no likelihood of significant impacts from visitor pressures doe the availably of alternative green spaces and recreation available in the Cherrywood SDZ and local area (see section 3.3 for additional discussion). As there are no sources with pathways for likely significant effects to this SAC in relation to the Proposed Amendment, no further assessment is required.	No	No
004186	The Murrough SPA	13.68	Teal *(Anas crecca)* [A052], Little Tern *(Sterna albifrons)* [A195], Red-throated Diver *(Gavia stellata)* [A001], Black-headed Gull *(Chroicocephalus ridibundus)* [A179], Greylag Goose *(Anser anser)* [A043], Light-bellied Brent	The Planning Scheme 2014 (as amended) provides for the proper planning and sustainable development of the Cherrywood SDZ. The Proposed Amendment aims to assist in the delivery of a vibrant mixed-use sustainable Town Centre for the Cherrywood community. The Proposed Amendment seeks to, inter alia[36]: • Affect a shift in the assigned mix of land use for the Cherrywood SDZ; and,	No	No

[34] For more detail on the Proposed Amendment, refer to Section 2 of this report and to the Proposed Amendment document
[35] For more detail on the Proposed Amendment, refer to Section 2 of this report and to the Proposed Amendment document
[36] For more detail on the Proposed Amendment, refer to Section 2 of this report and to the Proposed Amendment document

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature[16]	Analysis for Likely Significant Effects	Likelihood of Significant Effects	Likelihood of In-Combination Effects
			Goose *(Branta bernicla hrota)* [A046], Wigeon *(Anas penelope)* [A050], Herring Gull *(Larus argentatus)* [A184], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]	• Widen the range of land uses within the Cherrywood SDZ Town Centre, but not to change the status of the Town Centre. These changes could introduce effects to water quality via construction phase run off and dust, and operational phase wastewater treatment. This SPA is sensitive to hydrological interactions, disturbance effects and direct land use management activities. There are no sources for effect from direct land use management as this site is outside of the SDZ. Due to its location along the east Irish coast, this SPA does share a hydrological connection with the SDZ, constituting a technical pathway for potential effects; however, considering the location of this SPA relative to the discharge point of the Shanganagh River (Figure 3.2) combined with the distances and significant dilution factors involved; the Proposed Amendment does not present any sources for effect as a result of its implementation. There is no likelihood of significant impacts from visitor pressures doe the availably of alternative green spaces and recreation available in the Cherrywood SDZ and local area (see section 3.3 for additional discussion). As there are no sources with pathways for likely significant effects to this SPA in relation to the Proposed Amendment, no further assessment is required.		
004113	Howth Head Coast SPA	13.79	Kittiwake *(Rissa tridactyla)* [A188]	The Planning Scheme 2014 (as amended) provides for the proper planning and sustainable development of the Cherrywood SDZ. The Proposed Amendment aims to assist in the delivery of a vibrant mixed-use sustainable Town Centre for the Cherrywood community. The Proposed Amendment seeks to, inter alia[37]: • Affect a shift in the assigned mix of land use for the Cherrywood SDZ; and, • Widen the range of land uses within the Cherrywood SDZ Town Centre, but not to change the status of the Town Centre. These changes could introduce effects to water quality via construction phase run off and dust, and operational phase wastewater treatment. This SPA is sensitive to hydrological interactions, disturbance effects and direct land use management activities. There are no sources for effect from direct land use management as this site is outside of the SDZ. Due to the significant distances involved across a highly developed city landscape, there are no sources for disturbance presented by the Proposed Amendment. There is no surface or groundwater hydrological connectivity between this site and the Proposed Amendment area. As there are no sources with pathways for likely significant effects to this SPA in relation to the Proposed Amendment, no further assessment is required.	No	No
000716	Carriggower Bog SAC	15.23	Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140]	The Planning Scheme 2014 (as amended) provides for the proper planning and sustainable development of the Cherrywood SDZ. The Proposed Amendment aims to assist in the delivery of a vibrant mixed-use sustainable Town Centre for the Cherrywood community. The Proposed Amendment seeks to, inter alia[38]: • Affect a shift in the assigned mix of land use for the Cherrywood SDZ; and, • Widen the range of land uses within the Cherrywood SDZ Town Centre, but not to change the status of the Town Centre. These changes could introduce effects to water quality via construction phase run off and dust, and operational phase wastewater treatment. This SAC is sensitive to hydrological interactions, groundwater interactions and direct land use management activities. This SAC does share a groundwater body with the SDZ constituting a technical pathway for potential effects (Figure 3.3); however, considering the distances and dilution factor involved, there is no pathways with a likelihood for	No	No

[37] For more detail on the Proposed Amendment, refer to Section 2 of this report and to the Proposed Amendment document
[38] For more detail on the Proposed Amendment, refer to Section 2 of this report and to the Proposed Amendment document

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature[16]	Analysis for Likely Significant Effects	Likelihood of Significant Effects	Likelihood of In-Combination Effects
				significant effects to the QIs of this SAC. There is no surface hydrological connectivity between this site and the Proposed Amendment area. There are no sources for effect from direct land use management as this site is outside of the SDZ. There is no likelihood of significant impacts from visitor pressures doe the availably of alternative green spaces and recreation available in the Cherrywood SDZ and local area (see section 3.3 for additional discussion). As there are no sources with pathways for likely significant effects to this SAC in relation to the Proposed Amendment, no further assessment is required.		
002249	The Murrough Wetlands SAC	15.88	Atlantic salt meadows *(Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)* [1330], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Alkaline fens [7230], Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae [7210], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Mediterranean salt meadows *(Juncetalia maritimi)* [1410]	The Planning Scheme 2014 (as amended) provides for the proper planning and sustainable development of the Cherrywood SDZ. The Proposed Amendment aims to assist in the delivery of a vibrant mixed-use sustainable Town Centre for the Cherrywood community. The Proposed Amendment seeks to, inter alia[39]: • Affect a shift in the assigned mix of land use for the Cherrywood SDZ; and, • Widen the range of land uses within the Cherrywood SDZ Town Centre, but not to change the status of the Town Centre. These changes could introduce effects to water quality via construction phase run off and dust, and operational phase wastewater treatment. This SAC is sensitive to hydrological interactions, groundwater interactions and direct land use management activities. This SAC does share a groundwater body with the SDZ constituting a technical pathway for potential effects (Figure 3.3); however, considering the distances and dilution factor involved, there is no pathways with a likelihood for significant effects to the QIs of this SAC. There is no surface hydrological connectivity between this site and the Proposed Amendment area. There are no sources for effect from direct land use management as this site is outside of the SDZ. There is no likelihood of significant impacts from visitor pressures doe the availably of alternative green spaces and recreation available in the Cherrywood SDZ and local area (see section 3.3 for additional discussion). As there are no sources with pathways for likely significant effects to this SAC in relation to the Proposed Amendment, no further assessment is required.	No	No
001766	Magherabeg Dunes SAC	35.53	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria - white dunes [2120], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Petrifying springs with tufa formation *(Cratoneurion)* [7220], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210]	The Planning Scheme 2014 (as amended) provides for the proper planning and sustainable development of the Cherrywood SDZ. The Proposed Amendment aims to assist in the delivery of a vibrant mixed-use sustainable Town Centre for the Cherrywood community. The Proposed Amendment seeks to, inter alia[40]: • Affect a shift in the assigned mix of land use for the Cherrywood SDZ; and, • Widen the range of land uses within the Cherrywood SDZ Town Centre, but not to change the status of the Town Centre. These changes could introduce effects to water quality via construction phase run off and dust, and operational phase wastewater treatment. This SAC is sensitive to hydrological interactions, groundwater interactions and direct land use management activities. This SAC does share a groundwater body with the SDZ constituting a technical pathway for potential effects (Figure 3.3); however, considering the distances and dilution factor involved, there is no pathways with a likelihood for significant effects to the QIs of this SAC. There is no surface hydrological connectivity between this site and the Proposed Amendment area. There are no sources for effect from direct land use management as this site is outside of the SDZ. There is no likelihood of significant impacts from visitor pressures doe the availably of alternative green spaces and recreation available in the Cherrywood SDZ and local area (see section 3.3 for additional discussion). As there are no sources with pathways for likely significant effects to this SAC in relation to the Proposed Amendment, no further assessment is required.	No	No

[39] For more detail on the Proposed Amendment, refer to Section 2 of this report and to the Proposed Amendment document
[40] For more detail on the Proposed Amendment, refer to Section 2 of this report and to the Proposed Amendment document

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature[16]	Analysis for Likely Significant Effects	Likelihood of Significant Effects	Likelihood of In-Combination Effects
000729	Buckroney-Brittas Dunes and Fen SAC	39.03	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Mediterranean salt meadows *(Juncetalia maritimi)* [1410], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Dunes with Salix repens ssp. argentea *(Salicion arenariae)* [2170], Humid dune slacks [2190], Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes *(Calluno-Ulicetea)* [2150], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria - white dunes [2120], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Alkaline fens [7230]	The Planning Scheme 2014 (as amended) provides for the proper planning and sustainable development of the Cherrywood SDZ. The Proposed Amendment aims to assist in the delivery of a vibrant mixed-use sustainable Town Centre for the Cherrywood community. The Proposed Amendment seeks to, inter alia[41]: • Affect a shift in the assigned mix of land use for the Cherrywood SDZ; and, • Widen the range of land uses within the Cherrywood SDZ Town Centre, but not to change the status of the Town Centre. These changes could introduce effects to water quality via construction phase run off and dust, and operational phase wastewater treatment. This SAC is sensitive to hydrological interactions, groundwater interactions and direct land use management activities. This SAC does share a groundwater body with the SDZ constituting a technical pathway for potential effects (Figure 3.3); however, considering the distances and dilution factor involved, there is no pathways with a likelihood for significant effects to the QIs of this SAC. There is no surface hydrological connectivity between this site and the Proposed Amendment area. There are no sources for effect from direct land use management as this site is outside of the SDZ. There is no likelihood of significant impacts from visitor pressures doe the availably of alternative green spaces and recreation available in the Cherrywood SDZ and local area (see section 3.3 for additional discussion). As there are no sources with pathways for likely significant effects to this SAC in relation to the Proposed Amendment, no further assessment is required.	No	No

[41] For more detail on the Proposed Amendment, refer to Section 2 of this report and to the Proposed Amendment document

3.5 In combination effects

Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive requires an assessment of a plan or project to consider other plans or programmes that might, in combination with the plan (in this case Proposed Amendment) or project, have the likelihood for potential significant effects on European sites. Appendix II outlines a selection of plans or projects that may interact with the Proposed Amendment to cause in-combination effects on European sites, such as the such as the Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022-2028 (as amended) and the Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown Climate Action Plan 2024-2029.

All projects within the Proposed Amendment area and receiving environment will be considered in combination with any and all lower tiers projects that may arise due to the implementation of the Plan. Given the uncertainties that exist with regard to the scale and location of developments facilitated by the Proposed Amendment, it is recognised that the identification of in-combination effects is limited and that the assessment of in-combination effects will need to be undertaken in a more comprehensive manner at the project-level. Additional information on the relationship with other plans and programmes is provided at Appendix II.

3.6 Screening for AA Conclusion

The potential effects that could arise from the Proposed Amendment have been examined in the context of several factors that could result in likely significant effects to any European site. On the basis of the findings presented above, it is demonstrated that the Plan:

- Is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of any European site; and
- May, if unmitigated, have likely significant effects on the following 2 (no.) European sites:

Site Code	Site Name
003000	Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC
004172	Dalkey Islands SPA

Therefore, under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive, a Stage 2 AA is required for the Proposed Cherrywood Town Centre and Environs Proposed Amendment of the Cherrywood SDZ Planning Scheme 2014 (as amended). A Screening for AA Determination is provided at Appendix III. Section 4 of this report provides information in order to inform the competent authority on carrying out Stage 2 AA.

Section 4 Informing Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment

4.1 Introduction

This Natura Impact Report is compiled to inform the competent authority on Stage 2 of the AA process, and in assessing whether the Proposed Amendment, alone, or in-combination with other plans, programmes, and/or projects, may result in adverse effects on the integrity of the 2 (no.) European sites brought forward from screening (for more information refer to Section 3 above) – i.e., those sites considered in Table 3.1, for which a "Likelihood of Significant Effects" and/or "Likelihood for Significant In-Combination Effects" has been identified, with respect to site structure, function, Qualifying Interests, Special Conservation Interests, and Conservation Objectives of each European site considered, namely:

Site Code	Site Name
003000	Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC
004172	Dalkey Islands SPA

4.2 Characterisation of European sites Potentially Affected

The screening for AA process (for more information refer to Section 3 above) identified 2 (no.) European sites with pathway receptors for potential effects arising from the implementation of the Proposed Amendment. Appendix I characterises the 2 (no.) European sites brought forward from Stage 1 in context of this site's Qualifying Interests, Special Conservation Interests, and Conservation Objectives (as listed by the NPWS[42]).

Table 4.1 below considers the potential adverse effects identified resulting from the implementation of the Proposed Amendment in the context of the application of tailored mitigation measures. These mitigation measures are designed to address the sources for effect identified to the European site brought forward to ensure that there is no adverse effect to the QIs, in view of their Conservation Objectives and sensitivities (Appendix I). The full list of mitigation measures contained within the Proposed Amendment and associated Cherrywood SDZ Planning Scheme 2014 (as amended) which address the potential effects identified in this report (see Section 3.3) are provided in Section 5.

[42] Available at https://www.npws.ie/protected-sites .

Table 4.1 Characterisation of Site Sensitivities against Potential Adverse Effects and Mitigation

Site Code	Site Name	Characterisation of Potential Effects and application of mitigation
003000	Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC	The known threats and pressures to this site are: Siltation rate changes, dumping, depositing of dredged deposits, discharges, utility and service lines, professional active fishing, shipping lanes, removal of sediments (mud), noise nuisance and noise pollution. These threats and pressures relate to: hydrological pollution/siltation, waste, direct land use management, commercial shipping and marine industry, leisure and amenity activities and noise pollution. Considering the sensitivities of this SAC's QI habitats and their Conservation Objectives (Appendix I), the connectivity to the area to which the Proposed Amendment relates, and the potential sources for effects identified in the Proposed Amendment (see section 3.3); the Proposed Amendment does present sources with pathways for potential adverse effects to this SAC from the following threats and pressures summarised above as a result of its implementation: hydrological pollution/siltation and waste. Due to the nature of the Proposed Amendment, the objectives proposed therein, and the receiving environment of the area to which the Proposed Amendment relates, there are no sources for effect posed from the following threats and pressures listed above as a result of the implementation of the Proposed Amendment: waste, direct land use management, commercial shipping and marine industry, leisure and amenity activities and noise pollution. To address the potential sources for effect to this SPA that have been identified in this report, and the threats and pressures posed to this European site from the Proposed Amendment as identified above; the following mitigation measures have been integrated into the Plan to ensure that no adverse effects occur to this European site as a result of the implementation of the Proposed Amendment: **Section 2.14 - Construction Management Plans** • A Construction Management Plan containing measures to mitigate against the effects of construction shall accompany all planning applications (for three or more residential units, and for all other developments measuring 500m² gross floor area and above). The requirement to submit a CMP is very much dependent on the location, scale, nature, and characteristics of the proposed development. Consequently, the stated thresholds above may be increased at the discretion of the Planning Authority during pre-planning stage discussions. This will address issues such as traffic management, hours of working, delivery times and methods of prevention of noise and dust, reinstatement of roadway lining and signing, repair of damage to footways and grass verges and the accommodation of worker parking within the development curtilage. Where appropriate, Traffic Management Plans, including construction vehicle routes, will be required for the construction phase of developments. • The construction management plan will also address any project specific mitigation required to ensure the protection of surface and groundwater quality in order to ensure the protection of any Annex I habitats, or habitats which support Qualifying Interest species, that are connected to the proposed development. Monitoring of mitigation measures/water quality (including arrangements for feedback loops) may be necessary for certain developments if deemed so by a project ecologist/biodiversity officer. • Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council will proactively manage the implementation of these Construction Management Plans and Traffic Management Plans. The developers or their agents/contractors shall attend regular co-ordination meetings and undertake measures to ensure the safety of the public, minimise disruption to traffic and existing occupants and ensure that the area is kept clean and secure. • Furthermore, where proposed developments pose a risk of toxic environmental leak or spillage, a Spill Management Plan shall be developed to allow the implementation of the appropriate management and mitigation measures immediately, commensurate with the scale of the leak / spill, to ensure the protection of groundwater and surface water bodies and respective connected European sites. **Section 1.3 - Introduction and Context** • All proposed developments must undergo screening for Appropriate Assessment and, where required, AA. **Section 4.1.3 Foul Water Drainage** • Foul sewerage within the Planning Scheme area discharges to the Shanganagh Wastewater Treatment Works (SWTW) which are located approximately 2km to the east. The SWTW has been upgraded as part of the Shanganagh Bray Wastewater Project, to cater for existing and all projected future catchment development flows. Both future development areas of Cherrywood and Rathmichael are serviced by the existing foul sewer network infrastructure. A trunk sewer known as the 'Carrickmines Trunk Sewer' was constructed along the valley of the Carrickmines River through the Cherrywood SDZ area in 1996. This sewer, which ranges in diameter from 600mm to 900mm in the Planning Scheme area, also serves Stepaside, Ballyogan, Carrickmines and parts of Cabinteely. This sewer is also designed to carry flows (existing and predicted flows) from the Glenamuck/Kilternan LAP area. Map 4.4 shows the existing and proposed foul sewer network for the area. • Specific Objective: PI 12 It is an objective that significant foul trunk sewer infrastructure is provided within the Planning Scheme area. **Section 5.3 General Green Infrastructure Objectives** • GI 16 To apply the principles set out in 'Planning for Watercourses in the Urban Environment' (IFI, 2020) and ensure that all developments, where relevant, are serviced by appropriate SuDS or Nature Based Solutions to mitigate the impact of pollution. Only where proposed developments can demonstrate why a SuDS design for surface water drainage cannot be utilised, shall other methods be considered. To promote open SuDS features and wetland features in planned open spaces, subject to satisfactory resolution of management programmes, public safety, ease of cleansing and maintenance access, in accordance with the requirements of 4.1.2. For further details in relation to mitigation measures/Policy Objectives incorporated into the Plan please refer to Section 5 below.

Site Code	Site Name	Characterisation of Potential Effects and application of mitigation
004172	Dalkey Islands SPA	The known threats and pressures to this site are: Urbanised areas, human habitation, grazing, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, nautical sports. These threats and pressures relate to: urbanisation, built environment, agriculture and amenity and leisure activities. Considering the sensitivities of this SPA's SCI species and their Conservation Objectives (Appendix I), the connectivity to the area to which the Proposed Amendment relates, and the potential sources for effects identified in the Proposed Amendment (see section 3.3); the Proposed Amendment does present sources with pathways for potential adverse effects to this SAC from the following threats and pressures summarised above as a result of its implementation: urbanisation, built environment. Due to the nature of the Proposed Amendment, the objectives proposed therein, the distances between the Proposed Amendment area and this SPA, and the receiving environment of the area to which the Proposed Amendment relates, there are no sources for effect posed from the following threats and pressures listed above as a result of the implementation of the Proposed Amendment: agriculture and amenity and leisure activities. To address the potential sources for effect to this SPA that have been identified in this report, and the threats and pressures posed to this European site from the Proposed Amendment as identified above; the following mitigation measures have been integrated into the Plan to ensure that no adverse effects occur to this European site as a result of the implementation of the Proposed Amendment: **Section 2.14 - Construction Management Plans** • A Construction Management Plan containing measures to mitigate against the effects of construction shall accompany all planning applications (for three or more residential units, and for all other developments measuring 500m² gross floor area and above). The requirement to submit a CMP is very much dependent on the location, scale, nature, and characteristics of the proposed development. Consequently, the stated thresholds above may be increased at the discretion of the Planning Authority during pre-planning stage discussions. This will address issues such as traffic management, hours of working, delivery times and methods of prevention of noise and dust, reinstatement of roadway lining and signing, repair of damage to footways and grass verges and the accommodation of worker parking within the development curtilage. Where appropriate, Traffic Management Plans, including construction vehicle routes, will be required for the construction phase of developments. • The construction management plan will also address any project specific mitigation required to ensure the protection of surface and groundwater quality in order to ensure the protection of any Annex I habitats, or habitats which support Qualifying Interest species, that are connected to the proposed development. Monitoring of mitigation measures/water quality (including arrangements for feedback loops) may be necessary for certain developments if deemed so by a project ecologist/biodiversity officer. • Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council will proactively manage the implementation of these Construction Management Plans and Traffic Management Plans. The developers or their agents/contractors shall attend regular co-ordination meetings and undertake measures to ensure the safety of the public, minimise disruption to traffic and existing occupants and ensure that the area is kept clean and secure. • Furthermore, where proposed developments pose a risk of toxic environmental leak or spillage, a Spill Management Plan shall be developed to allow the implementation of the appropriate management and mitigation measures immediately, commensurate with the scale of the leak / spill, to ensure the protection of groundwater and surface water bodies and respective connected European sites. **Section 1.3 - Introduction and Context** • All proposed developments must undergo screening for Appropriate Assessment and, where required, AA. **Section 4.1.3 Foul Water Drainage** • Foul sewerage within the Planning Scheme area discharges to the Shanganagh Wastewater Treatment Works (SWTW) which are located approximately 2km to the east. The SWTW has been upgraded as part of the Shanganagh Bray Wastewater Project, to cater for existing and all projected future catchment development flows. Both future development areas of Cherrywood and Rathmichael are serviced by the existing foul sewer network infrastructure. A trunk sewer known as the 'Carrickmines Trunk Sewer' was constructed along the valley of the Carrickmines River through the Cherrywood SDZ area in 1996. This sewer, which ranges in diameter from 600mm to 900mm in the Planning Scheme area, also serves Stepaside, Ballyogan, Carrickmines and parts of Cabinteely. This sewer is also designed to carry flows (existing and predicted flows) from the Glenamuck/Kilternan LAP area. Map 4.4 shows the existing and proposed foul sewer network for the area. • Specific Objective: PI 12 It is an objective that significant foul trunk sewer infrastructure is provided within the Planning Scheme area. **Section 5.3 General Green Infrastructure Objectives** • GI 16 To apply the principles set out in 'Planning for Watercourses in the Urban Environment' (IFI, 2020) and ensure that all developments, where relevant, are serviced by appropriate SuDS or Nature Based Solutions to mitigate the impact of pollution. Only where proposed developments can demonstrate why a SuDS design for surface water drainage cannot be utilised, shall other methods be considered. To promote open SuDS features and wetland features in planned open spaces, subject to satisfactory resolution of management programmes, public safety, ease of cleansing and maintenance access, in accordance with the requirements of 4.1.2. For further details in relation to mitigation measures/Policy Objectives incorporated into the Plan please refer to Section 5 below.

Section 5 Mitigation Measures

This section outlines all mitigation measures that have been incorporated into the Proposed Amendment and associated and associated Cherrywood SDZ Planning Scheme 2014 (as amended) in order to mitigate against potential adverse effects on European sites resulting from the implementation of the Proposed Amendment.

These mitigation measures have been designed to ensure that there will be no effects on the ecological integrity of any European site resulting from the implementation of the Proposed Amendment. The mitigation measures that are relevant to the protection of European sites resulting from the potential sources and pathways effects identified in Section 3.3 are identified Table 5.1 below.

Table 5.1 Mitigation measures[43] for specific sources for potential effects[44] identified

Source for potential effect arising from the Proposed Amendment	Development Objectives / Mitigation Measure(s)
Construction and operational phase surface water runoff and waste water	**Section 4.1.3 Foul Water Drainage** • Foul sewerage within the Planning Scheme area discharges to the Shanganagh Wastewater Treatment Works (SWTW) which are located approximately 2km to the east. The SWTW has been upgraded as part of the Shanganagh Bray Wastewater Project, to cater for existing and all projected future catchment development flows. Both future development areas of Cherrywood and Rathmichael are serviced by the existing foul sewer network infrastructure. A trunk sewer known as the 'Carrickmines Trunk Sewer' was constructed along the valley of the Carrickmines River through the Cherrywood SDZ area in 1996. This sewer, which ranges in diameter from 600mm to 900mm in the Planning Scheme area, also serves Stepaside, Ballyogan, Carrickmines and parts of Cabinteely. This sewer is also designed to carry flows (existing and predicted flows) from the Glenamuck/Kilternan LAP area. Map 4.4 shows the existing and proposed foul sewer network for the area. • Specific Objective: PI 12 It is an objective that significant foul trunk sewer infrastructure is provided within the Planning Scheme area. **Section 5.3 General Green Infrastructure Objectives** • GI 16 To apply the principles set out in 'Planning for Watercourses in the Urban Environment' (IFI, 2020) and ensure that all developments, where relevant, are serviced by appropriate SuDS or Nature Based Solutions to mitigate the impact of pollution. Only where proposed developments can demonstrate why a SuDS design for surface water drainage cannot be utilised, shall other methods be considered. To promote open SuDS features and wetland features in planned open spaces, subject to satisfactory resolution of management programmes, public safety, ease of cleansing and maintenance access, in accordance with the requirements of 4.1.2. **Section 1.3 - Introduction and Context** • All proposed developments must undergo screening for Appropriate Assessment and, where required, AA.
Built environment	**Section 2.14 - Construction Management Plans** • A Construction Management Plan containing measures to mitigate against the effects of construction shall accompany all planning applications (for three or more residential units, and for all other developments measuring 500m² gross floor area and above). The requirement to submit a CMP is very much dependent on the location, scale, nature, and characteristics of the proposed development. Consequently, the stated thresholds above may be increased at the discretion of the Planning Authority during pre-planning stage discussions. This will address issues such as traffic management, hours of working, delivery times and methods of prevention of noise and dust, reinstatement of roadway lining and signing, repair of damage to footways and grass verges and the accommodation of worker parking within the development curtilage. Where appropriate, Traffic Management Plans, including construction vehicle routes, will be required for the construction phase of developments. • The construction management plan will also address any project specific mitigation required to ensure the protection of surface and groundwater quality in order to ensure the protection of any Annex I habitats, or habitats which support Qualifying Interest species, that are connected to the proposed development. Monitoring of mitigation measures/water quality (including arrangements for feedback loops) may be necessary for certain developments if deemed so by a project ecologist/biodiversity officer. • Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council will proactively manage the implementation of these Construction Management Plans and Traffic Management Plans. The developers or their agents/contractors shall attend regular co-ordination meetings and undertake measures to ensure the safety of the public, minimise disruption to traffic and existing occupants and ensure that the area is kept clean and secure. • Furthermore, where proposed developments pose a risk of toxic environmental leak or spillage, a Spill Management Plan shall be developed to allow the implementation of the appropriate management and mitigation measures immediately, commensurate with the scale of the leak / spill, to ensure the protection of groundwater and surface water bodies and respective connected European sites. **Section 4.1.3 Foul Water Drainage** • Foul sewerage within the Planning Scheme area discharges to the Shanganagh Wastewater Treatment Works (SWTW) which are located approximately 2km to the east. The SWTW has been upgraded as part of the Shanganagh Bray Wastewater Project, to cater for existing and all projected future catchment development flows. Both future development areas of Cherrywood and Rathmichael are serviced by the existing foul sewer network infrastructure. A trunk sewer known as the 'Carrickmines Trunk Sewer' was constructed along the valley of the Carrickmines River through the Cherrywood SDZ area in 1996.

[43] Due to the high-level nature of Development Planning, one Plan objectives/mitigation measures can address several sources for effect identified as requiring mitigation measures e.g., a objectives/mitigation measure providing for the protection of water quality could address potential sources for effects resulting from forestry activities and wastewater.

[44] These potential sources for effects are determined based on the nature of the Plan, the ecological sensitives of the Proposed Amendment area, and connectivity to European sites.

Source for potential effect arising from the Proposed Amendment	Development Objectives / Mitigation Measure(s)
	This sewer, which ranges in diameter from 600mm to 900mm in the Planning Scheme area, also serves Stepaside, Ballyogan, Carrickmines and parts of Cabinteely. This sewer is also designed to carry flows (existing and predicted flows) from the Glenamuck/Kilternan LAP area. Map 4.4 shows the existing and proposed foul sewer network for the area. • Specific Objective: PI 12 It is an objective that significant foul trunk sewer infrastructure is provided within the Planning Scheme area. **Section 5.3 General Green Infrastructure Objectives** • GI 16 To apply the principles set out in 'Planning for Watercourses in the Urban Environment' (IFI, 2020) and ensure that all developments, where relevant, are serviced by appropriate SuDS or Nature Based Solutions to mitigate the impact of pollution. Only where proposed developments can demonstrate why a SuDS design for surface water drainage cannot be utilised, shall other methods be considered. To promote open SuDS features and wetland features in planned open spaces, subject to satisfactory resolution of management programmes, public safety, ease of cleansing and maintenance access, in accordance with the requirements of 4.1.2. **Section 1.3 - Introduction and Context** • All proposed developments must undergo screening for Appropriate Assessment and, where required, AA.

Section 6 Natura Impact Report Conclusion

This Natura Impact Report demonstrates that, upon the inclusion of suitable mitigation measures, the Proposed Amendment (No. 11) of the Cherrywood SDZ Planning Scheme relating to the Cherrywood Town Centre and Environs Review of the approved Planning Scheme, 2014 (as amended), will not result in any adverse effects to the ecological integrity of 2 (no.) European sites; namely:

Site Code	Site Name
003000	Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC
004172	Dalkey Islands SPA

The risks to the safeguarding and integrity of the Qualifying Interests, Special Conservation Interests and Conservation Objectives of the European sites identified have been addressed by the inclusion of mitigation measures into the Proposed Amendment that will prioritise the avoidance of effects in the first place and mitigate against the identified potential significant effects where these cannot be avoided. In addition, all lower-level plans and projects arising through the implementation of the Proposed Amendment will themselves be subject to AA/screening for AA when further details of design and location are known.

In-combination effects from interactions with other plans and projects are considered and the mitigation measures incorporated into the Proposed Amendment are seen to be robust to ensure that there will be no significant effects as a result of the implementation of the Proposed Amendment either alone or in-combination with other plans/projects.

Having incorporated mitigation measures into the Proposed Amendment, it has been demonstrated that the Proposed Amendment is not foreseen to give rise to any significant adverse effects to any designated European site, alone or in combination with other plans or projects[45]. This demonstration has been made in view of the Conservation Objectives of the habitats and/or species, for which these sites have been designated.

This Natura Impact Report will, alongside any other inputs from the Proposed Amendment-preparation/AA process, inform the competent authority when it undertakes the final Appropriate Assessment determination at adoption of the Proposed Amendment.

[45] Except as provided for in Article 6(4) of the Habitats Directive, viz. There must be: a) no alternative solution available, b) imperative reasons of overriding public interest for the plan to proceed; and c) Adequate compensatory measures in place.

Appendix I Supporting information on European sites

List of European sites within 15 km of the SDZ; including the Qualifying features (Qualifying Interests or Special Conservation Interests) and Site Vulnerability/Sensitivity

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressure Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
000202	Howth Head SAC	European dry heaths [4030], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts [1230]	J01.01, G01.02, X, A04.03, C01.01.01, D01.01, I01, C01, G05.04, E01	Burning down, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, no threats or pressures, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, sand and gravel quarries, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, invasive non-native species, mining and quarrying, vandalism, urbanised areas, human habitation
000206	North Dublin Bay SAC	Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Humid dune slacks [2190], Atlantic salt meadows *(Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)* [1330], Petalwort *(Petalophyllum ralfsii)* [1395], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria - white dunes [2120], Mediterranean salt meadows *(Juncetalia maritimi)* [1410], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110]	H01.09, E03, G01.02, F02.03, K03.06, G02.01, H01.03, F02.03.01, E02, G05.05, A04, J01.01, G01.01, E01, I01	Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to other sources not listed, discharges, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, leisure fishing, antagonism with domestic animals, golf course, other point source pollution to surface water, bait digging or collection, industrial or commercial areas, intensive maintenance of public parcs or cleaning of beaches, grazing, burning down, nautical sports, urbanised areas, human habitation, invasive non-native species
000210	South Dublin Bay SAC	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110]	F02.03.01, E02, K02.02, D01.01, G01.01, D01.02, E03, G01.02, H03, G01.01.02, J02.01.02, E01, M01, K02	Bait digging or collection, industrial or commercial areas, accumulation of organic material, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, nautical sports, roads, motorways, discharges, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, marine water pollution, non-motorized nautical sports, reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, urbanised areas, human habitation, changes in abiotic conditions, biocenotic evolution, succession
000713	Ballyman Glen SAC	Alkaline fens [7230], Petrifying springs with tufa formation *(Cratoneurion)* [7220]	A01, A10.01, H02.01, C01.01, E01.01, A04, B01, H01.03, A08, E03.01, D01.02, E01.02	Cultivation, removal of hedges and copses or scrub, groundwater pollution by leakages from contaminated sites, sand and gravel extraction, continuous urbanisation, grazing, forest planting on open ground, other point source pollution to surface water, fertilisation, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, roads, motorways, discontinuous urbanisation
000714	Bray Head SAC	European dry heaths [4030], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts [1230]	G05.04, A10.01, K02.01, K01.01, E01, G01.03, D01.01, A04.02.01, J01.01	Vandalism, removal of hedges and copses or scrub, species composition change (succession), erosion, urbanised areas, human habitation, motorised vehicles, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, non-intensive cattle grazing, burning down
000716	Carriggower Bog SAC	Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140]	B01, J02.08, A04.02.03, A08, A04.03, K02.01, E01.03, J02.01	Forest planting on open ground, raising the groundwater table or artificial recharge of groundwater, non-intensive horse grazing, fertilisation, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, species composition change (succession), dispersed habitation, landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general
000719	Glen of the Downs SAC	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0]	A04, G05.06, D01.02, G02.01, G01.02, G05.04, I01, G02.06, G05.07, J01.01	Grazing, tree surgery, felling for public safety, removal of roadside trees, roads, motorways, golf course, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, vandalism, invasive non-native species, attraction park, missing or wrongly directed conservation measures, burning down
000725	Knocksink Wood SAC	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior *(Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)* [91E0], Petrifying springs with tufa formation *(Cratoneurion)* [7220], Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0]	G01.02, G03, G05.06, B02.03, I01, G05.07, G02.08, G05.04, D01.01, A04, B01.02, D05, D01.02, E01.02, B01, E03.01	Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, interpretative centres, tree surgery, felling for public safety, removal of roadside trees, removal of forest undergrowth, invasive non-native species, missing or wrongly directed conservation measures, camping and caravans, vandalism, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, grazing, artificial planting on open ground (non-native trees), improved access to site, roads, motorways, discontinuous urbanisation, forest planting on open ground, disposal of household or recreational facility waste
000729	Buckroney-Brittas Dunes and Fen SAC	Alkaline fens [7230], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria - white dunes [2120], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes *(Calluno-Ulicetea)* [2150], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Dunes with Salix repens ssp. argentea *(Salicion arenariae)* [2170], Mediterranean salt meadows *(Juncetalia maritimi)* [1410], Humid dune slacks [2190], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210]	I01, A04.02, J01, G01.02, G02.01, K02.01, G05.01, A04.01.01, A08, E01.02, A03.02, A05.02, H02.07, G02.08, J02, E03.01,	Invasive non-native species, non-intensive grazing, fire and fire suppression, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, golf course, species composition change (succession), trampling, overuse, intensive cattle grazing, fertilisation, discontinuous urbanisation, non-intensive mowing, stock feeding, diffuse groundwater pollution due to non-sewered population, camping and caravans, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, disposal of household or

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressure Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
			D04.01, G05.04, A10.01, F03.01, K01.01	recreational facility waste, airport, vandalism, removal of hedges and copses or scrub, hunting, erosion
001209	Glenasmole Valley SAC	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils *(Molinion caeruleae)* [6410], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates *(Festuco-Brometalia)* * important orchid sites [6210], Petrifying springs with tufa formation *(Cratoneurion)* [7220]	B01.02, H01.05, H01.08, B01.01, F02.03, H02.07, A03, I01, E01.02, D01, B02.01.02, A03.03, A04.02.03, J02, D01.03, C01.03, A08, A04.02.01, A04, A04.02.02, B02.02	Artificial planting on open ground (non-native trees), diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, forest planting on open ground (native trees), leisure fishing, diffuse groundwater pollution due to non-sewered population, mowing or cutting of grassland, invasive non-native species, discontinuous urbanisation, roads, paths and railroads, forest replanting (non-native trees), abandonment or lack of mowing, non-intensive horse grazing, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, car parcs and parking areas, peat extraction, fertilisation, non-intensive cattle grazing, grazing, non-intensive sheep grazing, forestry clearance
001766	Magherabeg Dunes SAC	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria - white dunes [2120], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Petrifying springs with tufa formation *(Cratoneurion)* [7220]	A04.03, A04.02, G05.07, H01.04, K02.01, K01.01, H01.01, G05.04, G01.02	Abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, non-intensive grazing, missing or wrongly directed conservation measures, diffuse pollution to surface waters via storm overflows or urban run-off, species composition change (succession), erosion, pollution to surface waters by industrial plants, vandalism, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles
002122	Wicklow Mountains SAC	Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060], Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels *(Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani)* [8110], Calaminarian grasslands of the Violetalia calaminariae [6130], Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds [3160], Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains *(Littorelletalia uniflorae)* [3110], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix [4010], Otter *(Lutra lutra)* [1355], Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas - and submountain areas in Continental Europe [6230], Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8210], European dry heaths [4030], Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8220]	A04, G01.03.02, B06, G05.07, B02.05, G02.09, G05.09, G05.01, G01.02, A05.02, G04.01, G05.06, D01.01, G01, K04.05, G01.04, I01, F04.02, K01.01, J01.01, G05.04, E03.01, F03.02.02, C01.03, E01, F03, L05	Grazing, off-road motorized driving, grazing in forests or woodland, missing or wrongly directed conservation measures, non- intensive timber production (leaving dead wood or old trees untouched), wildlife watching, fences, fencing, trampling, overuse, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, stock feeding, military manoeuvres, tree surgery, felling for public safety, removal of roadside trees, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, damage by herbivores (including game species), mountaineering, rock climbing, speleology, invasive non-native species, collection (fungi, lichen, berries etc.), erosion, burning down, vandalism, disposal of household or recreational facility waste, taking from nest (e.g., falcons), peat extraction, urbanised areas, human habitation, hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), collapse of terrain, landslide
002249	The Murrough Wetlands SAC	Mediterranean salt meadows *(Juncetalia maritimi)* [1410], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae [7210], Atlantic salt meadows *(Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)* [1330], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Alkaline fens [7230]	G01.02, K01.01, D01.04, B, C01.01, D01.01, J02.12.01, A04, A08, E03.02, J02.05.01	Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, erosion, railway lines, tgv, sylviculture, forestry, sand and gravel extraction, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages, grazing, fertilisation, disposal of industrial waste, modification of water flow (tidal & marine currents)
003000	Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC	Reefs [1170], Harbour porpoise *(Phocoena phocoena)* [1351]	J02.11, E03, D02, F02.02, D03.02, J02.02, H06.01, X	Siltation rate changes, dumping, depositing of dredged deposits, discharges, utility and service lines, professional active fishing, shipping lanes, removal of sediments (mud...), noise nuisance, noise pollution, no threats or pressures
004006	North Bull Island SPA	Golden Plover *(Pluvialis apricaria)* [A140], Teal *(Anas crecca)* [A052], Shelduck *(Tadorna tadorna)* [A048], Sanderling *(Calidris alba)* [A144], Grey Plover *(Pluvialis squatarola)* [A141], Shoveler *(Anas clypeata)* [A056], Dunlin *(Calidris alpina)* [A149], Oystercatcher *(Haematopus ostralegus)* [A130], Turnstone *(Arenaria interpres)* [A169], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Redshank *(Tringa totanus)* [A162], Light-bellied Brent Goose *(Branta bernicla hrota)* [A046], Knot *(Calidris canutus)* [A143], Black-tailed Godwit *(Limosa limosa)* [A156], Curlew *(Numenius arquata)* [A160], Bar-tailed Godwit *(Limosa lapponica)* [A157], Black-headed Gull *(Chroicocephalus ridibundus)* [A179], Pintail *(Anas acuta)* [A054]	G01.01, E03, D01.02, E01.01, G02.01, G03, E01.04, D01.05, D03.02, E02, F02.03.01, G01.02	Nautical sports, discharges, roads, motorways, continuous urbanisation, golf course, interpretative centres, other patterns of habitation, bridge, viaduct, shipping lanes, industrial or commercial areas, bait digging or collection, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles
004024	South Dublin Bay and Tolka Estuary SPA	Light-bellied Brent Goose *(Branta bernicla hrota)* [A046], Black-headed Gull *(Chroicocephalus ridibundus)* [A179], Oystercatcher *(Haematopus ostralegus)* [A130], Redshank *(Tringa totanus)* [A162], Knot *(Calidris canutus)* [A143], Dunlin *(Calidris alpina)* [A149], Bar-tailed Godwit *(Limosa lapponica)* [A157], Common tern *(Sterna hirundo)* [A193], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Grey Plover *(Pluvialis squatarola)* [A141], Ringed Plover *(Charadrius hiaticula)* [A137], Sanderling *(Calidris alba)* [A144], Arctic tern *(Sterna paradisaea)* [A194], Roseate Tern *(Sterna dougallii)* [A192]	G01.01, K02.03, J02.01.02, F02.03, E02, G01.02, D01.02, E03, E01, F02.03.01	Nautical sports, eutrophication (natural), reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, leisure fishing, industrial or commercial areas, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, roads, motorways, discharges, urbanised areas, human habitation, bait digging or collection
004040	Wicklow Mountains SPA	Peregrine falcon *(Falco peregrinus)* [A103], Merlin *(Falco columbarius)* [A098]	D01.01, B, A04, G03, C01.03, G01.02	Paths, tracks, cycling tracks, sylviculture, forestry, grazing, interpretative centres, peat extraction, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressure Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
004113	Howth Head Coast SPA	Kittiwake *(Rissa tridactyla)* [A188]	J01, G01.02	Fire and fire suppression, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles
004172	Dalkey Islands SPA	Roseate tern *(Sterna dougallii)* [A192], Arctic tern *(Sterna paradisaea)* [A194], Common tern *(Sterna hirundo)* [A193]	E01, A04, G01.02, G01.01	Urbanised areas, human habitation, grazing, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, nautical sports
004186	The Murrough SPA	Herring Gull *(Larus argentatus)* [A184], Little Tern *(Sterna albifrons)* [A195], Light-bellied Brent Goose *(Branta bernicla hrota)* [A046], Teal *(Anas crecca)* [A052], Greylag Goose *(Anser anser)* [A043], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Black-headed Gull *(Chroicocephalus ridibundus)* [A179], Wigeon *(Anas penelope)* [A050], Red-throated Diver *(Gavia stellata)* [A001]	G01.02, D01.04, A08	Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, railway lines, tgv, fertilisation
004236	North-West Irish Sea SPA	Common Gull *(Larus canus)* [A182], Black-headed Gull *(Chroicocephalus ridibundus)* [A179], Kittiwake *(Rissa tridactyla)* [A188], Fulmar *(Fulmarus glacialis)* [A009], Arctic Tern *(Sterna paradisaea)* [A194], Roseate Tern *(Sterna dougallii)* [A192], Herring Gull *(Larus argentatus)* [A184], Great Black-backed Gull *(Larus marinus)* [A187], Shag *(Phalacrocorax aristotelis)* [A018], Little Gull *(Larus minutus)* [A177], Razorbill *(Alca torda)* [A200], Lesser Black-backed Gull *(Larus fuscus)* [A183], Red-throated Diver *(Gavia stellata)* [A001], Common Tern *(Sterna hirundo)* [A193], Common Scoter *(Melanitta nigra)* [A065], Little Tern *(Sterna albifrons)* [A195], Puffin *(Fratercula arctica)* [A204], Guillemot *(Uria aalge)* [A199], Cormorant *(Phalacrocorax carbo)* [A017], Manx Shearwater *(Puffinus puffinus)* [A013], Great Northern Diver *(Gavia immer)* [A003]	D03.02, G01.01, A08, F01, E02, E03, E01, F02.03, A04, G01.02, I01, B, F03.01, G01.01, A08	Shipping lanes, nautical sports, fertilisation, marine and freshwater aquaculture, industrial or commercial areas, discharges, urbanised areas, human habitation, leisure fishing, grazing, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, invasive non-native species, sylviculture, forestry, hunting, nautical sports, fertilisation

List of all Qualifying Interests of SACs that have undergone Assessment including Summaries of Current Threats and Sensitivity to Effects

EU Code	Qualifying Interests	Article 17 Report Summary - Threats and Pressures	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
[1140]	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	Pressures on mudflats and sandflats are partly caused by pollution from agricultural, forestry and wastewater sources, as well as impacts associated with marine aquaculture, particularly the Pacific oyster (*Magallana gigas*).	A28, F20, G16	Agricultural activities generating marine pollution, residential or recreational activities and structures generating marine pollution (excl. marine macro- and micro- particular pollution, marine aquaculture generating marine pollution	Surface and marine water dependent. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change. Moderate sensitivity to pollution. Changes to salinity and tidal regime. Coastal development.
[1170]	Reefs	The main pressures on reefs come from fishing methods that damage the seafloor.	G01, G03	Marine fishing and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) activities causing physical loss and disturbance of seafloor habitats	Sensitive to disturbance and pollution.
[1210]	Annual vegetation of drift lines	Most of the pressures on drift lines are associated with activities such as recreation and coastal defences, which can interfere with sediment dynamics.	C01, F01, F06, F07, F08	Extraction of minerals (e.g., rock, metal ores, gravel, sand, shell), conversion from other land uses to housing, settlement or recreational areas (excluding drainage and modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions), development and maintenance of beach areas for tourism and recreation incl. beach nourishment and beach cleaning, sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defence or coast protection works and infrastructures)	Overgrazing and erosion. Changes in management.
[1220]	Perennial vegetation of stony banks	The main pressures on this habitat are associated with coastal defences (which can interfere with sediment dynamics), recreation and shingle removal.	C01, E01, F07, F08, F09, I02	Extraction of minerals (e.g., rock, metal ores, gravel, sand, shell), roads, paths, railroads and related infrastructure (e.g., bridges, viaducts, tunnels), sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defence or coast protection works and infrastructures), deposition and treatment of waste/garbage from household/recreational facilities, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)	Marine water dependent. Low sensitivity to hydrological changes. Coastal development, trampling from recreational activity and gravel removal.
[1230]	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts	A number of significant pressures were identified, including trampling by walkers, invasive non-native species, gravel extraction, and sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change.	C01, E01, F07, F08, I02, N03, N04	Extraction of minerals (e.g., rock, metal ores, gravel, sand, shell), roads, paths, railroads and related infrastructure (e.g., bridges, viaducts, tunnels), sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defence or coast protection works and infrastructures), other invasive	Land use activities such as tourism and/or agricultural practices. Direct alteration to the habitat or effects

EU Code	Qualifying Interests	Article 17 Report Summary - Threats and Pressures	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
				alien species (other than species of union concern), increases or changes in precipitation due to climate change, sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change	such as burning or drainage.
[1310]	Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand	Pressures on Salicornia mud are caused by alien species and overgrazing by livestock	A09, I02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)	Marine water dependent. Medium sensitivity to hydrological change. Changes in salinity and tidal regime. Infilling, reclamation, invasive species.
[1330]	Atlantic salt meadows *(Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)*	The main pressures on Atlantic salt meadows are from agriculture, including ecologically unstable grazing regimes and land reclamation, and the invasive non-native species common cord-grass (Spartina anglica).	A09, A33, A36, F07, F08, I02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, modification of hydrological flow or physical alternation of water bodies for agriculture (excluding development and operation of dams), agriculture activities not referred to above, sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defence or coast protection works and infrastructures), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)	Marine and groundwater dependent. Medium sensitivity to hydrological change. Changes in salinity and tidal regime. Overgrazing, erosion and accretion.
[1351]	Harbour Porpoise *(Phocoena phocoena)*	Pressures acting on this species in Irish waters mainly involve commercial vessel-based activities such as impacts arising from geophysical seismic exploration or from local/regional prey removal by fisheries.	C09, G01	Geotechnical surveying, marine fishing and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species	Sensitive to disturbance, prey availability and pollution.
[1355]	Otter *(Lutra lutra)*	There are no pressures facing this species	Xxp, Xxt	No pressures, no threats	Surface and marine water dependent. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change. Sensitivity to pollution.
[1395]	Petalwort *(Petalophyllum ralfsii)*	There are no pressures facing this species.	Xxp, Xxt	No pressures, no threats	None identified.
[1410]	Mediterranean salt meadows *(Juncetalia maritimi)*	Most of the pressures on Mediterranean salt meadows are associated with agriculture, including overgrazing, under-grazing and land reclamation.	A09, A10, A33, A36	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, modification of hydrological flow or physical alternation of water bodies for agriculture (excluding development and operation of dams), agriculture activities not referred to above	Marine and groundwater dependent. Medium sensitivity to hydrological change. Changes in salinity and tidal regime. Coastal development and reclamation.
[2110]	Embryonic shifting dunes *(Embryonic shifting dunes)*	The majority of pressures on this habitat are associated with recreation and coastal defences, which can interfere with sediment dynamics.	C01, E03, F01, F06, F07, F08, L01, L02	Extraction of minerals (e.g., rock, metal ores, gravel, sand, shell), shipping lanes, ferry lanes and anchorage infrastructure (e.g., canalisation, dredging), conversion from other land uses to housing, settlement or recreational areas (excluding drainage and modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions), development and maintenance of beach areas for tourism and recreation incl. beach nourishment and beach cleaning, sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defence or coast protection works and infrastructures), abiotic natural processes (e.g., erosion, silting up, drying out, submersion, salinization), natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices)	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management.
[2120]	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with white dunes *(Ammophila arenaria)*	Most of the pressures on marram dunes are caused by the interference on sediment dynamics due to recreation and coastal defences.	E01, E03, F01, F06, F07, F08, I02, L01	Roads, paths, railroads and related infrastructure (e.g., bridges, viaducts, tunnels), shipping lanes, ferry lanes and anchorage infrastructure (e.g., canalisation, dredging), conversion from other land uses to housing, settlement or recreational areas (excluding drainage and modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions), development and maintenance of beach areas for tourism and recreation incl. beach nourishment and beach cleaning, sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defence or coast protection works and	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management.

EU Code	Qualifying Interests	Article 17 Report Summary - Threats and Pressures	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
				infrastructures), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), abiotic natural processes (e.g., erosion, silting up, drying out, submersion, salinization)	
[2130]	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation *(grey dunes)*	Pressures on fixed dunes are associated with recreation and ecologically unsuitable grazing practices.	A02, A09, A10, F07, F08, I02, L02	Conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning), intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defence or coast protection works and infrastructures), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices)	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management.
[2150]	Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes *(Calluno-Ulicetea)*	The majority of pressures of this habitat are due to land abandonment, recreational activities and also bracken encroachment.	A06, F07, I04	Abandonment of grassland management (e.g., cessation of grazing or of mowing), sports, tourism and leisure activities, problematic native species	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management.
[2170]	Dunes with willow scrub *(Salix repens ssp. argentea and Salicion arenariae)*	The pressures on dunes with willow are caused by ecologically unsuitable grazing, invasive non-native species and agricultural intensification	A02, A09, A10, E01, F07, F08, I02, L02	Conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning), intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, roads, paths, railroads and related infrastructure (e.g., bridges, viaducts, tunnels), sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defence or coast protection works and infrastructures), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices)	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management.
[2190]	Humid dune slacks *(Humid dune slacks)*	Pressures on the habitat come from a number of sources. Including agricultural fertilisers, sports and leisure activities (e.g. walking, off-road driving and golf courses) and drainage. Succession to scrub is also a problem, particularly where it is linked to desiccation of the slack.	A19, A31, F07, I02, L02	Application of natural fertilisers on agricultural land, drainage for use as agricultural land, sports, tourism and leisure activities, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices)	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management. Sensitive to hydrological change.
[3110]	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains *(Littorelletalia uniflorae)*	This habitat is under significant pressure from eutrophication, and from drainage and other damage to peatland. Damage to peatland can result in hydrological changes in lakes, increased organic matter, water colour and turbidity, changes in sediment characteristics, acidification and enrichment.	A26, A31, B23, B27, C05, F12	Agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters, drainage for use as agricultural land, forestry activities generating pollution to surface or ground waters, modification of hydrological conditions, or physical alteration of water bodies and drainage for forestry (including dams), peat extraction, discharge of urban waste water (excluding storm overflows and/or urban run-offs) generating pollution to surface or ground water	Surface dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution.
[3160]	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds	The pressures on this habitat are associated with pollution from agricultural and forestry activities and also from drainage.	A26, A31, B23, B27, C05, D08	Agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters, drainage for use as agricultural land, forestry activities generating pollution to surface or ground waters, modification of hydrological conditions, or physical alteration of water bodies and drainage for forestry (including dams), peat extraction, energy production and transmission activities generating pollution to surface or ground waters	Surface and groundwater dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution
[4010]	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix	Overgrazing, burning, wind farm development and erosion are the main pressures associated with this habitat, along with nitrogen deposition from agricultural activities that generate air pollution.	A09, A11, A27, B01, D01, L01, N01, N02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, burning for agriculture, agricultural activities generating air pollution, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, abiotic natural processes (e.g., erosion, silting up, drying out, submersion, salinization), temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Inappropriate management.
[4030]	European dry heaths	A number of significant pressures were recorded for this habitat in the current reporting period, particularly overgrazing by sheep and burning for agriculture with afforestation and wind farms also being recognised as pressures.	A09, A11, B01, D01, N01, N02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, burning for agriculture, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change	Moderately sensitive to hydrological change. Changes in management. Changes in nutrient status.
[4060]	Alpine and Boreal heaths	Overgrazing by livestock, tourism (hill walking) and agricultural activities that cause air pollution are considered significant pressures for this habitat.	A09, A27, F07, N01, N02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, agricultural activities generating air pollution, sports, tourism and leisure activities, temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change	Changes in management. Changes in nutrient or base status. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change.
[6130]	Calaminarian grasslands of the Murawy	Pressures on this habitat are associated with abiotic natural processes (leaching of metals) and succession, as well as impacts from recreational activities (walking/hiking).	F07, L01, L02	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, abiotic natural processes (e.g., erosion, silting up, drying out, submersion, salinization), natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices)	Changes in management such as grazing regime. Changes in nutrient or base

EU Code	Qualifying Interests	Article 17 Report Summary - Threats and Pressures	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
	galmanowa *(Violetalia calaminariae)*				status. Changes to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.
[6210]	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates *(Festuco-Brometalia)* * important orchid sites)	The significant pressures related to this habitat are mainly associated with agricultural intensification causing loss of species-rich communities, or abandonment of farmland resulting in succession to scrub.	A02, A09, A10, C01, I02, I04	Conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning), intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, extraction of minerals (e.g., rock, metal ores, gravel, sand, shell), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), problematic native species	Changes in management such as grazing regime. Changes in nutrient or base status. Changes to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.
[6230]	Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas *(and submountain areas, in Continental Europe)*	The main pressures on this habitat are due to bracken encroachment and succession.	I04, L02	Problematic native species, natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices)	Changes in management such as grazing regime. Changes in nutrient or base status. Changes to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.
[6410]	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils *(Molinion caeruleae)*	The main pressures on the habitat are associated with agricultural intensification (e.g. land drainage, fertiliser application), under-grazing and forestry.	A02, A06, A10, A14, A31, B01	Conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning), abandonment of grassland management (e.g., cessation of grazing or of mowing), extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, livestock farming (without grazing), drainage for use as agricultural land, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage)	Changes in management such as grazing regime. Changes in nutrient or base status. Changes to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.
[7130]	Blanket bogs *(* if active bog)*	The main pressures on blanket bogs are overgrazing, burning, afforestation, peat extraction, and agricultural activities causing nitrogen deposition. Erosion, drainage and wind farm construction are also pressures relating to this habitat.	A09, A11, A27, B01, C05, D01, K02, L01, N01, N02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, burning for agriculture, agricultural activities generating air pollution, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), peat extraction, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, drainage, abiotic natural processes (e.g., erosion, silting up, drying out, submersion, salinization), temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change	Surface water interactions. Drainage and land use management are the key things.
[7140]	Transition mires and quaking bogs	The main pressures facing transition mires in Ireland are afforestation, water pollution, drainage and hydrological changes with grazing/agricultural management also being a pressure.	A06, A09, B01, C05, J01, K01, K02, K04, L02	Abandonment of grassland management (e.g., cessation of grazing or of mowing), intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), peat extraction, mixed source pollution to surface and ground waters (limnic and terrestrial), abstraction from groundwater, surface water or mixed water, drainage, modification of hydrological flow, natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices)	Surface water interactions. Groundwater isolated system with sensitivities related to the bog basin. Drainage and land use management are the key things.
[7210]	Calcareous fens with species of mariscus sedge and bog cotton *(Cladium mariscus and Caricion davallianae)*	Overgrazing, groundwater pollution, abandonment of grassland management and drainage are pressures associated with this habitat.	A06, A09, C05, J01, K01, K02, K04	Abandonment of grassland management (e.g., cessation of grazing or of mowing), intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, peat extraction, mixed source pollution to surface and ground waters (limnic and terrestrial), abstraction from groundwater, surface water or mixed water, drainage, modification of hydrological flow	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Inappropriate management.
[7220]	Petrifying springs with tufa formation *(Cratoneurion)*	Pressures related to this habitat are associated with drainage, pollution to ground and surface waters, recreational activities, infrastructure, overgrazing and abandonment of grassland management.	A06, A10, E01, F07, H08, J01, K02, K04, L02	Abandonment of grassland management (e.g., cessation of grazing or of mowing), extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, roads, paths, railroads and related infrastructure (e.g., bridges, viaducts, tunnels), sports, tourism and leisure activities, other human intrusions and disturbance not mentioned above (dumping, accidental and deliberate disturbance of bat roosts (e.g., caving)), mixed source pollution to surface and ground waters (limnic and terrestrial), drainage, modification of hydrological flow, natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices)	Surface and groundwater dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution.

EU Code	Qualifying Interests	Article 17 Report Summary - Threats and Pressures	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
[7230]	Alkaline fens	The main pressures facing this habitat are land abandonment (and associated succession), overgrazing, drainage and pollution.	A06, A09, A26, J01, K01, K02, K04, L02, N02, N03	Abandonment of grassland management (e.g., cessation of grazing or of mowing), intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters, mixed source pollution to surface and ground waters (limnic and terrestrial), abstraction from groundwater, surface water or mixed water, drainage, modification of hydrological flow, natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices), temperature changes (e.g., rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change, increases or changes in precipitation due to climate change	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Inappropriate management.
[8110]	Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels *(Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani)*	The main pressures on siliceous scree come from overgrazing, under-grazing and succession.	A09, A10, L02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, extensive grazing or under grazing by livestock, natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices)	Erosion, overgrazing and recreation.
[8210]	Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	The majority of pressures related to this habitat are associated with overgrazing and the non-native invasive species New Zealand willowherb *(Epilobium brunnescens)*.	A09, A27, I02	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, agricultural activities generating air pollution, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)	Erosion, overgrazing and recreation.
[8220]	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	Pressure on this habitat is associated with the non-native invasive species New Zealand willowherb *(Epilobium brunnescens)*.	I02	Other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)	Erosion, overgrazing and recreation.
[91A0]	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles	The significant pressure facing this habitat are associated with invasive non-native species such as *Rhododendron ponticum*, cherry laurel *(Prunus laurocerasus)* and beech *(Fagus sylvatica)* and overgrazing by deer.	A09, B09, I02, I04, M07	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, clear-cutting, removal of all trees, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), problematic native species, storm, cyclone	Changes in management. Changes in nutrient or base status. Introduction of alien species.
[91E0]	Alluvial forests with Alder and Ash *(Alnus glutinosa, Fraxinus excelsior, Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)*	Many of the pressures facing this habitat include invasive species, particularly sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*, beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*, Indian balsam *(Impatiens glandulifera)* and currant species *(Ribes nigrum and R. rubrum)* as well as some native species such as brambles *(Rubus fruticoses agg.)* and common nettle, along with over felling.	B09, I02, I04, I05	Clear-cutting, removal of all trees, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), problematic native species, plant and animal diseases, pathogens and pests	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Changes in management.

List of all Special Conservation Interest of SPAs that have undergone Assessment including Summaries of Current Threats and Sensitivity to Effects

Species Code	Common Name	Scientific Name	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
A001	Red-throated Diver	*Gavia stellata*	I02, F07, C05, G06, L06, N03, A11, B01, I05, N05, G01, D01	Other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), sports, tourism and leisure activities, peat extraction, freshwater fish and shellfish harvesting (recreational), interspecific relations (competition, predation, parasitism, pathogens), increases or changes in precipitation due to climate change, burning for agriculture, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), plant and animal diseases, pathogens and pests, change of habitat location, size, and / or quality due to climate change, marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure
A003	Great Northern Diver	*Gavia immer*	G01, D01	Marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure
A009	Fulmar	*Fulmarus glacialis*	I02, N06, N07, F22, F23, G12, D01, G01	Other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), desynchronisation of biological / ecological processes due to climate change, decline or extinction of related species (e.g. food source / prey, predator / parasite, symbiote, etc.) due to climate change, residential or recreational activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), industrial or commercial activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), bycatch and incidental killing (due to fishing and hunting activities), wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species
A013	Manx Shearwater	*Puffinus puffinus*	A09, F22, F23, G12, I02, N07, G01, N06	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, residential or recreational activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), industrial or commercial activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), bycatch and incidental killing (due to fishing and hunting activities), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), decline or extinction of related species (e.g. food source / prey, predator / parasite, symbiote, etc.) due to climate change, marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, desynchronisation of biological / ecological processes due to climate change

Species Code	Common Name	Scientific Name	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
A017	Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax carbo carbo*	G12, D01, F07, G10, J02, N06, N07, N01	Bycatch and incidental killing (due to fishing and hunting activities), wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, sports, tourism and leisure activities, illegal shooting/killing, mixed source marine water pollution (marine and coastal), desynchronisation of biological / ecological processes due to climate change, decline or extinction of related species (e.g. food source / prey, predator / parasite, symbiote, etc.) due to climate change, temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change
A018	Shag	*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*	F22, F23, G12, D01, F07, I02, J02, N06, N07	Residential or recreational activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), industrial or commercial activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), bycatch and incidental killing (due to fishing and hunting activities), wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, sports, tourism and leisure activities, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), mixed source marine water pollution (marine and coastal), desynchronisation of biological / ecological processes due to climate change, decline or extinction of related species (e.g. food source / prey, predator / parasite, symbiote, etc.) due to climate change
A043	Greylag Goose	*Anser anser*	F07, G07, A02, D06, F08	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, hunting, conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning), transmission of electricity and communications (cables), modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defences or coastal protection works and infrastructures)
A046	Light-bellied Brent Goose	*Branta bernicla hrota*	F07, D06, F01, F08, G01	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, transmission of electricity and communications (cables), conversion from other land uses to housing, settlement or recreational areas (excluding drainage and modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions), modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defences or coastal protection works and infrastructures), marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species
A048	Shelduck	*Tadorna tadorna*	F07, G19, N01, D01, N04	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, other impacts from marine aquaculture, including infrastructure, temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change
A050	Wigeon	*Mareca penelope*	F07, G07, N01, D01, F08, F28	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, hunting, temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defences or coastal protection works and infrastructures), modification of flooding regimes, flood protection for residential or recreational development
A052	Teal	*Anas crecca*	G07, F07, D01, F28	Hunting, sports, tourism and leisure activities, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, modification of flooding regimes, flood protection for residential or recreational development
A054	Pintail	*Anas acuta*	F07, G07, N01, D01, F28	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, hunting, temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, modification of flooding regimes, flood protection for residential or recreational development
A056	Shoveler	*Spatula clypeata*	I02, I05, F07, G07, N01, D01, F28	Other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), plant and animal diseases, pathogens and pests, sports, tourism and leisure activities, hunting, temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, modification of flooding regimes, flood protection for residential or recreational development
A065	Common Scoter	*Melanitta nigra*	L06, A06, I02, I04, A26, F07, G12, G01, D01, E02	Interspecific relations (competition, predation, parasitism, pathogens), abandonment of grassland management (e.g. cessation of grazing or mowing), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), problematic native species, agricultural activities generating diffuse pollution to surface or ground waters, sports, tourism and leisure activities, bycatch and incidental killing (due to fishing and hunting activities), marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, shipping lanes and ferry lanes transport operations
A098	Merlin	*Falco columbarius*	B03, B09, A01, C05, D01	Replanting with or introducing non-native or non-typical species (including new species and gmos), clear-cutting, removal of all trees, conversion into agricultural land (excluding drainage and burning), peat extraction, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure
A103	Peregrine Falcon	*Falco peregrinus*	Xxp, H08	No pressures, other human intrusions and disturbance not mentioned above
A130	Oystercatcher	*Haematopus ostralegus*	F07, G01, G19, D01, F08	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, other impacts from marine aquaculture, including infrastructure, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defences or coastal protection works and infrastructures)
A137	Ringed Plover	*Charadrius hiaticula*	F07, G19, D01, F08, N04	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, other impacts from marine aquaculture, including infrastructure, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defences or coastal protection works and infrastructures), sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change
A140	Golden Plover	*Pluvialis apricaria*	B01, I04, I02, A02, A11, A09, D01, H04, A31, G07, N01, F07, F28	Conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), problematic native species, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning), burning for agriculture, intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, vandalism or arson, drainage for use as agricultural land, hunting, temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes) due to climate change, sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of flooding regimes, flood protection for residential or recreational development
A141	Grey Plover	*Pluvialis squatarola*	F07, G01, G19, D01, N04	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, other impacts from marine aquaculture, including infrastructure, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change
A143	Knot	*Calidris canutus*	F07, G01, G19, D01, F08, N04	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, other impacts from marine aquaculture, including infrastructure, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions

Species Code	Common Name	Scientific Name	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
				for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defences or coastal protection works and infrastructures), sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change
A144	Sanderling	*Calidris alba*	F07, G01, G19, D01, F08, N04	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, other impacts from marine aquaculture, including infrastructure, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defences or coastal protection works and infrastructures), sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change
A149	Dunlin	*Calidris alpina*	G01, G19, D01, F08, N04, F07	Marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, other impacts from marine aquaculture, including infrastructure, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defences or coastal protection works and infrastructures), sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change, sports, tourism and leisure activities
A156	Black-tailed Godwit	*Limosa limosa*	F07, G19, D01, F08, N04	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, other impacts from marine aquaculture, including infrastructure, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defences or coastal protection works and infrastructures), sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change
A157	Bar-tailed Godwit	*Limosa lapponica*	F07, G19, G01, F08, D01, N04	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, other impacts from marine aquaculture, including infrastructure, marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defences or coastal protection works and infrastructures), wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change
A160	Curlew	*Numenius arquata*	A08, B01, I04, I02, A31, A02, C05, D01, A06, A11, F07, G01, G19, F08	Mowing or cutting of grasslands, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), problematic native species, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), drainage for use as agricultural land, conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning), peat extraction, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, abandonment of grassland management (e.g. cessation of grazing or mowing), burning for agriculture, sports, tourism and leisure activities, marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, other impacts from marine aquaculture, including infrastructure, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defences or coastal protection works and infrastructures)
A162	Redshank	*Tringa totanus*	A08, A09, B01, I04, I02, A02, C05, D01, A06, A31, F07, F08, N04	Mowing or cutting of grasslands, intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, conversion to forest from other land uses, or afforestation (excluding drainage), problematic native species, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning), peat extraction, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, abandonment of grassland management (e.g. cessation of grazing or mowing), drainage for use as agricultural land, sports, tourism and leisure activities, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defences or coastal protection works and infrastructures), sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change
A169	Turnstone	*Arenaria interpres*	F07, D01, F08, N04	Sports, tourism and leisure activities, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, modification of coastline, estuary and coastal conditions for development, use and protection of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas (including sea defences or coastal protection works and infrastructures), sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change
A177	Little Gull	*Hydrocoloeus minutus*	D01	Wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure
A179	Black-headed Gull	*Larus ridibundus*	F22, F23, I02, I04, D01, M08	Residential or recreational activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), industrial or commercial activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), problematic native species, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, flooding (natural processes)
A182	Common Gull	*Larus canus*	A09, I02, I04, D01	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), problematic native species, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure
A183	Lesser Black-backed Gull	*Larus fuscus*	F22, F23, D01, I02	Residential or recreational activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), industrial or commercial activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)
A184	Herring Gull	*Larus argentatus argenteus*	F22, F23, D01, I02	Residential or recreational activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), industrial or commercial activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)
A187	Great Black-backed Gull	*Larus marinus*	F22, F23, G12, D01, G01, I02	Residential or recreational activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), industrial or commercial activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), bycatch and incidental killing (due to fishing and hunting activities), wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern)
A188	Kittiwake	*Rissa tridactyla*	F22, F23, G12, D01, G01, L06, N06, N07	Residential or recreational activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), industrial or commercial activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), bycatch and incidental killing (due to fishing and hunting activities), wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and

Species Code	Common Name	Scientific Name	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
				disturbance of species, interspecific relations (competition, predation, parasitism, pathogens), desynchronisation of biological / ecological processes due to climate change, decline or extinction of related species (e.g. food source / prey, predator / parasite, symbiote, etc.) due to climate change
A192	Roseate Tern	*Sterna dougallii*	G12, N07, I02, I04, L06, M08, N06, D01, F07, G01	Bycatch and incidental killing (due to fishing and hunting activities), decline or extinction of related species (e.g. food source / prey, predator / parasite, symbiote, etc.) due to climate change, other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), problematic native species, interspecific relations (competition, predation, parasitism, pathogens), flooding (natural processes), desynchronisation of biological / ecological processes due to climate change, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, sports, tourism and leisure activities, marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species
A193	Common Tern	*Sterna hirundo*	A09, G12, I02, I04, J02, L06, M08, D01, F07, G01, N06, N07	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, bycatch and incidental killing (due to fishing and hunting activities), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), problematic native species, mixed source marine water pollution (marine and coastal), interspecific relations (competition, predation, parasitism, pathogens), flooding (natural processes), wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, sports, tourism and leisure activities, marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, desynchronisation of biological / ecological processes due to climate change, decline or extinction of related species (e.g. food source / prey, predator / parasite, symbiote, etc.) due to climate change
A194	Arctic Tern	*Sterna paradisaea*	A09, G12, I02, I04, L06, M08, N06, N07, D01, F07, G01	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, bycatch and incidental killing (due to fishing and hunting activities), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), problematic native species, interspecific relations (competition, predation, parasitism, pathogens), flooding (natural processes), desynchronisation of biological / ecological processes due to climate change, decline or extinction of related species (e.g. food source / prey, predator / parasite, symbiote, etc.) due to climate change, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, sports, tourism and leisure activities, marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species
A195	Little Tern	*Sternula albifrons*	A09, G12, I02, I04, D01, N06, N07, F07, L06, N04	Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock, bycatch and incidental killing (due to fishing and hunting activities), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), problematic native species, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, desynchronisation of biological / ecological processes due to climate change, decline or extinction of related species (e.g. food source / prey, predator / parasite, symbiote, etc.) due to climate change, sports, tourism and leisure activities, interspecific relations (competition, predation, parasitism, pathogens), sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change
A199	Guillemot	*Uria aalge*	F22, F23, G12, D01, J02, N06, N07	Residential or recreational activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), industrial or commercial activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), bycatch and incidental killing (due to fishing and hunting activities), wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, mixed source marine water pollution (marine and coastal), desynchronisation of biological / ecological processes due to climate change, decline or extinction of related species (e.g. food source / prey, predator / parasite, symbiote, etc.) due to climate change
A200	Razorbill	*Alca torda*	F22, F23, G01, G12, J02, N06, N07, D01, F07	Residential or recreational activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), industrial or commercial activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, bycatch and incidental killing (due to fishing and hunting activities), mixed source marine water pollution (marine and coastal), desynchronisation of biological / ecological processes due to climate change, decline or extinction of related species (e.g. food source / prey, predator / parasite, symbiote, etc.) due to climate change, wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, sports, tourism and leisure activities
A204	Puffin	*Fratercula arctica*	F22, F23, G12, I02, D01, F07, N07, G01, N06	Residential or recreational activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), industrial or commercial activities and structures generating marine macro- and micro- particulate pollution (e.g. plastic bags, styrofoam), bycatch and incidental killing (due to fishing and hunting activities), other invasive alien species (other than species of union concern), wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure, sports, tourism and leisure activities, decline or extinction of related species (e.g. food source / prey, predator / parasite, symbiote, etc.) due to climate change, marine fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational) causing reduction of species/prey populations and disturbance of species, desynchronisation of biological / ecological processes due to climate change

Appendix II Relationship with Other Plans and Programmes

This appendix is not intended to be a full and comprehensive review of 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 Directive, Regulation, Plan or Programme to become familiar with the full details of each.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Additional information/lower-level objectives, etc.	Relevance to the Planning Scheme (as amended)
European Level			
SEA Directive (2001/42/EC)	• 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.	• 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.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
EIA Directive (2011/92/EU as amended by 2014/52/EU)	• 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.	• All projects listed in Annex I are considered as having significant effects on the environment and require an EIA. • 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.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)	• 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.	• 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.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
Birds Directive (2009/147/EC)	• 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.	• 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.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.

EU Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC)	It aims to reduce water pollution from nitrates used for agricultural purposes and prevent any further pollution. It forms an integral part of the water framework directive (Directive 2000/60/EC) of the European Union and is closely linked to other EU policies that address air quality, climate change and agriculture.	EU Member States must do the following: • Designate as vulnerable zones all those draining into waters that are or could be affected by high nitrate levels and eutrophication. The designation is reviewed and possibly revised at least every 4 years to take account of any changes that have occurred. • Establish mandatory action programmes for these areas, taking into account available scientific and technical data and overall environmental conditions. • Monitor the effectiveness of the action programmes. • Test the nitrate concentration in fresh ground and surface water at sampling stations, at least monthly and more frequently during flooding. • Carry out a comprehensive monitoring programme and submit – every 4 years – a detailed report on the directive's implementation. The report includes information on nitrate-vulnerable zones, results of water monitoring and a summary of the relevant aspects of codes of good agricultural practices and action programmes. • Draw up a code of good agricultural practices, which farmers apply on a voluntary basis. It sets out various good practices, such as when fertiliser use is inappropriate. • Provide training and information for farmers, where appropriate. The European Commission provides a report every 4 years on the basis of the national information it has received.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
EU Environmental Quality Standards Directive (EQSD) (2008/105/EC)	It sets out environmental quality standards (EQSs) for the presence in surface water of certain substances or groups of substances identified as priority pollutants because of the significant risk they pose to or via the aquatic environment. These standards are in line with the strategy and objectives of the European Union (EU)'s water framework directive (Directive 2000/60/EC). It repeals Directives 82/176/EEC, 83/513/EEC, 84/156/EEC, 84/491/EEC and 86/280/EEC with effect from 22 December 2012.	The directive sets EQSs for priority substances and eight other pollutants. These substances include: the metals cadmium, lead, mercury and nickel, and their compounds; benzene; polyaromatic hydrocarbons; and several pesticides. Several of these priority substances are classed as hazardous. The EQSs in Directive 2008/105/EC are limits on the concentration of the priority substances and eight other pollutants in water (or biota), i.e. thresholds which must not be exceeded if a good chemical status is to be met. There are two types of water standard. A threshold for the average concentration of the substance concerned calculated from measurements over a 1-year period. The purpose of this standard is to ensure protection against long-term exposure to pollutants in the aquatic environment. A maximum allowable concentration of the substance concerned, i.e. the maximum for any single measurement. The purpose of this standard is to ensure protection against short-term exposure, i.e. pollution peaks. The EQSs are different for: • inland surface waters (rivers and lakes); • other surface waters (transitional, coastal and territorial waters). • EU Member States must ensure compliance with the EQSs. They must also take measures to ensure that the concentrations of substances that tend to accumulate in sediment and/or biota do not increase significantly.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
EU Industrial Emissions (Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control) –IED Directive (2010/75/EU)	It is aimed at achieving significant benefits to the environment and human health by reducing harmful industrial emissions across the EU, in particular through better application of Best Available Techniques (BAT). The IED is based on the following principles: • an integrated approach (focusing on the installation being permitted rather than separately on different environmental media such as air, water or soil); • best available techniques; • flexibility; • inspections; • public participation. The IED combines seven separate existing Directives related to industrial emissions: With effect from 7 January 2014: • Directive 78/176/EEC of 20 February 1978 on waste from the titanium dioxide industry; • Directive 82/883/EEC on the surveillance and monitoring of titanium dioxide waste; • Directive 92/112/EEC on the reduction of titanium dioxide industrial waste; • Directive 1999/13/EC on reducing emissions of volatile organic compounds; • Directive 2000/76/EC on waste incineration (Waste Incineration Directive); • Directive 2008/1/EC concerning integrated pollution prevention and control (IPPC Directive); With effect from 1st January 2016: • Directive 2001/80/EC on the limitation of emissions of certain pollutants from large combustion plants (LCP Directive).	• The IED aspires to reduce and, as far as possible, eliminate pollution arising from industrial activities. It seeks to achieve this by providing a general framework for the control of the industries with the highest pollution potential in order to prevent the shifting of pollution from one environmental medium (or industry) to another. The overall intention is to provide an integrated approach to the prevention and control of emissions into the various environmental media such as, air, water and soil while striking a commercial balance for businesses. • The IED aims to increase the effectiveness of the legislation by supporting Member States in implementing BAT-based permitting. The IED aims to improve and clarify the concept and use of BAT and increases transparency by requiring that the use of flexibility must be justified and documented leading to a more coherent and EU-wide application of BAT. • The IED also strengthens existing minimum requirements in certain sectors (such as large combustion plants, waste incineration, etc.) so as to ensure the achievement of objectives of the Commission's Thematic Strategy on Air Pollution. • The IED aims to further increase the effectiveness of the legislation by strengthening provisions on environmental improvement and enforcement, while stimulating innovation. The IED introduces minimum requirements as regards the environmental inspections of installations, the review and update of permits, and reporting on compliance. It also provides incentives for the development and promotion of environment-friendly technologies. • The IED aims to cut all identified unnecessary administrative burdens and simplify current legislation. The IED tackles the shortcomings of current EU legislation on industrial emissions by overhauling the seven existing pieces of legislation on industrial emissions. This has improved the clarity and coherence of the legislation and should reduce the administrative burden through combined requirements on granting permits and streamlined reporting.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.

EU Plant Protection (products) Directive 2009/127/EC	The 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.	This Directive is limited to the essential requirements with which machinery for pesticide application must comply before being placed on the market and/or put into service, while the European standardisation organisations are responsible for drawing up harmonised standards providing detailed specifications for the various categories of such machinery in order to enable manufacturers to comply with those requirements.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
EU Renewable Energy Directive (RED) 2023/2413 **- amending Directive (EU) 2018/2001, Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 and Directive 98/70/EC as regards the promotion of energy from renewable sources, and repealing Council Directive (EU) 2015/652**	The Renewable Energy Directive is the legal framework for the development of clean energy across all sectors of the EU economy, supporting cooperation between EU countries towards this goal. The revised Directive introduces stronger measures to ensure that all possibilities for the further development and uptake of renewables are fully utilised. This will be key to achieving the EU's objective of climate neutrality by 2050 and to strengthen Europe's security of energy supply. In addition to double the existing share of renewable energy sources, a strong policy framework will 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.	The revised Directive sets an overall renewable energy target of at least 42.5% binding at EU level by 2030 - but aiming for 45%. The amended RED contains revised targets for renewable energy consumption in transport, of 29% energy share (known as the 'RES-T') or a 14.5% GHG reduction by 2030.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
Indirect Land Use Change Directive (2012/0288 (COD))	• Article 3(4) of Directive 2009/28/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (3) requires Member States to ensure that the share of energy from renewable energy sources in all forms of transport in 2020 is at least 10 % of their final energy consumption. • The blending of biofuels is one of the methods available for Member States to meet this target, and is expected to be the main contributor. • Other methods available to meet the target are the reduction of energy consumption, which is imperative because a mandatory percentage target for energy from renewable sources is likely to become increasingly difficult to achieve sustainably if overall demand for energy for transport continues to rise, and the use of electricity from renewable energy sources.	• Limit the contribution that conventional biofuels (with a risk of ILUC emissions) make towards attainment of the targets in the Renewable Energy Directive; • Improve the greenhouse gas performance of biofuel production processes (reducing associated emissions) by raising the greenhouse gas saving threshold for new installations subject to protecting installations already in operation on 1st July 2014; • Encourage a greater market penetration of advanced (low-ILUC) biofuels by allowing such fuels to contribute more to the targets in the Renewable Energy Directive than conventional biofuels; • Improve the reporting of greenhouse gas emissions by obliging Member States and fuel suppliers to report the estimated indirect land-use change emissions of biofuels.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
Alternative Fuel Infrastructure Regulation (AFIR) - **(Regulation (EU) 2023/1804 on the deployment of alternative fuels infrastructure, and repealing Directive 2014/94/EU)**	The regulation sets mandatory national targets for European Union Member States to deploy publicly accessible alternative fuels infrastructure (in particular for electricity and hydrogen) for road vehicles, vessels moored at the quayside and stationary aircraft, with a specific focus on the trans-European networks. The regulation also includes: • common rules for user information, data provision and payment requirements; • a mandate for the Commission to adopt delegated acts to ensure interoperability of infrastructure by mandating technical specifications on the basis of European standards; and • planning and reporting requirements for Member States.	Recharging infrastructure for electric cars and vans: • Member States must ensure that publicly accessible recharging stations are set up in proportion to the number of registered vehicles, as follows: • for each registered electric vehicle, a total power output of at least 1.3 kilowatts (kW); for each registered plug-in hybrid vehicle, a total power output of at least 0.80 kW. • Member States must also ensure the deployment of publicly accessible recharging stations along the trans-European transport network (TEN-T) road network. Recharging infrastructure for electric heavy-duty vehicles: • Member States must ensure a minimum coverage of recharging points for heavy-duty electric vehicles. Hydrogen infrastructure for road vehicles: • By 31 December 2030, Member States must ensure that publicly accessible hydrogen refuelling stations with a total capacity of at least 1 tonne per day are deployed at least every 200 km along the TEN-T core network. At least one refuelling station must be deployed in each urban node. Liquefied methane for road transport: • Until 31 December 2024, Member States must ensure that an appropriate number of publicly accessible refuelling points for liquefied methane are set up, at least along the TEN-T core network, where there is demand, unless the costs are disproportionate to the benefits, including environmental benefits. Electricity supply in maritime ports: • By 31 December 2029, there must be sufficient shoreside electricity for ships moored at the quayside at TEN-T core and TEN-T comprehensive maritime ports to serve at least 90% of all container and passenger vessels above 5,000 gross tonnage. Electricity for stationary aircraft: • By 31 December 2024, all airports of the TEN-T core and comprehensive network must provide electricity to stationary aircraft used for commercial air transport operations at aircraft contact stands, and by 31 December 2029 at all remote stands.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.

EU Energy Efficiency Directive (2012/27/EU)	• Establishes a set of binding measures to help the EU reach its 20% energy efficiency target by 2020. • Under the Directive, all EU countries are required to use energy more efficiently at all stages of the energy chain, from production to final consumption.	• Energy distributors or retail energy sales companies have to achieve 1.5% energy savings per year through the implementation of energy efficiency measures • EU countries can opt to achieve the same level of savings through other means, such as improving the efficiency of heating systems, installing double glazed windows or insulating roofs • The public sector in EU countries should purchase energy efficient buildings, products and services • Every year, governments in EU countries must carry out energy efficient renovations on at least 3% (by floor area) of the buildings they own and occupy • Energy consumers should be empowered to better manage consumption. This includes easy and free access to data on consumption through individual metering • National incentives for SMEs to undergo energy audits • Large companies will make audits of their energy consumption to help them identify ways to reduce it • Monitoring efficiency levels in new energy generation capacities.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
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.	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: • 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.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
EU Effort Sharing Regulation (ESR) 2018 (as amended in 2023)	The ESR establishes binding annual greenhouse gas emission targets for Member States from 2021 to 2030. It is part of a set of policies and measures to reduce the EU's emissions by at least 55% by 2030, compared to 1990 levels. This is a crucial milestone to deliver the European Green Deal and achieve climate neutrality by 2050. The ESR is also part of the Energy Union strategy and the EU's implementation of the Paris Agreement.	The national targets concern emissions from the following sectors: domestic transport (excluding aviation), buildings, agriculture, small industry, and waste. These sectors account for almost 60% of emissions in the EU. The ESR assigns each Member State with an emission reduction target for 2030, a set of annual emission allocations for each year from 2021 to 2030, and flexibilities to deal with annual fluctuations in greenhouse gas emissions due to weather or economic conditions. The amended legislation increases the emissions reduction target for the targeted sectors including transport, from 29% to 40% by 2030, compared to 2005 levels.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
The Energy Union Strategy (COM/2015/080) (2015) and the EU "Clean energy for all Europeans" package (2019)	The Energy Union Strategy aims at building an energy union that gives EU consumers - households and businesses - secure, sustainable, competitive and affordable energy. Since its launch in 2015, the EC has published several packages of measures and regular progress reports, which monitor the implementation of this key priority, to ensure that the energy union strategy is achieved. The package aims to help to decarbonise EU's energy system in line with the European Green Deal objectives. The ESR transforms the targets of the Clean Energy Package into binding annual climate targets for each Member State for the period 2021–2030. The "Clean energy for all Europeans" package – marked a significant step towards implementing the Energy Union Strategy.	The Energy Union Strategy builds five closely related and mutually reinforcing dimensions: • Security, solidarity and trust - diversifying Europe's sources of energy and ensuring energy security through solidarity and cooperation between EU countries. • A fully integrated internal energy market - enabling the free flow of energy through the EU through adequate infrastructure and without technical or regulatory barriers. • Energy efficiency - improved energy efficiency will reduce dependence on energy imports, lower emissions, and drive jobs and growth. • Climate action, decarbonising the economy - the EU is committed to a quick ratification of the Paris Agreement and to retaining its leadership in the area of renewable energy. • Research, innovation and competitiveness - supporting breakthroughs in low-carbon and clean energy technologies by prioritising research and innovation to drive the energy transition and improve competitiveness. Based on Commission proposals published in 2016, the Clean Energy package consists of 8 new laws. Following political agreement by the EU Council and the European Parliament (finalised in May 2019) and the entry into force of the different EU rules, EU countries have 1-2 years to convert the new directives into national law.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
Directive on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe 2024/EC **recast: Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe Directive 2008/50/EC and Fourth Daughter Directive 2004/107/EC**	This new directive simplifies EU rules on ambient air quality by merging the two existing EU directives into one. Its goal is to bring quality standards in line with the World Health Organization (WHO) recommendations. The new directive introduces stricter limits on key air pollutants, aligning EU standards more closely with World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines.	Air quality is assessed using common methods and criteria across the EU, and the revised directive brings further improvements to air quality monitoring and modelling. The revised directive will also ensure early action, with air quality roadmaps that need to be prepared ahead of 2030 if there is a risk that the new standards will not be attained by that date. The air quality standards will be reviewed regularly in line with latest scientific evidence to assess whether they continue to be appropriate. The revised directive prioritises the health of EU citizens: it sets new air quality standards for pollutants to be reached by 2030 which are more closely aligned with the WHO air quality guidelines. Those pollutants include, among others, particulate matter PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$, nitrogen dioxide and sulphur dioxide, all known to cause respiratory problems. Member states may request that the 2030 deadline be postponed if specific conditions are met.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.

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.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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 Emissions Ceilings (NEC) Directive 2016/2284/EU on the reduction of certain atmospheric pollutants	It aims to reduce the health risks and environmental impact of air pollution by establishing national emission reduction commitments. The Directive also aligns emission reduction commitments under EU law with international commitments (following the revision of the Gothenburg Protocol in 2012). The legislation was proposed as part of the EU's 2013 Clean Air Policy Package, which included a Clean Air Programme for Europe.	The Directive covers 5 air pollutants: • sulphur dioxide; • nitrogen oxides; • non-methane volatile organic compounds; • ammonia; and • fine particulate matter. The Directive sets emission reduction commitments per pollutant for each EU country to be attained by 2020 and 2030. The emission reduction commitments for each pollutant that will apply each year from 2020 to 2029 are the same as those which the EU countries are already committed to under the revised Gothenburg protocol. New stricter reductions have been agreed from 2030 onwards.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
UNECE Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (1979)	The first international treaty to deal with air pollution on a broad regional basis. The Convention entered into force in 1983, laying down the general principles of international cooperation for air pollution abatement and setting up an institutional framework which has since brought together research and policy.	The Convention has substantially contributed to the development of international environmental law and has created the essential framework for controlling and reducing the damage to human health and the environment caused by transboundary air pollution.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
Directive on arsenic, cadmium, mercury, nickel and PAH in ambient air (2004/107/EC), as amended	Directive 2004/107/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 December 2004 relating to arsenic, cadmium, mercury, nickel and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in ambient air.	The objective of this Directive is to establish a target value for the concentration of arsenic, cadmium, nickel and benzo(a)pyrene in ambient air so as to avoid, prevent or reduce harmful effects of arsenic, cadmium, nickel and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons on human health and the environment as a whole. It determines common methods and criteria for the assessment of concentrations of arsenic, cadmium, mercury, nickel and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in ambient air as well as of the deposition of such substances.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
Medium Combustion Plants (MCP) Directive (2015/2193)	Directive (EU) 2015/2193 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the limitation of emissions of certain pollutants into the air from medium combustion plants.	This Directive lays down rules to control emissions of sulphur dioxide (SO_2), nitrogen oxides (NOx) and dust into the air from medium combustion plants, as well as to monitor emissions of carbon monoxide (CO). The aim is to reduce emissions to air and the potential risks to human health and the environment from such emissions. As regards the scope, Article 2 identifies the types of combustion plants to which these rules apply. Emission limits values are set out in Annex II.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.

EU Energy Efficiency Directive 2023/1791 on energy efficiency and amending Regulation (EU) 2023/955 (recast)	The revised Energy Efficiency Directive significantly raises the EU's ambition on energy efficiency. It establishes 'energy efficiency first' as a fundamental principle of EU energy policy, giving it legal-standing for the first time. The Commission has published a series of recommendations, including guidelines for EU countries related to the revised directive, to help countries transpose its different elements into national law.	The revised Directive: • raises the EU energy efficiency target, making it binding for EU countries to collectively ensure an additional 11.7% reduction in energy consumption by 2030, compared to the projections of the EU reference scenario 2020; • more than doubles the annual energy savings obligation (Article 8) by 2028, this is one of the key policy instruments of the directive to meet the headline target and to drive energy savings in end-use sectors, such as buildings, industry and transport; • puts a stronger focus on alleviating energy poverty, it aims at empowering consumers through stronger requirements for EU countries to raise awareness and provide information on energy efficiency; • it includes improved regulations to identify and remove barriers related to split incentives for energy efficiency renovations between tenants and owners or among multiple owners; • introduces an obligation for the monitoring and reporting of the energy performance of data centres; • expands the scope of energy audit obligations to include all those companies, regardless of their size, which are consuming energy above a certain threshold; • mandates EU countries to report on energy efficiency investments, including energy performance contracts, as part of the Governance Regulation, ensuring transparency and accountability; • establishes project development assistance mechanisms at national, regional, and local levels to support energy efficiency investments and facilitate the attainment of the EU's ambitious energy efficiency targets.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
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.	The Directive requires competent authorities in Member States to: • 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. 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.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
Floods Directive (2007/60/EC)	• 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	• 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.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)	• 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: o The Drinking Water Abstraction Directive o Sampling Drinking Water Directive o Exchange of Information on Quality of Surface Freshwater Directive o Shellfish Directive o Freshwater Fish Directive o Groundwater (Dangerous Substances) Directive o Dangerous Substances Directive	• 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.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.

Groundwater Directive (2006/118/EC)	• 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.	• 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.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
Drinking Water Directive **- Directive (EU) 2020/2184 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2020 on the quality of water intended for human consumption (recast)**	• Protect human health from the adverse effects of any contamination of water intended for human consumption by ensuring that it is wholesome and clean, and to improve access to water intended for human consumption.	For purposes of the Directive, 'water intended for human consumption' means: a) all water, either in its original state or after treatment, intended for drinking, cooking, food preparation or other domestic purposes in both public and private premises, regardless of its origin and whether it is supplied from a distribution network, supplied from a tanker or put into bottles or containers, including spring waters; b) all water used in any food business for the manufacture, processing, preservation or marketing of products or substances intended for human consumption.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive **- Directive (EU) 2024/3019 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2024 concerning urban wastewater treatment (recast)**	• Protect the environment and human health from adverse effects of urban wastewater discharges while reducing greenhouse gas emissions and improving energy efficiency in the sector.	The Directive establishes a detailed framework covering: • Requirements for collection and treatment of urban wastewater in agglomerations above 1,000 population equivalent (p.e.) • Standards for secondary, tertiary and new quaternary treatment of wastewater • Extended producer responsibility for pharmaceutical and cosmetic companies to cover costs of removing micropollutants • Energy neutrality targets for treatment plants • Requirements for monitoring, reporting and public access to information	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
Water Reuse Regulation (2020/741)	The purpose of this Regulation is to facilitate the uptake of water reuse whenever it is appropriate and cost-efficient, thereby creating an enabling framework for those Member States who wish or need to practise water reuse.	• Regulation (EU) 2020/741 of the European Parliament and of the Council on minimum requirements for water reuse. This Regulation lays down minimum requirements for water quality and monitoring and provisions on risk management, for the safe use of reclaimed water in the context of integrated water management.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.

Environmental Liability Directive (2004/35/EC) as amended by Directive 2006/21/EC, Directive 2009/31/EC and Directive 2013/30/EU	The overall aim of the ELD is to prevent and fully remedy damaged natural resources and their services to the condition that would have existed if no damage had occurred.	• 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. • 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. 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.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
Sewage Sludge Directive **(Council Directive 86/278/EEC of 12 June 1986 on the protection of the environment, and in particular of the soil, when sewage sludge is used in agriculture)**	The purpose of this Directive is to regulate the use of sewage sludge in agriculture in such a way as to prevent harmful effects on soil, vegetation, animals and man, thereby encouraging the correct use of such sewage sludge. Member States shall prohibit the use of sludge where the concentration of one or more heavy metals in the soil exceeds the limit values which they lay down in accordance with Annex I A and shall take the necessary steps to ensure that those limit values are not exceeded as a result of the use of sludge. The aims of the Sewage Sludge Directive are • to protect humans, animals, plants and the environment by ensuring that heavy metals in soil and sludge do not exceed set limits • to increase the amount of sewage sludge used in agriculture	The Directive also: • sets limits for the concentration of seven heavy metals in sewage sludge intended for agricultural use and in sludge-treated soils (cadmium, copper, nickel, lead, zinc, mercury, chromium) • bans the use of sewage sludge that results in concentrations of these heavy metals in soil exceeding these limit values	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
Bathing Waters Directive **(Directive 2006/7/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the management of bathing water quality and repealing Directive 76/160/EEC)**	With a view to preserving, protecting and improving human health and the environment, within the legal framework of Directive 2000/60/EC, the present Directive establishes provisions for: (a) the monitoring and classification of bathing water quality; (b) the management of bathing water quality; and (c) the provision of information to the public on bathing water quality. Member States are required to annually identify all bathing waters and define the length of the bathing season. The EU aims to protect the environment and the health of Europeans by attaining good bathing water quality throughout the EU. More specifically, it aims to: • provide better and earlier information to citizens about the quality of their bathing waters, including logos • move from simple sampling and monitoring of bathing waters to bathing quality management • integrate into other EU measures protecting the quality of all our waters (rivers, lakes, ground waters and coastal waters) through the Water Framework Directive	The Bathing Water Directive requires Member States to monitor and assess bathing water. It ensures timely information is given to the public during the bathing season and requires Member States to disseminate information on bathing water quality actively and promptly. In particular, notices banning or advising against bathing should be rapidly and easily identifiable. The Directive applies to all surface waters that can be used for bathing, except for swimming pools and spa pools, confined waters subject to treatment or used for therapeutic purposes and confined waters artificially separated from surface water and groundwater. Decision establishing a symbol for information to the public on bathing water classification and any bathing prohibition. View the symbols for informing the public on bathing water prohibition, advice against bathing and bathing water classification. The implementation of the Bathing Water Directive is supported by a broad EU framework of water legislation, including the Water Framework Directive, the Environmental Quality Standards Directive, the Groundwater Directive, the Marine Strategy Framework Directive and the Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.

Sustainable Use of Pesticides Directive (2009/128/EC) **Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the sustainable use of plant protection products and amending Regulation (EU) 2021/2115**	The Sustainable Use of Pesticides Directive (SUD) establishes a framework for European Community action to achieve the sustainable use of pesticides by setting minimum rules to reduce the risks to human health and the environment that are associated with pesticide use. The Directive aims to achieve a sustainable use of pesticides in the EU by reducing the risks and impacts of pesticide use on human health and the environment and promoting the use of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and of alternative approaches or techniques, such as non-chemical alternatives to pesticides. EU countries have drawn up National Action Plans to implement the range of actions set out in the Directive.	The main actions relate to training of users, advisors and distributors of pesticides, inspection of pesticide application equipment, the prohibition of aerial spraying, limitation of pesticide use in sensitive areas, and information and awareness raising about pesticide risks. EU countries must also promote Integrated Pest Management, for which, general principles are laid down in Annex III to the Directive. The European Commission has adopted a proposal for a new Regulation on the Sustainable Use of Plant Protection Products, including EU wide targets to reduce by 50% the use and risk of chemical pesticides by 2030, in line with the EU's Farm to Fork and Biodiversity strategies. The proposal, adopted on 22 June 2022, is part of a package of measures to reduce the environmental footprint of the EU's food system and help mitigate the economic losses that we are already suffering due to climate change and biodiversity loss. The proposal transforms the existing Directive into a Regulation which will be directly binding and uniformly applicable to all Member States. It overhauls the existing rules on the Sustainable Use of Pesticides (see Directive 2009/128/EC) to bring them in line with the ambitions set in the EU Green Deal, Biodiversity and Farm to Fork strategies. The proposals must be approved by Member States in the Council and the European Parliament, under the normal legislative procedure.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
EU Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) (1962) **CAP 2023-2027**	The CAP is a partnership between society and agriculture that ensures a stable supply of food, safeguards farmers' income, protects the environment and keeps rural areas vibrant. It aims to: • support farmers and improve agricultural productivity, ensuring a stable supply of affordable food; • safeguard European Union farmers to make a reasonable living; • help tackle climate change and the sustainable management of natural resources; • maintain rural areas and landscapes across the EU; • keep the rural economy alive by promoting jobs in farming, agri-food industries and associated sectors.	The CAP 2023-2027 entered into force on 1 January 2023. Support for farmers and rural stakeholders across the 27 EU countries is based on the CAP 2023-2027 legal framework and the choices detailed in the CAP Strategic Plans, approved by the Commission. The approved Plans are designed to make a significant contribution to the ambitions of the European Green Deal, Farm to Fork Strategy and Biodiversity Strategy.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
EU REACH Regulation (EC 1907/2006), as amended	The purpose of this Regulation is to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment, including the promotion of alternative methods for assessment of hazards of substances, as well as the free circulation of substances on the internal market while enhancing competitiveness and innovation.	This Regulation lays down provisions on hazardous substances and mixtures and specification of hazard classes; general obligations of manufacturers, importers and downstream users to classify, label and package the substances and mixtures; identification and examination of available information on substances and mixtures; evaluation of hazard information and decision on classification; establishment of a classification and labelling inventory in the form of a database; and the manufacture, placing on the market and use of chemical substances and preparations, pursuant to the precautionary principle. The Regulation sets forth the framework concerning the registration of such substances and preparations as well as the granting of authorizations. Furthermore, it sets up the European Chemicals Agency for the purposes of managing and carrying out the technical, scientific and administrative aspects of this Regulation. This Regulation sets out eight annexes attached. Annex I sets out the criteria for classification and labelling requirements for hazardous substances and mixtures. Annex II lays down special rules for labelling and packaging of certain classified substances and mixtures.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
UN Sustainable Development Goals	The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development provides a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future. At its heart are 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which reflect the need for all countries to urgently act as a global partnership.	Sustainable transport is mainstreamed across several SDGs and targets, especially those related to food security, health, energy, economic growth, infrastructure, and cities and human settlements.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
European Commission's "Forging a climate-resilient Europe - the new EU Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change" (2021)	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 principal objectives: to make adaptation smarter, swifter and more systemic, and to step up international action on adaptation to climate change.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.

European Environment Agency's European Climate Risk Assessment (2024)	This assessment identifies 36 climate risks with potentially severe consequences across Europe.	The risks are evaluated in the contexts of risk severity, policy horizon (lead time and decision horizon), policy readiness and risk ownership. It further identifies priorities for EU policy action, based on a structured risk assessment united with qualitative aspects, such as considering social justice.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
UN Kyoto Protocol (2nd Kyoto Period), the Second European Climate Change Programme (ECCP II), Paris climate conference (COP21) 2015 (Paris Agreement)	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 and in line with recommendations of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) take steps "to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above preindustrial levels".	• The Kyoto Protocol is implemented through the European Climate Change Programme (ECCP II). • EU member states implement measures to improve on or compliment 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.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
European Green Deal (2019) and "Fit for 55" legislation (2021)	The European Green Deal provides a roadmap for making the EU's economy sustainable by turning climate and environmental challenges into opportunities across all policy areas and making the transition just and inclusive for all. The "Fit for 55" legislative package is a central part of the European Green Deal.	The European Green Deal covers all sectors of the economy, notably transport, energy, agriculture, buildings, and industries such as steel, cement, ICT, textiles and chemicals. It outlines investments needed and financing tools available, and explains how to ensure a just and inclusive transition. The 'Fit for 55' package responds to the requirements in the EU Climate Law to reduce Europe's net greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% by 2030. It was updated when the Commission proposed increased ambition on renewable energy and energy efficiency in the REPowerEU plan to respond to Russia's invasion of Ukraine and boost Europe's energy security. The final legislative package is expected to reduce EU net greenhouse gas emissions by 57% by 2030. For transport, the package is primarily focused on reducing fossil fuel dependency and increasing the availability of, and infrastructure for, renewable alternatives.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
Leaders Pledge for Nature 2020	Political leaders (including Taoiseach Michael Martin) participating in the United Nations Summit on Biodiversity in September 2020, representing 75 countries from all regions and the European Union, have committed to reversing biodiversity loss by 2030.	As part of the UN Decade of Action to achieve sustainable development, the leaders commit to achieve the vision of Living in Harmony with Nature by 2050 by undertaking ten actions, including: • Putting biodiversity, climate, and the environment at the heart of COVID-19 recovery strategies and investments as well as national and international development and cooperation; • Developing and implementing an ambitious and transformational post-2020 global biodiversity framework for adoption at the 15th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 15) to the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in Kunming, China, as a key instrument to reach the SDGs; • Raising ambition and aligning domestic climate policies with the Paris Agreement on climate change, with enhanced nationally determined contributions (NDCs) and long-term strategies consistent with the temperature goals of the Paris Agreement, and the objective of net zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by mid-century, and strengthen climate resilience of economies and ecosystems; and • Mainstream biodiversity into relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral policies at all levels, including in food production, agriculture, fisheries and forestry, energy, tourism, infrastructure and extractive industries, and trade and supply chains, as well as into key international agreements and processes.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.

Europe 2020: European 2020 Strategy for Growth and Employment	The Europe 2020 Strategy aims to ensure that the economic revival of the European Union following the economic and financial crisis is supported by a series of reforms in order to build solid foundations for growth and job creation by 2020. While addressing the structural weaknesses of the EU's economy and economic and social issues, the strategy also takes account of the longer-term challenges of globalisation, pressure on resources and ageing.	• The Europe 2020 Strategy should enable the EU to achieve growth that is: o smart, through the development of knowledge and innovation; o sustainable, based on a greener, more resource efficient and more competitive economy; o inclusive, aimed at strengthening employment and social and territorial cohesion. • The EU has set itself five major targets for this ambition to be achieved by 2020: o increasing the employment rate of the population aged 20-64 to at least 75 %; o investing 3 % of gross domestic product in research and development; o reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 20 %, increasing the share of renewable energies to 20 % and increasing energy efficiency by 20 %; o reducing the school drop-out rate to less than 10 % and increasing the proportion of tertiary degrees to at least 40 %; o reducing the number of people threatened by poverty or social exclusion by 20 million. • The Europe 2020 Strategy targets are also supported by 7 flagship initiatives at European level and in EU countries: the Innovation Union; Youth on the move; the Digital Agenda for Europe; a Resource-efficient Europe; an industrial policy for the globalisation era; the agenda for new skills and jobs; and the European Platform against Poverty. • At European level, the single market, the EU budget and the European external policy are additional levers in achieving the targets of the Europe 2020 strategy	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 - Bringing nature back into our lives (European Commission, 2020)	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. Aims to build resilience to future threats such as the impacts of climate change, forest fires, food insecurity, disease outbreaks and protecting wildlife and fighting illegal wildlife trade.	The Strategy contains specific commitments and actions to be delivered by 2030, including: • Establishing a larger EU-wide network of protected areas on land and at sea; • Launching an EU nature restoration plan; • Introducing measures to enable the necessary transformative stage; and • Introducing measures to tackle the global biodiversity challenge.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
EU Green Infrastructure Strategy (2013)	Aims to create a robust enabling framework in order to promote and facilitate Green Infrastructure (GI) projects.	• 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.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Valletta, 1992)	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.	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.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
ICOMOS (2011) Principles for the Conservation of Industrial Heritage Sites, Structures, Areas and Landscapes ('Dublin Principles')	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.	• (I) Document and understand industrial heritage structures, sites, areas and landscapes and their values; • (II) Ensure effective protection and conservation of the industrial heritage structures, sites, areas and landscapes; • (III) Conserve and maintain the industrial heritage structures, sites, areas and landscapes; and • (IV) 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.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.

Convention of the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada, 1995)	The main purpose of the Convention is to reinforce and promote policies for the conservation and enhancement of Europe's heritage. It also affirms the need for European solidarity with regard to heritage conservation and is designed to foster practical co-operation among the Parties. It establishes the principles of "European co-ordination of conservation policies" including consultations regarding the thrust of the policies to be implemented.	• The 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.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
Council of Europe Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society (Faro, 2005)	• 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.	• 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.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
European Landscape Convention (Florence, 2000)	The European Landscape Convention introduced a Europe-wide concept centring on the quality of landscape protection, management and planning and covering the entire territory, not just outstanding landscapes. Through its ground-breaking approach and its broader scope, it complements the Council of Europe's and UNESCO's heritage conventions.	• Promote protection, management and planning of landscapes. • Organise European co-operation on landscape issues.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
The Seventh Environmental Action Programme (EAP) of the European Community (2013-2020)	It identifies three key objectives: • to protect, conserve and enhance the Union's natural capital • to turn the Union into a resource-efficient, green, and competitive low-carbon economy • to safeguard the Union's citizens from environment-related pressures and risks to health and wellbeing	Four so called "enablers" will help Europe deliver on these objectives (goals): • Better implementation of legislation. • Better information by improving the knowledge base. • More and wiser investment for environment and climate policy. • Full integration of environmental requirements and considerations into other policies. Two additional horizontal priority objectives complete the programme: • To make the Union's cities more sustainable. • To help the Union address international environmental and climate challenges more effectively.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
Bern Convention (Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats) (1979)	The convention has three main aims: • 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	The Parties under the convention recognise the intrinsic value of nature, which needs to be preserved and passed to future generations, they also: • 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 Caucus. • 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.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
Bali Road Map (2007)	The Bali Road Map includes the Bali Action Plan, which charts the course for a new negotiating process designed to tackle climate change. The Bali Action Plan is a comprehensive process to enable the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention through long-term cooperative action, now, up to and beyond 2012, in order to reach an agreed outcome and adopt a decision.	The Bali Action Plan is divided into five main categories: shared vision, mitigation, adaptation, technology and financing. The shared vision refers to a long-term vision for action on climate change, including a long-term goal for emission reductions.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.

Cancun Agreements (2010)	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: • Mitigation • Transparency of actions • Technology • Finance • Adaptation • Forests • Capacity building	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.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
Doha Climate Gateway (2012)	Set of decisions taken at the COP 18 meeting in Doha in 2012 which pave the way for a new agreement in Paris in 2015.	Among the many decisions taken, governments: • Strengthened their resolve and set out a timetable to adopt a universal climate agreement by 2015, which will come into effect in 2020. • Streamlined the negotiations, completing the work under the Bali Action Plan to concentrate on the new work towards a 2015 agreement under a single negotiating stream in the Ad hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action. • Emphasized the need to increase their ambition to cut greenhouse gases and to help vulnerable countries to adapt. • Launched a new commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol, thereby ensuring that this treaty's important legal and accounting models remain in place and underlining the principle that developed countries lead mandated action to cut greenhouse gas emissions. • Made further progress towards establishing the financial and technology support and new institutions to enable clean energy investments and sustainable growth in developing countries.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) (2001)	The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants is a global treaty to protect human health and the environment from chemicals that remain intact in the environment for long periods, become widely distributed geographically, accumulate in the fatty tissue of humans and wildlife, and have harmful impacts on human health or on the environment. The objective of the Stockholm Convention is to protect human health and the environment from persistent organic pollutants.	• 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 • 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	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
Ramsar Convention (1971)	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".*	Under the "three pillars" of the Convention, the Contracting Parties commit to: • 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.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
OSPAR Convention (1992)	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.	OSPAR's work is organised under six strategies: • Biodiversity and Ecosystem Strategy • Eutrophication Strategy • Hazardous Substances Strategy • Offshore Industry Strategy • Radioactive Substances Strategy • Strategy for the Joint Assessment and Monitoring Programme These six strategies fit together to underpin the ecosystem approach. For each strategy a programme of work is designed and implemented annually.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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 Level			

The National Planning Framework (first revision 2025) and associated National Development Plan Review (2025)	The National Planning Framework is the Government's high-level strategic plan for shaping the future growth and development of to the year 2040. The new 2025 Framework is revised and updated to take account of changes that have occurred since it was published in 2018 and to build on the framework that is in place. It is a framework to guide public and private investment, to create and promote opportunities for the people, and to protect and enhance the environment. The National Planning Framework and the National Development Plan form a single vision for Ireland under Project Ireland 2040. The implementation of the National Planning Framework will continue to be fully supported by the Government's investment strategy for public capital investment and investment by the State sector in general, with the National Development Plan detailing key projects.	The ambition is to create a single vision, a shared set of goals for every community across the country. These goals are expressed in the Framework as National Strategic Outcomes: 1. Compact Growth 2. Enhanced Regional Accessibility 3. Strengthened Rural Economies and Communities 4. High-Quality International Connectivity 5. Sustainable Mobility 6. A Strong Economy, supported by Enterprise, Innovation and Skills 7. Enhanced Amenities and Heritage 8. Transition to a Carbon Neutral and Climate-Resilient Society 9. Sustainable Management of Environmental Resources 10. Access to Quality Childcare, Education and Health Services	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended)	An Act to consolidate and revise the law relating to planning and development; to provide for proper planning and sustainable development in the interests of the common good; to provide for the licensing of events and control of funfairs; for those purposes to repeal and replace the Planning and Development Act 2000; to amend certain other enactments; and to provide for matters connected therewith.	• 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.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
Planning and Development Act 2024, as amended	An Act to consolidate and revise the law relating to planning and development; to provide for proper planning and sustainable development in the interests of the common good; to provide for the licensing of events and control of funfairs; for those purposes to repeal and replace the Planning and Development Act 2000 and amend certain other enactments; for purposes unrelated to the foregoing, to amend the Residential Tenancies Act 2004, the Residential Tenancies (Amendment) Act 2019, the Land Development Agency Act 2021 and the National Asset Management Agency Act 2009; and to provide for matters connected therewith.	Key reforms included in the Act: • The introduction of statutory timelines for all consenting processes, to give confidence and certainty to applicants; • A significant reorganisation of An Bord Pleanála, to be known as An Coimisiún Pleanála; • Greater mandatory alignment of all tiers of planning, improving consistency; • Improvements to the planning judicial review processes; • Clearer, more consistent policies and guidance; • Longer term, more strategic, ten-year plans for Local Authorities; • More agile local implementation, through the introduction of Urban and Priority Area Plans, including new bespoke plans for Gaeltacht and Island communities; • Creation of Urban Development Zones, which will facilitate a more plan-led approach to development, increasing certainty at the master-planning stage; • Provisions to deter abuse of planning processes through spurious planning submissions and appeals, as well as a ban on requesting payment for not opposing development and; • Ability to suspend the duration of a permission while subject to judicial review proceedings, so as not to lose any time available for completing the development.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
European Communities (Environmental Assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (S.I. 435 of 2004), as amended by S.I. 200 of 2011	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.	• 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).	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (S.I. 477 of 2011), as amended	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.	• 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.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.

European Communities Environmental Objectives (FPM) Regulations 2009 (S.I. 296 of 2009)	The purpose of these Regulations is to support the achievement of favourable conservation status for freshwater pearl mussels,	• 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.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
European Communities Environmental Objectives (Groundwater) Regulations 2010 (S.I. 9 of 2010), as amended	To amend the European Communities Environmental Objectives (Groundwater) Regulations 2010 (S.I. No. 9 of 2010) to make further provision to implement Commission Directive 2014/80/EU of 20 June 2014 amending Annex II to Directive 2006/118/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the protection of groundwater against pollution and deterioration.	The substances and threshold values set out in Schedule 5 to S.I. No. 9 of 2010 have been reviewed and amended where necessary, based on existing monitoring information and international guidelines on appropriate threshold values. • Part A of Schedule 6 has been amended to include changes to the rules governing the determination of background levels for the purposes of establishing threshold values for groundwater pollutants and indicators of pollution. • Part B of Schedule 6 has been amended to include nitrites and phosphorus (total) / phosphates among the minimum list of pollutants and their indicators which the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) must consider when establishing threshold values. • Part C of Schedule 6 amends the information to be provided to the Minister by the EPA with regard to the pollutants and their indicators for which threshold values have been established.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
European Communities (Water Policy) Regulations of 2003 (S.I. 722 of 2003) **European Communities (Water Policy) Regulations of 2003 (S.I. 350 of 2014)** **European Communities Environmental Objectives (Surface waters) Regulations of 2009 (S.I. 272 of 2009)**	• 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 (amended to Irish Water in 2013) and gives EPA and the CER the authority to regulate and supervise their actions.	• 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.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
Water Pollution Acts 1977 to 1990	The Water Pollution Acts allow Local Authorities the authority regulate and supervise actions relating to water in their division.	The Water Pollution Acts enable local authorities to: • 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.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
Water Services Act 2007 (No. 30 of 2007) **Water Services Act 2013 (No. 6 of 2013)** **Water Services (No. 2) Act 2013 (No. 50 of 2013)** **Water Services Act 2017 (No. 29 of 2017)** **Water Services (Amendment) Act 2022 (No. 39 of 2022)**	• 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 waste water supply. Irish Water was given the responsibility of the provision of water and waste water services in the amendment act during 2013, therefore these services are no longer the responsibility of the 34 Local Authorities in Ireland.	Key strategic objectives include: • Ensuring Uisce Éireann 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 in the gateways and hubs listed in the National Spatial Strategy, and in other locations where services need to be enhanced. • 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 waste water treatment, for compliance with the requirements of the EU Urban Waste water Treatment Directive.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.

Irish Water's Water Services Strategic Plan 2015 and Capital Investment Plan 2020-2024	This Water Services Strategic Plan sets out strategic objectives for the delivery of water services over the next 25 years up to 2040. It details current and future challenges which affect the provision of water services and identifies the priorities to be tackled in the short and medium term. The Capital Investment Plan 2020-2024 is Uisce Éireann investment plan for water and wastewater assets and infrastructure for the next 5 years. The Capital Investment Plan sets out where to prioritise investment to deliver the most urgently needed improvements in drinking water quality, leakage reduction, water availability, wastewater compliance, efficiencies and customer service.	The Capital Investment Plan 2020-2024 is made up of investment in individual projects such as building new or upgrading existing water and wastewater treatment plants and upgrading existing networks, and national programmes where activities are being delivered in a consistent and efficient manner across the country. Some examples of these programmes are the Leakage Reduction Programme, the National Disinfection Programme, the Small Towns and Villages Growth Programme, and the National Certification Authorisation Programme.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
Ireland's Forest Strategy 2023-2030 and associated Implementation Plan including the National Forestry Programme 2023-2027	The Implementation Plan will facilitate the initial steps in the implementation of the Strategy on the road to achieving the Shared Vision for 2050. The Implementation Plan includes the new Forestry Programme (2023 – 2027), which will be the primary implementation mechanism for the Forest Strategy. The Plan also includes a list of actions that will be funded and enabled by mechanisms outside of the Forestry Programme.	The Forestry Programme 2023-2027 was created in alignment with Ireland's Forest Strategy and is designed to provide lasting benefits for many key areas including climate change, biodiversity, wood production, and employment alongside enhancing societal benefits. The Forestry Programme will provide incentives for farmers and other landowners and will provide farm families with the opportunity to increase and diversify their income streams.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
Water Action Plan 2024: River Basin Management Plan for Ireland 2022-2027 (3rd Cycle) (2024)	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). 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.	The responses to shortcomings addressed include, for example, strengthen the incorporation of the integrated catchment management approach, improving the environmental ambition, improving the evidence base for 'targeting the right measures in the right place' and securing dedicated resources to deliver these, increasing environmental enforcement and compliance, and strengthening the governance structures.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
Ireland's National Water Quality Monitoring Programme 2022-2027	The main purpose of Ireland's National Water Quality Monitoring Programme 2022-2027 is to provide a comprehensive national overview of the ecological and chemical status of surface waters and the quantitative and chemical status of groundwaters. The information is used to track progress towards the achievement of the environmental objectives required by the Water Framework Directive, and those set out in the River Basin Management Plan.	The programme is comprised of 2,899 surface and groundwater bodies representing 60% of the total number of national water bodies, covering 2,429 river water bodies, 224 lakes, 80 transitional water bodies, 45 coastal waters, 16 canals and 121 groundwater bodies. The programme is operated by the Environmental Protection Agency, Marine Institute, Inland Fisheries Ireland, Waterways Ireland, National Parks and Wildlife Service and Local Authorities.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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 Water Resources Plan (NWRP) – Framework Plan (2021)	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. The preparation of the plan has been divided into two distinct phases, the combination of which will become the final NWRP. Phase 1 was carried out in 2021 and the NWRP Framework has been adopted. In Phase 2 of the NWRP, Uisce Éireann summarised the needs across the 539 individual water supplies and identified the solutions to address these needs. Due to the large number of supplies in Ireland, Phase 2 was delivered as four Regional Water Resources Plans: • Regional Water Resources Plan: North West (RWRP NW) • Regional Water Resources Plan: South West (RWRP SW) • Regional Water Resources Plan: South East (RWRP SE) • Regional Water Resources Plan: Eastern and Midlands (RWRP EM)	The key objectives are to: • 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 • Assess the water resources available at a national level including lakes, rivers and groundwater	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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 Strategic Plan for Sustainable Aquaculture Development 2030	The national plans are intended to inform investment priorities for aquaculture under Member States' operational programmes under the European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund. They are also intended to identify measures to reduce the administrative burden on operators, to secure sustainable development and growth of aquaculture through coordinated spatial planning, to enhance the competitiveness of the aquaculture sector and to promote a level playing field for EU operators by exploiting their competitive advantages. Ireland's National Strategic Plan for Sustainable Aquaculture Development was finalised following public consultation earlier in 2022. The Plan was adopted by the European Commission in 2022.	The National Strategic Plan for Sustainable Aquaculture Development proposes 58 actions to be implemented over the period up to 2030.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
Aquaculture Acts 1997 to 2006 **(Sea-Fisheries and Maritime Jurisdiction Act 2006 (8/2006), s. 1(3))** **Fisheries (Amendment) Act 1997 (23/1997)** **Fisheries and Foreshore (Amendment) Act 1998 (54/1998), ss. 2, 3 and 4** **Fisheries (Amendment) Act 2001 (40/2001)** **Sea-Fisheries and Maritime Jurisdiction Act 2006 (8/2006)**	The Aquaculture and Foreshore Management Division ensures the efficient and effective management of Aquaculture licensing and Foreshore licensing in respect of Aquaculture and Sea Fishery related activities.	The Strategic Objectives of the Aquaculture and Foreshore Management Division are: • to develop and manage an efficient and effective regulatory framework in respect of Aquaculture licensing and Foreshore licensing of Aquaculture and Sea Fishery related activities; • to secure a fair financial return from the State's foreshore estate in the context of Aquaculture licensing and Foreshore licensing in respect of Aquaculture and Sea Fishery related activities; • to progressively reduce arrears in the clearing of licence applications.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
Foreshore Acts 1933 to 2011	The Foreshore Acts require that a lease or licence must be obtained from the Minister for Housing, Planning and Local Government for the carrying out of works or placing structures or material on, or for the occupation of or removal of material from, State-owned foreshore, which represents the greater part of the foreshore. Construction of permanent structures on privately owned foreshore also required the prior permission of the Minister under the Foreshore Act.	Developments on the foreshore require planning permission in addition to a Foreshore Lease/Licence/Permission. All Foreshore Leases, Licences Permissions are without prejudice to the powers of the local planning authority. Applicants should, therefore, consult initially with the local planning authority regarding their proposal. In the case of developments on foreshore for, by or on behalf of a Local Authority where an EIS is required, applications should be made to An Bord Pleanála under Part XV, Planning and Development Act 2000.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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 Marine Planning Framework (NMPF) (2024)	The NMPF details how marine activities will interact with each other in an ocean space that is under increasing spatial pressure, ensuring the sustainable use of Ireland's marine resources to 2040. The NMPF has been prepared with an ecosystem-based approach and informed by best available knowledge.	The National Marine Planning Framework (NMPF) brings together all marine-based human activities for the first time, outlining the Government's vision, objectives and marine planning policies for each marine activity. The NMPF is intended as the marine equivalent to the National Planning Framework. This approach will enable the Government to: • set a clear direction for managing our seas • clarify objectives and priorities • direct decision makers, users and stakeholders towards strategic, plan-led, and efficient use of our marine resources	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
Seafood Development Programme 2021-2027	Based on the challenges identified for the seafood sector and coastal communities and the policy context, Ireland's Programme requires an ambitious vision to: "To support a resilient, climate smart, environmentally sustainable and profitable Irish seafood sector in order to maximise its contribution to jobs and growth and maintain the economic and social activities of our most vibrant and sustainable coastal communities"	The Programme details the vision and key missions to be achieved by the implementation of the programme. It also demonstrates how the strategic objectives of the EMFAF fund (specified in Regulation (EU) 2021/1139) will be employed in fulfilling the Programme.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
Harnessing Our Ocean Wealth: An Integrated Marine Plan for Ireland 2012	Harnessing Our Ocean Wealth is an Integrated Marine Plan (IMP), setting out a roadmap for the Government's vision, high-level goals and integrated actions across policy, governance and business to enable our marine potential to be realised. Implementation of this Plan will see Ireland evolve an integrated system of policy and programme planning for our marine affairs.	• Sustainable economic growth of marine/ maritime sectors; • Increase the contribution to the national GDP; • Deliver a business friendly yet robust governance, policy and planning framework; • Protect and conserve our rich marine biodiversity and ecosystems; • Manage our living and non-living resources in harmony with the ecosystem; • Implement and comply with environmental legislation; • Building on our maritime heritage, strengthen our maritime identity; • Increase our awareness of the value, opportunities and societal benefits; and • Engagement and participation by all.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.

Flood Risk Management Plans arising from National Catchment Flood Risk Assessment and Management Programme	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.	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.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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 Raised Bog Special Areas of Conservation Management Plan 2017 – 2022 and a Review of Raised Bog Natural Heritage Area Network	The National Raised Bog Special Areas of Conservation Management Plan 2017 - 2022 sets out a roadmap for the long-term management, restoration and conservation of protected raised bogs in Ireland.	The Plan is part of the measures being implemented in response to the on-going infringement action against Ireland in relation to the implementation of the EU Habitats Directive, with regard to the regulation of turf cutting on the Special Areas of Conservation and on foot of the recommendation of Mr. Justice Quirke that a National Raised Bog SAC Management Plan be drawn up, arising from the Peatlands Forum (2012).	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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 Peatlands Strategy (2015-2025)	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.	Objectives of the Strategy: • 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 responsible. • 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.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
European Union (Good Agricultural Practice for Protection of Waters) Regulations 2022 (S.I. No. 113/2022)	The purpose of these Regulations is to give effect to Ireland's Nitrates Action Programme pursuant to Council Directive 91/676/EEC concerning the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural source.	Part 2 concerns farmyard management. The Part requires an occupier of a holding shall take all such steps, as far as is practicable for the purposes of minimising the amount of soiled water produced on the holding; livestock manure and other organic fertilisers, soiled water and effluents from dungsteads, farmyard manure pits, silage pits or silage clamps arising or produced in a building or yard on a holding shall, prior to its application to land or other treatment, be collected and held in a manner that prevents the run-off or seepage, directly or indirectly, into groundwaters or surface waters of such substances. The Regulations provides for general obligations related to capacity of storage facilities and then distinguishes among requirements for storage facilities of: effluents and soiled water; pig manure; poultry manure; manure from deer, goats and sheep; manure from cattle. Part 3 concerns nutrient management. Part 4 is focused on the prevention of water pollution from fertilizers and certain activities; this includes the distances from a water body and other issues requirements as to manner of application of fertilizers, soiled water etc; periods when application of fertilizers is prohibited; limits on the amount of livestock manure to be applied. Part 5 regulates general duty of occupier, such as keeping of records, etc. Offences and related matters. Part 6 is functions of the public authorities: certificates, exemptions, etc.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.

European Union (Birds and Natural Habitats) (Sea-Fisheries) (Amendment) Regulations 2014 (S.I. 565 of 2014)	These Regulations the European Union (Birds and Natural Habitats) (Sea-fisheries) Regulations 2013 so as to apply them to the regulation of sea-fishing activity in so far as the regulation of that activity is necessary to secure compliance with the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 and the objectives of the Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora.	• Regulation 3 provides for the submission of a Fisheries Natura Plan in relation to planned fisheries; • Regulation 4 provides for a screening of a Fisheries Natura Plan to determine whether or not an appropriate assessment is required; • Regulation 5 provides for an appropriate assessment of a Fisheries Natura Plan and also provides for public and statutory consultation; • Regulation 6 provides for the Minister to make a determination to adopt a Fisheries Natura Plan. The Minister may amend, withdraw or revoke a plan; • Regulation 7 provides for publication of the adopted Fisheries Natura Plan; • Regulation 8 provides for a Risk Assessment of unplanned fisheries and also provides for public and statutory consultation on the assessment; • Regulation 9 provides for the issue of a Natura Declaration to prohibit, restrict including restricting by permit, control, etc. of sea fishing activities; • Regulation 10 provides for Natura Permits to be issued where required by Natura Declarations; and • Regulations 11 to 31 deal with functions of authorised officers and related matters, offences, etc.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
Wildlife Act of 1976 **Wildlife (Amendment) Act, 2000** **Wildlife (Amendment) Act, 2023**	The act provides protection and conservation of wild flora and fauna. The Wildlife (Amendment) Act 2023 introduced a new public sector duty on biodiversity. The legislation provides that every public body, as listed in the Act, is obliged to have regard to the objectives and targets in the National Biodiversity Action Plan.	• 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	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
Ireland's 4th National Biodiversity Action Plan 2023-2030	Ireland's 4th National Biodiversity Action Plan 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.	This National Biodiversity Action Plan 2023-2030 builds upon the achievements of the previous Plan. It will continue to implement actions within the framework of five strategic objectives, while addressing new and emerging issues: 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	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
All Ireland Pollinator Plan 2021-2025	The All-Ireland Pollinator Plan is an island-wide attempt to reverse declines in pollinating insects to ensure the sustainability of our food, avoid additional economic impacts on agriculture, and protect the health of the environment. The main objectives include: • Making farmland, public land and private land in Ireland pollinator friendly; • Raising awareness of pollinators and how to protect them; • Managed pollinators – supporting beekeepers and growers; • Expanding our knowledge of pollinators and pollination service; and • Collecting evidence to track change and measure success.	This voluntary Plan identified 81 actions, shared out between over 100 governmental and non-governmental organisations. A large focus of the Plan is to identify actions to improve the quality and amount of flower-rich habitat. Actions range from creating pollinator highways along our transport routes, to supporting pollinators on farmland, in gardens, businesses, and on public land.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
Climate Action and Low Carbon Development Act 2015 (as amended)	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.	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: • 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.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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 Climate Action Plans	The National Climate Action Plan 2023 provided a detailed plan for taking decisive action to achieve a 51% reduction in overall greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 and setting Ireland on a path to reach net-zero emissions by no later than 2050, as committed to in the Programme for Government and set out in the Climate Act 2021. The Climate Action Plan 2024 builds upon the 2023 Plan by refining and updating the measures and actions required to deliver the carbon budgets and sectoral emissions ceilings. The Climate Action Plan 2025 is the third statutory annual update to the Climate Action Plan.	The Climate Action Plans list the actions needed to deliver on Ireland's climate targets and sets indicative ranges of emissions reductions for each sector of the economy. It will be updated periodically to ensure alignment with Ireland's legally binding economy-wide carbon budgets and sectoral ceilings. Climate Action Plan 2025 lays out a roadmap of actions that are intended to lead to meeting the 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 legally binding economy-wide carbon budgets and sectoral emissions ceilings. Climate Action Plan 2025 builds upon the Climate Action Plan 2024 by refining and updating the measures and actions required to deliver the carbon budgets and sectoral emissions ceilings and it should be read in conjunction with Climate Action Plan 2024. The Plan provides a roadmap for taking decisive action to halve Ireland's emissions by 2030 and achieve climate neutrality by no later than 2050, as committed to in the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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 Adaptation Framework (NAF) 2024 and associated regional, local and sectoral adaptation plans	NAF specifies the national strategy for the application of adaptation measures in different sectors and by local authorities in their administrative areas in order to reduce the vulnerability of the State to the negative effects of climate change and to avail of any positive effects that may occur.	• Adaptation under this Framework should seek to minimise costs and maximise the opportunities arising from climate change. • Adaptation actions range from building adaptive capacity (e.g. increasing awareness, sharing information and targeted training) through to policy and finance-based actions. • Adaptation actions must be risk based, informed by existing vulnerabilities of our society and systems and an understanding of projected climate change. • Adaptation actions taken to increase climate resilience must also consider impacts on other sectors and levels of governance	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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 Climate Mitigation Plan 2017	The Plan represents an initial step to set Ireland on a pathway to achieve the deep decarbonisation required in Ireland by mid-century in line with the Government's policy objectives.	The National Mitigation Plan focuses on the following issues: • Climate Action Policy Framework • Decarbonising Electricity Generation • Decarbonising the Built Environment • Decarbonising Transport • An Approach to Carbon Neutrality for Agriculture, Forest and Land Use Sectors	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
Climate Adaptation Sectoral Adaptation Plans	The Climate Act sets out the requirements for the preparation of Sectoral Adaptation Plans. The 12 priority sectors identified in the 2018 NAF were grouped into 9 such Plans and clustered into four themes covering natural and cultural capital, critical infrastructure, water resource and flood risk management, and public health. This approach aims to provide a structured and systematic approach to sectoral developments.	To support key national sectors in planning for climate change adaptation and according to the requirements of the National Adaptation Framework (2018), sectoral planning guidelines were developed as part of the Irish Climate Information Platform, Climate Ireland project . The guidelines aim to ensure that a coherent and consistent approach to adaptation planning is adopted at national and local levels. Since the guidelines' publication in May 2018, they have been successfully implemented by relevant Departments to develop Sectoral Adaptation Plans.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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 Sustainable Mobility Policy (SMP) (2022)	It 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 framed around three key principles that will guide the delivery of sustainable mobility policy over the coming decade. They are: • Safe and green mobility; • People focussed mobility; and • Better integrated mobility.	The SMP includes an Action Plan covering the period 2022-2025 with 91 actions, supporting behavioural change across a wide range of interventions including, among other things, public transport infrastructure and services, active travel promotion and supports, road safety initiatives, legislative measures, research, and public engagement. The Policy also supports the implementation of large-scale transport projects including MetroLink and DART+ in Dublin, BusConnects in the five cities, the Connecting Ireland scheme in rural areas, and an Active Travel Infrastructure Programme providing high-quality cycling infrastructure across the country.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.

Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure Strategy 2022-2025 and associated implementation plan	It sets out a pathway for the delivery of EV charge point infrastructure, including the rollout of EV infrastructure as required under the EU's Alternative Fuels Infrastructure Regulation (AFIR), where a 300% increase in the amount of public recharging infrastructure is targeted for delivery.	The strategy takes a people-first approach, focusing on the different transport needs across the country and is being informed by the piloting of different technologies and charging options in Ireland. An Implementation Plan has also been developed in conjunction with the strategy to provide an initial set of actions and deliverables to support the strategy's delivery. This includes the development the National Road Network EV Charging Plan and the Regional and Local EV Charging Network Plan.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
Renewable Transport Fuel Policy 2023-2025	The Renewable Transport Fuel Policy, 2023 – 2025 sets out a pathway to incentivise the supply of renewable transport fuel through annual increases in the renewable transport fuel obligation rate to 2030.	The policy will underpin the shift to the Climate Action Plan 2023 (CAP 23) biofuel targets of at least B20 (biodiesel equivalent) in diesel and E10 (Ethanol) in petrol by 2030 (with an interim B12/E10 by 2025 target).	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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 Energy Security Framework (2022)	National Energy Security Framework provides an overarching and comprehensive response to Ireland's energy security needs in the context of the war in Ukraine. 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 sets out the government's action in response to these issues across three key themes: - 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	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
Ireland's National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP) 2021-2030 (updated 2024)	National Energy and Climate Plans are the framework within which EU Member States must notify their climate and energy objectives, targets, policies, and measures to the European Commission and were established under Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action. Member States are required to develop NECPs on a ten-year rolling basis. The aim of the plans is to outline our energy and climate policies in detail for the period from 2021 to 2030 and provide projections and ambitions towards 2050. Under the Regulation, Member States are also required to update their initial plans after 5 years, this is the first update of the initial NECP which was published in 2019. The NECP covers five dimensions of the Energy Union: - Decarbonisation - Energy Efficiency - Energy Security - Internal Energy Market - Research, Innovation and Competitiveness The NECP brings together the policies, targets, tools and associated material relating to our climate and energy obligations under various EU Regulations and Directives from across government bodies and departments into one document. It reflects our ambitions and provides certainty to investors and policymakers that we are committed to EU-wide targets and ambitions to move towards becoming a carbon-neutral society.	It outlines our department's energy and climate policies in detail for the period from 2021 to 2030 and looks onwards to 2050. The NECP collates the policies, measures and actions related to energy and climate outlined in a range of government plans: such as the Climate Action Plan, the National Development Plan, and Project Ireland 2040, into one cohesive document. It also presents modelling that illustrates Ireland's current trajectories toward its three main European targets. The NECP reflects the ambitions set out in Climate Action Plan 2024. The NECP will act to identify gaps and areas that Ireland can improve on, which should be reflected in updated policies and measures in subsequent Climate Action Plans. The policies outlined in the NECP reflect the ambition of Climate Action Plan 2024.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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 Implementation Plan for the Sustainable Development Goals 2022-2024	It is the second National Implementation Plan for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals reviews the progress made towards each of the 17 Goals.	The Plan sets out five strategic objectives and 51 actions, with 119 individual measures to increase Ireland's ambition and strengthen implementation structures to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It also incorporates 23 external actions from four other National Plans or Strategies which contribute to and are complementary to the objectives of this Plan and which have been included for coherence and reporting purposes. Strategic Objective 1: To embed the SDG framework into the work of Government Departments to achieve greater Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development Strategic Objective 2: To integrate the SDGs into Local Authority work to better support the localisation of the SDGs Strategic Objective 3: Greater partnerships for the Goals Strategic Objective 4: To further incorporate the principle of Leave No One Behind into Ireland's Agenda 2030 implementation and reporting mechanisms Strategic Objective 5: Strong reporting mechanisms	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
Planning, Land Use and Transport Outlook 2040	The PLUTO takes account of forecasted future economic and demographic scenarios, affordability considerations and relevant Government policies.	The PLUTO seeks to: 1. Quantify in broad terms the appropriate scale of financial investment in land transport over the long term; 2. Consider how fiscal, environmental and technological developments might impact on this investment; and, 3. Identify strategic priorities for future investment to ensure land transport infrastructure provision facilitates the objectives of Project Ireland 2040.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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 Investment Framework for Transport in Ireland (NIFTI) (2021)	The high-level strategic framework for prioritising future investment in the land transport network. This new framework is the Department of Transport's contribution to Project Ireland 2040, Government's long-term strategy for accommodating population growth in a sustainable manner and making Ireland a better country for all of its people. It has been developed to ensure that our transport sectoral strategy is underpinned by and supports the achievement of the spatial objectives and National Strategic Objectives set out in the National Planning Framework.	The framework establishes high-level investment priorities to efficiently and effectively address key transport challenges identified by the background analysis and to ensure that transport investment is aligned with and supports Government's overarching spatial and climate change objectives, as articulated in the National Planning Framework and Climate Action Plan.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
Investing in our Future: A Strategic Framework for Investment in Land Transport (SFILT) – Department of Transport, Tourism and Sport	SFILT sets out a set of priorities to guide the allocation of the State's investment to best develop and manage Ireland's land transport network over the coming decades.	The three priorities stated in SFILT are: • Priority 1: Achieve steady state maintenance (meaning that the maintenance and renewal of the existing transport system is at a sufficient level to maintain the system in an adequate condition); • Priority 2: Address urban congestion; and • Priority 3: Maximise the value of the road network. In delivering on the steady state maintenance objective set out in SFILT, the Plan includes for: • Planned replacement programme for the bus fleet operated under Public Service Obligation ("PSO") contracts; • Tram refurbishment and asset renewal in the case of light rail; and • To the extent within the Authority' remit, support for the operation of the existing rail network within the GDA.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
Infrastructure and Capital Investment Plan (2016-2021)	€27 billion multi-annual Exchequer Capital Investment Plan, which is supported by a programme of capital investment in the wider State sector, and which over the period 2016 to 2021 will help to lay the foundations for continued growth in Ireland.	• This Capital Plan reflects the Government's commitment to supporting strong and sustainable economic growth and raising welfare and living standards for all. • It includes allocations for new projects across a number of key areas and funding to ensure that the present stock of national infrastructure is refreshed and maintained.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.

Energy Security in Ireland to 2030 ("Energy Security Package")	It 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.	The Energy Security Package includes a range of measures to implement this approach in the short and medium term by prioritising: • Reduced and Responsive Demand • A Renewables-Led System • More Resilient Systems • Robust Risk Governance	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
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. It aims at improving synergies and identifying and tackling policy gaps, policy conflicts and trade-offs as part of a coherent, joined-up approach to policy making on sustainable development. Ireland's Framework for Sustainable Development timeframe is to 2020 to tie in with other national and international frameworks, but a longer-term horizon to 2050 is also taken where appropriate, to provide a framework for guiding and reporting on long-term broad development trends such as on climate change.	The objectives of the Framework are to: • Identify and prioritise policy areas and mechanisms where a sustainable development approach will add value and enable progress towards the strategy aims. • Highlight and promote existing sustainable practices that, with the correct support, can underpin sustainable development more generally. • Strengthen policy integration, coherence and co-ordination and bring a long term perspective to decision making. • Set out governance mechanisms which ensure effective participation within government and across all stakeholders. • Set out clear measures, responsibilities and timelines in an implementation plan. • Set out how progress is to be measured and reported on through the use of indicators. • Incorporate adequate and effective monitoring, learning and improvement into the Framework process.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
Smarter Travel – A Sustainable Transport Future – A New Transport Policy for Ireland 2009 – 2020	Outlines a policy for how a sustainable travel and transport system can be achieved. Sets out five key goals: • To reduce overall travel demand. • To maximise the efficiency of the transport network. • To reduce reliance on fossil fuels. • To reduce transport emissions. • To improve accessibility to transport.	Others lower level aims include: • reduce distance travelled by private car and encourage smarter travel, including focusing population growth in areas of employment and to encourage people to live in close proximity to places of employment • ensuring that alternatives to the car are more widely available, mainly through a radically improved public transport service and through investment in cycling and walking • improving the fuel efficiency of motorised transport through improved fleet structure, energy efficient driving and alternative technologies • strengthening institutional arrangements to deliver the targets	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
Draft National Bioenergy Plan 2014 - 2020	The Draft Bioenergy Plan vision: Bioenergy resources contributing to economic development and sustainable growth, generating jobs for citizens, supported by coherent policy, planning and regulation, and managed in an integrated manner.	Three high-level goals, of equal importance, based on the concept of sustainable development are identified: • To harness the market opportunities presented by bioenergy in order to achieve economic development, growth and jobs. • To increase awareness of the value, opportunities and societal benefits of developing bioenergy. • To ensure that bioenergy developments do not adversely impact the environment and its living and non-living resources.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
Draft Renewable Electricity Policy and Development Framework (DCCAE) 2016	Goal: To optimise the opportunities in Ireland for renewable electricity development on land at significant scale, to serve both the All Island Single Electricity Market and any future regional market within the European Union, in accordance with European and Irish law, including Directive 2009/28/EC: On the promotion of the use of energy from renewable resources.	Objective: To develop a Policy and Development Framework for renewable electricity generation on land to serve both the All Island Single Electricity Market and any future regional market within the European Union, with particular focus on large scale projects for indigenous renewable electricity generation. This will, inter alia, provide guidance for planning authorities and An Bord Pleanála.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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 Alternative Fuels Infrastructure for the Transport Sector (DTTAS) 2017-2030	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.	Targets for alternative fuel infrastructure include the following: • AFV forecasts • Electricity targets • Natural gas (CNG, LNG) targets • Hydrogen targets • Biofuels targets • LPG targets • Synthetic and paraffinic fuels targets	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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 Cycle Network Scoping Study 2010	Outlines objectives and actions aimed at developing a strong cycle network in Ireland. Sets out 19 specific objectives, and details the 109 actions, aimed at ensuring that a cycling culture is developed.	Sets a target where 10% of all journeys will be made by bike by 2020. Proposes the planning, infrastructure, communication, education and stakeholder participations measures required to implement the initiative.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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 Cycle Network Plan Report 2023 (Transport Infrastructure Ireland, on behalf of the Department of Transport)	The planned National Cycle Network, presented below, links cities and towns of over 5,000 people with a safe, connected and inviting cycle network. One of the most ambitious and wide-reaching infrastructure plans in the history of the State, the proposed cycle network of approximately 3,500km will connect more than 200 settlements and 2.8m people. The National Cycle Network will link to destinations such as transport hubs, centres of education, centres of employment, leisure, and tourist destinations with the intention of facilitating greater cycling and walking amongst students, leisure users, tourists, and commuters alike. The NCN Plan complements other networks and establishes a core spine of infrastructure to encourage further development of cycling projects in the future, thereby optimising the potential for people to cycle as part of their daily activities, such as travel to work or education.	As well as contributing to Ireland's commitments to sustainability and decarbonisation, successful implementation of the NCN Plan will provide many benefits for cyclists and communities across Ireland, including: • Ensuring delivery of a high-quality cycle network which will promote safety, comfort and increased participation in cycling. • Improving sustainable connectivity nationally and providing links with other networks such as CycleConnects, EuroVelo and Northern Ireland networks. • Supporting both urban and rural economies through increased leisure and tourism cycling. • Improving public health through well documented benefits of active travel. • Guiding how local authorities prioritise exchequer-funded investments in cycle infrastructure. • Making use of existing infrastructure wherever possible including greenways, road infrastructure, • and declassified roads where safe and inviting cycle experiences can be provided. • The NCN aligns with the NTA's CycleConnects programme of urban and county-level cycle networks, as well as other cycle routes and networks in various stages of development, including the EuroVelo routes, national and regional greenways, and the Strategic Plan for Greenways in Northern Ireland.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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 Policy Framework for Alternative Fuels Infrastructure for Transport in Ireland 2017 to 2030	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 policy set out to achieve five key goals in transport: • Reduce overall travel demand • Maximise the efficiency of the transport network • Reduce reliance on fossil fuels • Reduce transport emissions • Improve accessibility to transport These goals remain the cornerstone of transport policy and are fully aligned to the objectives of this National Policy Framework.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.

Delivering a Sustainable Energy Future for Ireland – The Energy Policy Framework 2007 – 2020 (2007)	• White paper setting out a framework for delivering a sustainable energy future in Ireland.
	• Outlines strategic Goals for:
	  ○ Security of Supply
	  ○ Sustainability of Energy
	  ○ Competitiveness of Energy Supply
		The underpinning Strategic Goals are:
		• Ensuring that electricity supply consistently meets demand
		• Ensuring the physical security and reliability of gas supplies to Ireland
		• Enhancing the diversity of fuels used for power generation
		• Delivering electricity and gas to homes and businesses over efficient, reliable and secure networks
		• Creating a stable attractive environment for hydrocarbon exploration and production
		• Being prepared for energy supply disruptions
			Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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 Renewable Energy Action Plan (NREAP) (2010)	The National Renewable Energy Action Plan sets out the Government's strategic approach and concrete measures to deliver on Ireland's 16% target under Directive 2009/28/EC. National Renewable Energy Action Plan.	The areas of intervention identified by the NREAP are heat, transport and electricity. Section 4 provides an overview of all policies and measures to promote the use of energy from renewable resources, these are: Biofuels Mineral Oil Tax Relief (MOTR) Schemes to increase production and use of biofuel; Greener Homes Scheme, financial facilitates to wider deployment of renewable-energy heating technologies in the residential sector; Grant support for the planting of perennial biomass crops (willow and miscanthus) – contributes to biomass needs of renewable energy sector; a policy that facilitates renewables by providing for grid connections outside the gate process for certain small, renewable, low carbon generators; new local and central authorities; etc.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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 Energy Efficiency Action Plan for Ireland (2017 – 2020)	Article 24 of the EU Energy Efficiency Directive requires Member States to submit a National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (NEEAP) every three years. Ireland's 4th NEEAP was produced in early 2017.	It provides a comprehensive overview on the progress made towards the above targets the measures in place to ensure the targets are met the strategies and policies in place across the residential, commercial, transport and public sector.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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 Broadband Plan (2012)	The National Broadband Plan 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.	The Plan sets out: • 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.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
Shaping Our Electricity Future 1.1 (EirGrid)	The main objective of the Shaping Our Electricity Future Roadmap Version 1.1 is to outline how we can make the grid ready so that 80% of Ireland's and Northern Ireland's electricity can come from renewable sources, like the wind and sun, by 2030. These targets, and new limits to carbon emissions, are the product of updates to climate change policy across the island in 2022.	Key goals include: • Support the delivery of renewable electricity. • Find problems, gaps, opportunities, potential collaborations, or areas of duplication in the deployment of renewable electricity projects. • Help to find and resolve potential regulatory, administrative and/or legal barriers to the faster deployment of renewable electricity projects. • Increase alignment across the energy sector to support the delivery of renewable electricity generation projects. • Recommend appropriate investment conditions for electricity projects.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
Strategy for the Future Development of National and Regional Greenways (2018)	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.	• 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 off road experience linking places of interest, recreation and leisure in areas with beautiful scenery of different types with plenty to see and do; and • 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.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
Construction 2020, A Strategy for a Renewed Construction Sector	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.	This Strategy therefore addresses issues including: • 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.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.

Sustainable Development: A Strategy for Ireland (1997)	The overall aim of this Strategy is to ensure that economy and society in Ireland can develop to their full potential within a well-protected environment, without compromising the quality of that environment, and with responsibility towards present and future generations and the wider international community.	The Strategy addresses all areas of Government policy, and of economic and societal activity, which impact on the environment. It seeks to re-orientate policies as necessary to ensure that the strong growth Ireland enjoys and seeks to maintain will be environmentally sustainable.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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 Landscape Strategy for Ireland 2015-2025 and National Landscape Character Assessment (pending preparation)	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."*	The objectives of the National Landscape Strategy are to: • 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.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
Waste Management Act 1996 (as amended)	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.	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.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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 Hazardous Waste Management Plan 2021-2027	The EPA's National Hazardous Waste Management Plan (NWHMP) covers a six-year period from 2021 to 2027. This is the fourth National Hazardous Waste Management Plan and is made under Section 26 of the Waste Management Act 1996. It sets out the priorities to be pursued over the next six years and beyond to improve the prevention and management of hazardous waste, taking into account the progress made since the previous revised plan, and the waste policy and legislative changes that have occurred since the previous revised plan was published. The purpose of this plan is to protect the environment and human health in Ireland through best-practice management of hazardous wastes.	The Plan's objectives are: 1. Support and drive priority prevention actions by industry and the public to reduce the generation of hazardous waste; 2. Support the identification of adequate and appropriate collection infrastructure for all hazardous wastes with a view to mitigating environmental and health impacts; 3. Endorse the proximity principle such that hazardous wastes are treated as close to the point of production as possible – including within Ireland, taking into account the need for specialised installations for certain types of waste. 4. Support effective regulation of the movement and management of hazardous wastes in line with national policy priorities; 5. Promotion of safe reuse and recycling pathways in support of the circular economy.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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 Waste Management Plan for a Circular Economy (2024)	The Regional Waste Management Planning Offices, under the auspices of the County and City Management Association National Oversight Group, have co-ordinated the preparation of this plan which is the first National Waste Management Plan for a Circular Economy. This Plan sets out a framework for the prevention and management of waste in Ireland for the period 2024 to 2030.	The Plan seeks to influence sustainable consumption and prevent the generation of waste, improve the capture of materials to optimise circularity and enable compliance with policy and legislation.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
Ministerial Guidelines such as Sustainable Rural Housing Guidelines and Flood Risk Management Guidelines	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, child care facilities, landscape, quarries and residential density.	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.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.

Healthy Ireland Framework 2019-2025	The Healthy Ireland Framework 2019-2025 is a roadmap for building a healthier Ireland.	It is based around four key goals: • to increase the proportion of people who are healthy at all stages of life • to reduce health inequalities • to protect the public from threats to health and wellbeing • to create an environment where every individual and sector of society can play their part in achieving a healthy Ireland	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
S.I. 232/2018 - European Union (National Emission Ceilings) Regulations 2018	The Regulations require the Minister to ensure that emissions of the specified pollutants are limited in accordance with the ceilings set out in Schedule 2. Annex III part 2 includes a set of measures to reduce emissions from agriculture.	The Regulations provide that the Environment Protection Agency shall prepare an annual inventory report of emissions of 5 specified pollutants (sulphur dioxide (SO_2), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOC), ammonia (NH_3), and fine particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$), and in certain years a report on projections of emissions. The Regulations also require the preparation of a national air pollution control programme Referring, among other things, to the 1979 UNECE Convention on Long Range Transboundary Air Pollution), and the establishment of a network to monitor the negative impacts of air pollution upon ecosystems based on a network of monitoring sites that is representative of Ireland's freshwater, natural and semi-natural habitats and forest ecosystem types. The Programme shall contain elements on the use of nitrogen fertilizer and soil protection. In fulfilling the requirements of subparagraph (b) the Minister shall ensure coordination with other monitoring programmes established pursuant to Union legislation including Directive 2008/50/EC, Directive 2000/60/EC and Council Directive 92/43/EEC and, if appropriate, the LRTAP Convention and, where appropriate, make use of data collected under those programmes.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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 Clean Air Strategy 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.	• Having a National Strategy provides a policy framework by which 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 and this is a theme of the Strategy.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
Agri-Food Strategy 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).	The Strategy consists of 22 Goals, grouped into four high-level "Missions" for the sector to work toward: • A Climate Smart, Environmentally Sustainable Agri-Food Sector • Viable and Resilient Primary Producers with Enhanced Well-Being • Food Which is Safe, Nutritious And Appealing, Trusted And Valued at Home and Abroad • An Innovative, Competitive and Resilient Agri-Food Sector, Driven by Technology And Talent	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
Agricultural Schemes, including: **Rural Environmental Protection Scheme (REPS), Agri-Environmental Options Scheme (AEOS), Green, Low-Carbon, Agri-environment Scheme (GLAS) and Results-based Environment-Agri Pilot Scheme (REAP)**	Agri-environmental funding schemes aimed at rural development for the environmental enhancement and protection. The REPS evolved to AEOS 1, 2 and 3 and currently the Green Low Carbon Agri-Environment (GLAS) Scheme is in place. The recently introduced REAP scheme in Ireland is a two year scheme in place for 2021 and 2022.	• 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.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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 Rural Development Programme 2014-2022 (as amended)	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.	At a more detailed level, the programme also: • 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	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
Our Rural Future: Rural Development Policy 2021-2025	The vision of this policy is for a thriving rural Ireland which is integral to our national economic, social, cultural and environmental wellbeing and development. Our Rural Future represents the Irish Government's blueprint for a post-COVID-19 recovery and development of rural Ireland over the next 5 years. It provides the framework to achieve the vision of transforming the quality of life and opportunity for people living in rural areas.	A set of policy measures aim to deliver wellbeing for all, and to support an aligned policy approach to rural development. It seeks to promote enhanced community participation, to prepare rural areas for technological, demographic and environmental change, and to address the diversity of challenges and opportunities facing rural areas, informed by analysis, data, and consultation.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
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.	Food Wise 2025 identifies ambitious and challenging growth projections for the industry over the next ten years including: • 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.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
Tourism Action Plan 2019-2021	The Tourism Action Plan 2019-2021 sets out actions that the Tourism Leadership Group has identified as priorities to be progressed until 2021 in order to maintain sustainable growth in overseas tourism revenue and employment. Each action involves specific tourism stakeholders, both in the public and private sectors, all of whom we expect to proactively work towards the completion of actions within the specified timeframe.	The Plan contains 27 actions focusing on the following areas: • Policy Context • Marketing Ireland as a Visitor Destination • Enhancing the Visitor Experience • Research in the Irish Tourism Sector • Supporting Local Communities in Tourism • Wider Government Policy • International Context • Co-ordination Structures	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
Tourism Policy Statement: People, Place and Policy – Growing Tourism to 2025	Growing Tourism to 2025 is a policy framework for the development of tourism within the Country. 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.	The Tourism Policy Statement sets three headline targets to be achieved by 2025: • 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.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
Waterways Ireland Heritage Plan 2016-2020	The Waterways Ireland Heritage Plan provides a strategic framework for the integration of built, natural and cultural heritage into the future management of waterways. The overarching aim of the Plan is to: *"Identify and protect the unique waterways heritage and promote its sustainable use for the enjoyment of this and future generations".*	Four objectives of the Plan include the following: • Objective 1: Fostering partnerships to continue building waterway heritage knowledge through storing information, undertaking research and developing best practice. • Objective 2: Promoting awareness, appreciation and enjoyment of our waterway heritage with a focus on community engagement. • Objective 3: Promoting the integrated management, conservation, protection and sustainable use of the inland navigable waterway asset. • Objective 4: To develop Waterways Ireland as a heritage organisation committed to achieving the aim of this plan.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.

Waterways Ireland "Reimagining Our Waterways" 10-Year Plan 2023	10-Year Plan is a visionary roadmap for reimagining historical waterways, greenways and blueways. Waterways Ireland's Vision is to be recognised as having enabled the creation of inspirational inland navigations and waterways experiences, through conservation and sustainable development for the benefit of all.	At the core of our 10-year plan is set of six strategic priorities. These are: • Organisation Development & Governance • Sustainable Funding Model • Asset Portfolio Management • Participation and Reputation • Sustainable Development • Climate Action, Environment and Heritage	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
Tourism Development and Innovation – A Strategy for Investment 2016-2022, (Fáilte Ireland, 2016)	This strategy sets out the framework and mechanism for the delivery of investment to cities, towns, villages, communities and businesses across the country. It identifies priorities to support innovation in the sector to retain and grow the country's competitiveness in the marketplace. Its ultimate aim is to strengthen the appeal of Ireland for international visitors.	The objectives of the Tourism Development and Innovation Strategy are: • To successfully and consistently deliver a world class visitor experience; • To support a tourism sector that is profitable and achieves sustainable levels of growth and delivers jobs; • To facilitate communities to play an enhanced role in developing tourism in their locality, thereby strengthening and enriching local communities; and • To recognise, value and enhance Ireland's natural environment as the cornerstone of Irish tourism.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
Housing (Traveller Accommodation) Act 1998	The Housing (Traveller Accommodation) Act 1998 requires that each Housing Authority adopts a Traveller Accommodation Programme for its functional area.	This Act amended and extended the Housing Acts, 1966 to 1997, the Local Government (Planning and Development) Acts, 1963 to 1998, the Local Government Act, 1991, to make provision for the accommodation needs of travellers, to provide for the appointment of a national traveller accommodation consultive committee and local traveller accommodation consultative committees and to provide for related matters.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
Sustainable Residential Development and Compact Settlement Guidelines (DHLGH, 2024)	The Guidelines set out policy and guidance in relation to the planning and development of urban and rural settlements, with a focus on sustainable residential development and the creation of compact settlements. They are accompanied by a companion non-statutory Design Manual that illustrates best practice examples of how the policies and objectives of the Guidelines can be applied.	The Guidelines build on and update previous guidance to take account of current Government policy and economic, social and environmental considerations. There is a renewed focus in the Guidelines on the renewal of existing settlements and on the interaction between residential density, housing standards and quality urban design and placemaking to support sustainable and compact growth.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
Retail Planning Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2012)	The Guidelines have five key policy objectives: • Ensuring that retail development is plan-led; • Promoting city/town centre vitality through a sequential approach to development; • Securing competitiveness in the retail sector by actively enabling good quality development proposals to come forward in suitable locations; • Facilitating a shift towards increased access to retailing by public transport, cycling and walking in accordance with the Smarter Travel strategy; and • Delivering quality urban design outcomes.	The aim of the Guidelines is to ensure that the planning system continues to play a key role in supporting competitiveness in the retail sector for the benefit of the consumer in accordance with proper planning and sustainable development. In addition, the planning system must promote and support the vitality and viability of city and town centres thereby contributing to a high standard of urban design and encouraging a greater use of sustainable transport.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
Architectural Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2011)	Part 1 of these guidelines includes the criteria to be applied when selecting proposed protected structures for inclusion in the RPS. It also offers guidance to planning authorities on issuing a declaration on a protected structure and on determining planning applications in relation to a protected structure, a proposed protected structure or the exterior of a building within an ACA.	Part 2 contains supplementary detailed guidance to support planning authorities in their role to protect the architectural heritage when a protected structure, a proposed protected structure or the exterior of a building within an ACA is the subject of development proposals and when a declaration is sought in relation to a protected structure.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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 Housing Strategy for Disabled People 2022-2027	The primary objective of the strategy which is to facilitate disabled people to live independently with the appropriate choices and control over where, how and with whom they live, promoting their inclusion in the community.	This Strategy will build on the progress made under the previous strategy, The National Housing Strategy for People with a Disability (NHSPWD) 2011 – 2016 (extended to 2021). The Strategy promotes a whole of community approach to housing for disabled people when planning the provision of housing, including infrastructure, transport, education, and employment.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
Derelict Sites Act (1990)	An Act to make provision with respect to land to prevent it being or becoming a derelict site, to enable Local Authorities to require the taking of measures on derelict sites by the owners or occupiers and, in certain circumstances, to acquire derelict sites compulsorily, to establish registers of derelict sites, to enable the minister to give directions in relation to derelict sites, to provide for a derelict sites levy and to provide for other matters connected with the aforesaid and to repeal the Derelict Sites Act 1961.	Under the Act, local authorities can: • Prosecute owners who do not comply with notices served • Make compulsory land purchases • Carry out necessary work themselves and charge the owners for the cost All local authorities must: • Maintain derelict sites register • Make the register available for public inspection - It can remove an entry from the Register when it is satisfied that improvement works have been carried out on the derelict site.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
Urban Regeneration and Housing Act 2015 (as amended)	An Act to make provision with respect to land in areas in which housing is required and in areas which are in need of renewal to prevent it lying idle or remaining vacant, to establish a register of vacant sites in those areas, to provide for vacant sites levy, to amend the Derelict Sites Act 1990, to amend Parts II, III and V of the Planning and Development Act 2000, to amend the Housing (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2009 and to provide for related matters.	This Revised Act is an administrative consolidation of the Urban Regeneration and Housing Act 2015. It is prepared by the Law Reform Commission in accordance with its function under the Law Reform Commission Act 1975 (3/1975) to keep the law under review and to undertake revision and consolidation of statute law.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
Housing for All - a New Housing Plan for Ireland	The government's overall objective is that every citizen in the State should have access to good quality homes: • 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 policy has four pathways to achieving housing for all: • supporting home ownership 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	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
Town Centre First Policy (2022)	The Town Centre First Policy is a major cross-government policy that aims to tackle vacancy, combat dereliction and breathe new life into town centres. It advocates for a holistic, place-based approach to sustainable rural development. The Town Centre First policy aims to create town centres that function as viable, vibrant and attractive locations for people to live, work and visit, while also functioning as the business, service, social and. cultural.	The Policy contains 33 actions which will give towns the tools and resources they need to become more viable and attractive places in which to live, work, socialise and run a business. This will focus on charting the future direction of their towns, address issues of vacancy and dereliction and add vibrancy to the town centre.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.

IDA's Adapt Intelligently: A Strategy for Sustainable Growth and Innovation 2025-29 and associated developments	IDA Ireland's strategy 2025-29 is an ambitious and positive approach to a fast-changing world. Drawing on the opportunities for growth arising from the structural forces that are reshaping the global economy, it sets an ambition: • For Ireland to be a leading location for smart, sustainable manufacturing and intelligent, digitalised services • To increase the number of companies undertaking cutting-edge research and innovation and the scope, scale and ambition of their Research, Development and Innovation activity • To retain and enhance Ireland's position in key strategic value chains • To grow the level of investment in sustainable business practices and processes and in developing new sustainability and energy-efficient technologies • For Ireland to be a leading location for the world-class talent and skills needed to realise future growth opportunities.	In pursuit of the strategic objectives and targets, IDA Ireland will win 1,000 investments to: • Secure €7bn in new Research, Development and Innovation investment • Deliver 550 regional investments • Reduce IDA Ireland client carbon emissions by 35% • Create 75,000 jobs • Upskill 40,000 people. • This in turn will support IDA Ireland client spend in Ireland of €250bn over the lifetime of the strategy on wages, Irish goods and services, and capital investment, providing further opportunity and economic impact across local supply chains.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
Regional/ County/Local Level			
Eastern and Midland Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy 2019-2031	The Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy provides a long-term strategic planning and economic framework for the Eastern and Midland Region in order to support the implementation of the National Planning Framework.	The Eastern and Midland Regional Spatial and Economic 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.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
Integrated Implementation Plan 2019-2024	The Transport Strategy for the Greater Dublin Area 2016-2035, which established an overall framework for transport investment over the next two decades and was subject to full SEA and Stage 2 AA, is a key policy shaping the six-year Integrated Infrastructure Plan. The priorities in the Integrated Infrastructure Plan align with the objectives and priorities set out in the Transport Strategy, focused on improving public and sustainable transport.	The Implementation Plan identifies investment proposals for a number of areas including: • Bus; • Light Rail; • Heavy Rai; • Integration Measures and Sustainable • Transport Investment; • Integrated Service Plan; and • Integration and Accessibility.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
Greater Dublin Area (GDA) Transport Strategy (2022-2042)	This Strategy sets out how transport will be developed across the Greater Dublin Area, covering Dublin, Meath, Wicklow and Kildare. Vision Statement: *"The GDA by 2022 is an economically vibrant, active and sustainable international Gateway Region, with strong connectivity across the GDA Region, nationally and worldwide; a region which fosters communities living in attractive, accessible places well supported by community infrastructure and enjoying high quality leisure facilities; and promotes and protects across the GDA green corridors, active agricultural lands and protected natural areas."*	Core principles deriving from the strategic vision: • 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	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
Greater Dublin Area Cycle Network Plan	• 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.	Aims to identify and determine: • 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. • The Green Route Network being cycle routes for development of tourist, recreational and leisure purposes.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.

NPWS Conservation Plans and/or Conservation Objectives for SACs and SPAs	Management planning for nature conservation sites has a number of aims. These include: • 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	• 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.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
Groundwater Protection Schemes	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.	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.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
Local Economic and Community Plans (LECPs), including the Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown LECP 2023-2028	The overarching vision for each LECP is: "to promote the well-being and quality of life of citizens and communities."	The purpose of the LECP, as provided for in the Local Government Reform Act 2014, is to set out, for a six-year period, the objectives and actions needed to promote and support the economic development and the local and community development of the relevant local authority area, both by itself directly and in partnership with other economic and community development stakeholders.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
Land Use Plans, including: • **Those in force and emerging in the administrative area of Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown (including the overarching Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022-2028);** • **Those in force and emerging in other adjoining planning authorities (including development plans and associated Variations for: County Wicklow; Dublin City; and South Dublin).**	• Outline planning objectives for land use development. • Strategic framework for planning and sustainable development including those set out in National Planning Framework and Regional Economic and Spatial Strategies. • Set out the policies and proposals to guide development in the specific Local Authority area.	• Identify future infrastructure, development and zoning required. • Protect and enhances amenities and environment. • Guide planning authority in assessing proposals. • Aim to guide development in the area and the amount of nature of the planned development. • Aim to promote sustainable development. Provide for economic development and protect natural environmental, heritage.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
Cherrywood SDZ Planning Scheme (2014), as amended	Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council, in their role as the designated Development Agency for Cherrywood SDZ, had a statutory duty to draft and agree a Planning Scheme for the SDZ, which was approved by Council following a comprehensive public consultation in December 2012. This was then formally submitted to An Bord Pleanála who subsequently approved the Planning Scheme with modifications in April 2014.	The front-loading of significant transport and social infrastructure (parks and schools) outlined in the Planning Scheme will ensure that the SDZ area will be transformed into a new vibrant community, with approx. 8,700 homes including a minimum of 10% social housing units, spread over the new Town Centre and 3 smaller Village Centres with superior transport links including an enhanced bus service and 5 Luas stops throughout.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Biodiversity Action Plan 2021-2025	Aims to protect, conserve, enhance and restore heritage, biodiversity and ecosystem services across all spectrums.	Plan's objectives include: • gathering information on the biodiversity resource • managing the resource • education and awareness • cooperation to achieve objectives	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.

County Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown Character Assessment and Landscape Character Assessments in adjoining local authorities	Characterises the geographical dimension of the landscape.	• Identifies the quality, value, sensitivity and capacity of the landscape area. • Guides strategies and guidelines for the future development of the landscape.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown "A Climate for Trees - Tree Strategy 2024-2030"	It aims to standardise and guide the Council's approach to trees throughout the county, provide clarity to actions and decisions, and encourage the balanced consideration of individual expectations, public amenity and best practice. This new future-focused strategy highlights the role of trees and the role of the urban forest in addressing climate action, mitigation and adaptation - one of Council's key corporate objectives.	The tree strategy has four overall aims, each with a series of objectives. Specific actions and timescales will be developed on a cyclical basis so that progress can be measured: • Protect and Care for our trees • Plant more trees, in the right place • Promote education and awareness of trees • Cooperate and engage	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Heritage Plan 2021-2025	The Plan's overarching aim is 'Contributing towards quality of life'.	The Plan details a number of actions and initiatives aimed at ensuring that heritage continues to make a significant contribution to quality of life and remains an important part of the social and cultural infrastructure of the County.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
Dublin Agglomeration Environmental Noise Action Plan 2024-2028	Noise Action Plans are prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Environmental Noise Regulations 2006, Statutory Instrument 140 of 2006. These Regulations give effect to the EU Directive 2002/49/EC relating to the assessment and management of environmental noise. This Directive sets out a process for managing environmental noise in a consistent manner across the EU and the Noise Regulations set out the approach to meeting the requirements of the Directive in Ireland. The main purpose of Noise Action Plans is to: • Inform and consult the public about noise exposure, its effects and the measures which may be considered to address noise problems • Address strategic noise issues by requiring competent authorities to draw up action plans to manage noise issues and their effects • Reduce noise, where possible, and maintain the environmental acoustic quality where it is good.	The Dublin Agglomeration Noise Action Plan 2024 – 2028 is a combined plan for the agglomeration of Dublin covering six Action Planning Authorities (APAs) including Dublin City Council, Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council, Fingal County Council, South Dublin County Council, Kildare County Council and Wicklow County Council. The Plan is structured in two parts as follows: • Sections 1 to 9 – sections covering overarching principles, policy, methodologies etc with all sections relevant to all APAs. • Sections 10 to 15 – separate sections for each agglomeration APA which includes specifics on their administrative area such as details of Priority Important Areas (PIAs), candidate Quiet Areas (CQAs) and measures. Section 10 is the relevant section for Dublin City Council.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
Dublin Region Air Quality Plan to improve Nitrogen Dioxide levels in Dublin Region	The four Dublin Local Authorities – Dublin City Council, Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council, Fingal County Council and South Dublin County Council are committed to protecting and enhancing air quality across the Dublin region. The exceedance of the EU limit value for nitrogen dioxide in the Dublin region in 2019 necessitated the preparation of the Dublin Region Air Quality Plan 2021 - Air Quality Plan to improve Nitrogen Dioxide levels in Dublin Region.	This air quality plan sets out 14 broad measures and a number of associated actions to address the exceedance of the nitrogen dioxide annual limit value.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.

Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council's Climate Action Plan 2024-2029	The Climate Action Plan sets out how the local authority can promote a range of mitigation, adaptation and other climate action measures, to help deliver on the national climate obligations and the Government's overall National Climate Objective, which seeks to pursue and achieve, by no later than the end of 2050, the transition to a climate resilient, biodiversity rich, environmentally sustainable and climate neutral economy.	The Plan sets out to achieve, by no later than the end of 2050, the transition to a climate resilient, biodiversity rich, environmentally sustainable and climate neutral County. Aligned to the Government's National Climate Objective (as set out in the national Climate Action Plan 2024), the new Plan outlines mitigation and adaptation climate action measures across the following six thematic areas - Energy and Buildings, Transport, Flood Resilience, Nature Based Solutions, Circular Economy & Resource Management and Citizen Engagement.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
Dublin Regional Energy Masterplan (DREM)	To examine pathways available to the four Dublin Authorities to achieve carbon emission reduction targets to 2030 and 2050.	The masterplan addresses all energy sectors of electricity, heat and transport. Two baseline scenarios were established; the current situation and the future 'business-as-usual' situation, which models the effects of current national level policy implementation to 2030 and 2050.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown Tourism and Marketing Strategy 2024-2028	The vision is for Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown to be known as a connected and immersive destination, offering enriching and unique experiences along the coast, in the Dublin Mountains, and in attractive villages and friendly towns. Tourism Strategy aimed at transforming the County into a top tourist destination by 2028.	Highlights of the strategy include: • 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.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
Town Centre First Plans	Town Centre First aims to create town centres that function as viable, vibrant and attractive locations for people to live, work and visit, while also functioning as the service, social, cultural and recreational hub for the local community.	Town Centre First (TFC) lays the foundation for each town to develop, at a local level, their own plan-led path forward. This will be expressed through a tailored TCF plan, which is underpinned by a clear diagnosis of local strengths and challenges. The TCF approach is centred on: • Collaboration and communication – a collaborative process involving all relevant local stakeholders, represented by a collaborative Town Team, with good communication in respect of issues raised and the agreed direction. • Understanding the place – analysis and appraisal underpinned by a town audit/ data gathering -process. • Defining the place – shaping the plan around high-level objectives that are subsequently expressed through a series of actions. • Enabling the place– identifying a clear path to delivery of the Plan, cognisant that this will require actions of varying scale to be delivered by different partners.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.

Fáilte Ireland Tourism plans and strategies, including those relating to the "Ireland's Ancient East" and "Dublin" including Destination Experience Development Plans and Regional Tourism Development Strategies	Fáilte Ireland's work includes preparing various plans and strategies for brands and initiatives. These plans are subject to their own environmental assessment processes and any project arising is required to be consistent with and conform with the provisions of all adopted/approved Statutory Policies, Strategies, Plans and Programmes, including provisions for the protection and management of the environment.	Some of Fáilte Ireland's plans and strategies include various projects relating to land use and infrastructural development, including those relating to development of land or on land and the carrying out of land use activities. Many of these projects exist already while some are not currently in existence. The Statutory Policies, Strategies, Plans and Programmes that provide for different projects undergo a variety of environmental assessments. These assessments ensure that environmental effects are considered, including: those arising from new and intensified uses and activities; and those arising from various sectors such as tourism.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.
Various existing, planned and emerging projects provided for by the above plans and programmes	These projects have been provided for by higher-level plans and programmes.	These projects will contribute towards the development of the area to which the Plan relates and/or wider area and will contribute towards environmental protection and management.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Planning Scheme, as amended, 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.

Appendix III Screening for AA Determination

No. PGEN/ 0 0 3 6 / 2025

Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACTS 1925 - 2014

RECORD OF EXECUTIVE BUSINESS CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S ORDERS

Screening for AA Determination

Screening for Appropriate Assessment (AA) Determination under the Habitats Directive[1] for Proposed Amendment No. 11 of the Cherrywood Strategic Development Zone Planning Scheme, 2014, as amended

An Appropriate Assessment (AA) Screening determination is being made regarding Proposed Amendment No. 11, relating to the Town Centre and Environs lands, of the Cherrywood Strategic Development Zone Planning Scheme, 2014, as amended. This determination relates to whether the Proposed Amendment would or would not necessitate the undertaking of Stage 2 AA under the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended) and Habitats Directive (Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora, as amended).

In carrying out this Screening for AA, the Council is taking into account:

- Proposed Amendment No. 11; and
- Screening for AA Report for Proposed Amendment No. 11.

As identified in the Screening for AA Report for Proposed Amendment No. 11:

- Following the source-pathway-receptor model, the Proposed Amendment was assessed in the context of the Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests of the relevant European sites considered, their sensitivities and Conservation Objectives, with regard to best scientific evidence, relevant guidelines and case law.
- On the basis of the screening assessment, it is demonstrated that the Plan: is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of any European site; and may, if unmitigated, have likely significant effects on two European sites (Rockabill to Dalkey Island Special Area of Conservation and Dalkey Islands Special Protection Area).
- Thus, it is concluded that under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive, a Stage 2 AA, and the production of a Natura Impact Report, is required for the Proposed Amendment in order to prevent adverse effects to the above-named European sites resulting from the implementation of the Proposed Amendment.

The Planning Authority has carefully considered the AA Screening Report and agrees with and adopts the reasoning and conclusion presented.

It is hereby determined that, as Proposed Amendment No. 11 is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of any European site and may, if unmitigated, have likely significant effects on two European sites, Stage 2 AA (including the preparation of a Natura Impact Report) is required for Proposed Amendment No. 11.

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[1] Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora, transposed into Irish legislation through, among other statutes, the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended)

No. PGEN/ 0 0 3 6 / 2025

Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACTS 1925 - 2014

RECORD OF EXECUTIVE BUSINESS CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S ORDERS

Signed:
Vivienne Byrne,
Senior Planner, Forward Planning Infrastructure Department

Date: 22/09/2025

Order: It is hereby determined that, as Proposed Amendment No. 11 is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of any European site and may, if unmitigated, have likely significant effects on two European sites, Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment (AA) (including the preparation of a Natura Impact Report) is required for Proposed Amendment No. 11 of the Cherrywood Strategic Development Zone Planning Scheme, 2014, as amended.

Signed: _____
Paul Kennedy,
Director of Services, Planning Department and Economic Development

Date:

Thereunto empowered by order of Príomhfheidhmeannach, Comhairle Contae Dhún Laoghaire-Ráth An Dúin, Order No. **2617**, dated **10/03/25**, delegating to me all her powers, functions and duties in relation to the County Council of Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown in respect of this matter.

Appendix B

Addendum I (AA Screening Review of Chief Executive's Recommendations) to the AA Natura Impact Report for Proposed Amendment No. 11 to the Cherrywood SDZ Planning Scheme 2014 (as amended) (February 2026)

ADDENDUM I
(AA SCREENING REVIEW OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S RECOMMENDATIONS)

TO

AA NATURA IMPACT REPORT

FOR

PROPOSED AMENDMENT NO. 11

TO THE

CHERRYWOOD SDZ PLANNING SCHEME 2014 (AS AMENDED)

for: Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council

by: CAAS Ltd.

FEBRUARY 2026

Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council, County Hall, Marine Road, Dún Laoghaire.
CAAS Ltd., 1st Floor, 24-26 Ormond Quay Upper, Dublin.

Table of Contents

1. Introduction 1

2. AA and related legislation 1

3. AA process to date 1

4. Chief Executive's Recommendations and AA Screening 2

5. Review of Chief Executive's Recommendations 2

6. Conclusion 2

7. Next Steps 2

1. Introduction

This report is an addendum to the Appropriate Assessment "Natura Impact Report for Proposed Amendment No. 11 to the Cherrywood Strategic Development Zone Planning Scheme 2014 (as amended)" (November 2025) and should be read in conjunction with that report.

It provides an Appropriate Assessment (AA) screening review of recommendations contained in the Chief Executive's Report on Submissions received during the public display of the Proposed Amendment.

It will accompany the Chief Executive's Report, which will be submitted to Elected Members in accordance with, inter alia, Section 169 (3) of the Planning and Development Acts, 2000 (as amended).

2. AA and related legislation

The Habitats Directive provides legal protection for habitats and species of European importance. The overall aim of the Habitats Directive is 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 (Council 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 of them. These two designations are collectively known as European sites and Natura 2000.

AA is required under articles 6(3) and 6(4) of the Habitats Directive, as transposed into Irish legislation by the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (as amended) and the Planning and Development Acts (as amended). AA is an assessment of the potential for adverse effects of a plan or project, in combination with other plans or projects, on the integrity of a European site, in view of the conservation objectives. European sites are either SACs and SPAs and provide for the protection and long-term survival of Europe's most valuable species and habitats.

AA Screening is the process for deciding whether a particular plan or planning scheme - or amendment or modification to a plan or planning scheme -, would give rise to any likely significant effect on any European site, alone or in combination with any other plans, programmes, projects etc. and would thus warrant Stage 2 AA.

3. AA process to date

It was determined that Stage 2 AA is required for the Proposed Amendment. A Stage 2 AA is being undertaken on the Proposed Amendment that assesses whether the Proposed Amendment, alone, or in-combination with other plans, programmes, and/or projects, may result in adverse effects on the integrity of the European sites brought forward from screening.

The findings of the AA are expressed in an AA Natura Impact Report, which accompanied the Proposed Amendment on public display and demonstrates that, upon the inclusion of suitable mitigation measures, the Proposed Amendment would not result in any adverse effects to the ecological integrity of European sites.

4. Chief Executive's Recommendations and AA Screening

A copy of Proposed Amendment No. 11 and associated documents were placed on public display and submissions invited from 25 November 2025 to 15 January 2026.

Submissions received have been considered and are responded to in the Chief Executive's Report (February 2026), with recommendations made for updates to the Proposed Amendment No. 11, as relevant.

There is a need to establish whether or not any significant effect on any European site would be likely to arise from any Chief Executive's Recommendation agreed as a Proposed Modification to the Proposed Amendment. In any case whereby any significant effect on any European site is identified, Stage 2 AA would need to be undertaken on the relevant Proposed Modification(s).

5. Review of Chief Executive's Recommendations

The Chief Executive's Recommendations would further contribute towards provisions related to sectors and topics that are already provided for within the existing Planning Scheme and Proposed Amendment No. 11.

There are no additional sources for effects on European sites arising from any recommendation that have not been considered by the AA process to date. Considering this and applying the source-pathway-receptor model, none of the Chief Executive's Recommendations would give rise to any likely significant effect on any European site.

6. Conclusion

As the recommendations would not give rise to any likely significant effect on any European site, Stage 2 AA would not need to be undertaken on any recommendation agreed as a Proposed Modification to the Proposed Amendment.

7. Next Steps

Any additional recommendations and any motions from Members will be considered by the AA Screening process in order to establish whether or not any significant effect on any European site would be likely. In any case whereby any likely significant effect on any European site is identified as being likely to arise from any Proposed Modification to the Proposed Amendment, Stage 2 AA would need to be undertaken on the on the relevant Proposed Modification(s).