

# NATURA IMPACT REPORT

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## IN SUPPORT OF THE APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT

### FOR PROPOSED MATERIAL ALTERATIONS

TO THE

### DRAFT LONGFORD COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2021-2027

**for: Longford County Council**

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# Section 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Background

This Natura Impact Report (NIR) has been prepared in support of the Appropriate Assessment (AA) of Proposed Material Alterations to the Draft Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027 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") and the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended.

This report is part of the ongoing and overall AA process that is being undertaken alongside the preparation of the Plan. It will be considered, alongside other documentation prepared as part of this process, when Longford County Council finalises the AA at adoption of the Plan. All Plan and AA related documentation will be considered by the planning authority in advance of the adoption of the Plan and a final AA Determination will be undertaken by the planning authority at adoption. An AA Conclusion Statement will be prepared following adoption, which will detail the AA process undertaken for the Plan.

## 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 (also known as Natura 2000 sites).

AA is required by 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 or negative effects of a plan or project, in combination with other plans or projects, on the conservation objectives of a European Site. These sites consist of SACs and SPAs and provide for the protection and long-term survival of Europe's most valuable and threatened species and habitats.

## 1.3 Approach

The existing Draft Plan has already been informed by a Stage 2 AA and a Natura Impact Report has been prepared. Mitigation was integrated into the Draft Plan that allowed the Natura Impact Report to conclude that the Draft Plan is not foreseen to give rise to any significant effects on designated European sites, alone or in combination with other plans or projects<sup>1</sup>. The Draft Plan and AA Natura Impact Report were placed on public display and submissions were invited. Some of these submissions resulted in Material Alterations being proposed to the Plan.

The AA is based on best scientific knowledge and has utilised ecological and hydrological expertise. In addition, a detailed online review of published scientific literature and grey literature<sup>2</sup> was conducted. This included a detailed review of the National Parks and Wildlife (NPWS) website including mapping and available reports for relevant sites and in particular sensitive qualifying interests/special conservation interests described and their conservation objectives.

The ecological desktop study completed for the AA of the Plan and Proposed Material Alterations comprised the following elements:

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<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Various documents where publishing, in journals for example, is not the primary activity of the producing body. Examples include: conference presentations; regulatory data; unpublished trial data; government publications; and dissertations/theses.

- Identification of European Sites within 15 km of the Plan boundary with identification of potential pathway links for specific sites (if relevant) greater than 15 km from the Plan boundary;
- Review of the NPWS site synopsis and conservation objectives for European Sites with identification of potential pathways from the Plan area; and
- Examination of available information on protected species.

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).

The assessment of potential effects on European Sites is conducted following a standard source-pathway-receptor<sup>3</sup> model, where, in order for an effect to be established all three elements of this mechanism must be in place. The absence or removal of one of the elements of the model is sufficient to conclude that a potential effect is not of any relevance or significance.

In the interest of this report, receptors are the ecological features that are known to be utilised by the qualifying interests or special conservation interests of a European Site. A source is any identifiable element of the Plan provision that is known to interact with ecological processes. The pathways are any connections or links between the source and the receptor. This report provides information on whether direct, indirect and cumulative adverse effects could arise from the Plan.

Furthermore, the need to undertake Stage 2 AA when mitigation is proposed is also taken into account.

The AA exercise 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 significantly affecting Natura 2000 sites: Methodological guidance on the provisions of Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC", European Commission Environment DG, 2002; and
- "Managing Natura 2000 sites: The Provisions of Article 6 of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC", European Commission, 2000.

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<sup>3</sup> Source(s) – e.g. pollutant run-off from proposed works; Pathway(s) – e.g. groundwater connecting to nearby qualifying wetland habitats; and Receptor(s) – qualifying aquatic habitats and species of European Sites.

## Section 2 Description of the Draft Plan and associated Proposed Material Alterations

The Longford County Development Plan is a land use plan and overall strategy for the proper planning and sustainable development of the functional area of County Longford over the six-year period 2021-2027. Not later than four years after the adoption of the Plan, the Council is required to review it and commence the preparation of a new Plan. It is a policy objective of the Council to prepare a Local Area Plan for Longford Town.

The existing Draft Plan has already been informed by a Stage 2 AA and a Natura Impact Report has been prepared. Mitigation was integrated into the Draft Plan that allowed the Natura Impact Report to conclude that that the Draft Plan is not foreseen to give rise to any significant effects on designated European sites, alone or in combination with other plans or projects<sup>4</sup>.

The Draft Plan includes a Written Statement, that provides the development policies, Core Strategy and mandatory and discretionary objectives for different policy areas addressed by the Development Plan. The Written Statement is divided into 16 separate chapters setting out various policies and objectives under the headings of:

- Chapter 1: Introduction and Strategic Context
- Chapter 2: County Profile
- Chapter 3: Climate Change
- Chapter 4: Core, Settlement and Housing Strategies
- Chapter 5: Transport, Infrastructure, Energy and Communications
- Chapter 6: Regeneration
- Chapter 7: Placemaking
- Chapter 8: Economic Development
- Chapter 9: Rural Economy
- Chapter 10: Tourism
- Chapter 11: Built and Cultural Heritage
- Chapter 12: Natural Heritage and Environment
- Chapter 13: Green Infrastructure
- Chapter 14: Landscape Character
- Chapter 15: Monitoring, Evaluation and Implementation
- Chapter 16: Development Management Standards

The Draft Plan includes, at Appendix I, Land Use Zoning for Longford Town, Edgeworthstown, Ballymahon, Granard, Lanesborough, Aughnaccliffe, Ballinalee, Drumlish, Keenagh, Legan, Newtownforbes, Abbeyshrule, Ardagh, Ballinamuck and Clondra. For full detail on zonings and settlement provisions please refer to the main Draft Plan document. The Draft Plan also includes development envelopes for 27 Rural Settlement Clusters.

The Vision of the Draft Plan is: 'to set out a framework for the sustainable physical development of the County, ensuring the conservation and protection of the built and natural environment, while providing in an equitable manner for all our people within the County'. As such the Plan provides for an overall strategy for the social, economic, cultural and physical development of the County. In order to achieve this, the Plan aims to:

1. Implement relevant national and regional development policy provisions at a County level;
2. Strengthen and develop the economic, social and cultural life of the county in a way that can be sustained to safeguard the quality of life for future generations;
3. Provide a development framework which defines acceptable forms of development and appropriate locations.

The Draft Plan identifies the following eight Core Strategy Strategic Aims:

- Aim 1: To provide a framework for the proper planning and sustainable development of County Longford over the plan period.
- Aim 2: To demonstrate that the Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027 is consistent, as far as practicable, with national and regional policy objectives set out in the National Planning Framework and Eastern and Midland Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy and other national guidelines and policies.

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<sup>4</sup> 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.

- Aim 3: To identify the appropriate quantum, location and phasing of development considered necessary to provide for future population growth over the plan period in accordance with National Planning Framework and Eastern and Midland Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy.
- Aim 4: To provide alignment and integration between strategic planning and settlement policy and the prioritisation of physical infrastructure investment.
- Aim 5: To secure future growth opportunities within County Longford through optimising the County's economic, social and physical development.
- Aim 6: To coordinate the development of land identified in this Core Strategy in a manner that supports public transport and existing services and to prioritise sequential development of settlements, including the development of infill and brownfield lands.
- Aim 7: To provide a framework for determining the scale, phasing and location of new development having regard to existing services and planned infrastructural investment over the coming years.
- Aim 8: To provide a framework within which the provision of sustainable infrastructure, amenities, economic investment and development can take place to maximise the use of resources in the plan area.

The Proposed Material Alterations are outlined in detail in the accompanying Proposed Material Alteration document.

The Material Alterations propose a number of text and map-based changes to the Draft Plan.

## Section 3 Screening for Appropriate Assessment

### 3.1 Introduction to Screening

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

An important element of the AA process is the identification of the “conservation objectives”, “Qualifying Interests” (QIs) and/ or “Special Conservation Interests” (SCIs) of European Sites requiring assessment. QIs 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. 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.

The following NPWS Generic Conservation Objectives 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, Site-Specific Conservation Objectives (SSCOs) designed to define favourable conservation status for a particular habitat<sup>5</sup> or species<sup>6</sup> at that site have been considered.

Furthermore, the need to undertake Stage 2 AA when mitigation is proposed is also taken into account.

### 3.2 Identification of Relevant European Sites<sup>7</sup>

The Department of the Environment (2009) Guidance on AA recommends a 15 km buffer zone to be considered however, given the presence of potentially significant hydrological links, this assessment considers sites beyond the 15 km buffer.

Details of European Sites are provided in Table 3.1. European Sites and Rivers and Catchments are also mapped in Figure 3.1. Information on QIs, SCIs and site-specific vulnerabilities and sensitivities (see Appendix I) and background information (such as that within Ireland’s Article 17 Report to the European Commission, site synopses and Natura 2000 standard data forms) have been considered by both the AA screening assessment (provided under this section) and Stage 2 AA (provided under Section 4). Conservation objectives that have been considered by the assessment are included in the following National Parks and Wildlife (NPWS) or Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) Northern Ireland documents:

- (2018) Conservation Objectives for Lough Oughter and Associated Loughs SAC [IE0000007] Version 6.
- (2018) Conservation Objectives for River Shannon Callows SAC [IE0000216] Version 6.
- (2016) Conservation Objectives for Lough Ree SAC [IE0000440] Version 1.
- (2018) Conservation Objectives for Fortwilliam Turlough SAC [IE0000448] Version 1.
- (2018) Conservation Objectives for Ballinturly Turlough SAC [IE0000588] Version 1.
- (2018) Conservation Objectives for Lisduff Turlough SAC [IE0000609] Version 1.
- (2018) Conservation Objectives for Lough Croan Turlough SAC [IE0000610] Version 1.
- (2018) Conservation Objectives for Lough Funshinagh SAC [IE0000611] Version 1.
- (2015) Conservation Objectives for Garriskil Bog SAC [IE0000679] Version 1.

<sup>5</sup> Favourable conservation status of a habitat is achieved when: its natural range, and area it covers within that range, are stable or increasing; the specific structure and functions which 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.

<sup>6</sup> The favourable conservation status of a species is achieved when: population dynamics data on the species concerned indicate that it is maintaining itself on a long-term basis as a viable component of its natural habitats; the natural range of the species is neither being reduced nor is 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.

<sup>7</sup> The AA process began in 2019 and includes consideration to European sites that were designated in Northern Ireland. At adoption of the Plan in 2021 the AA documentation will be consolidated and consideration amended as appropriate.

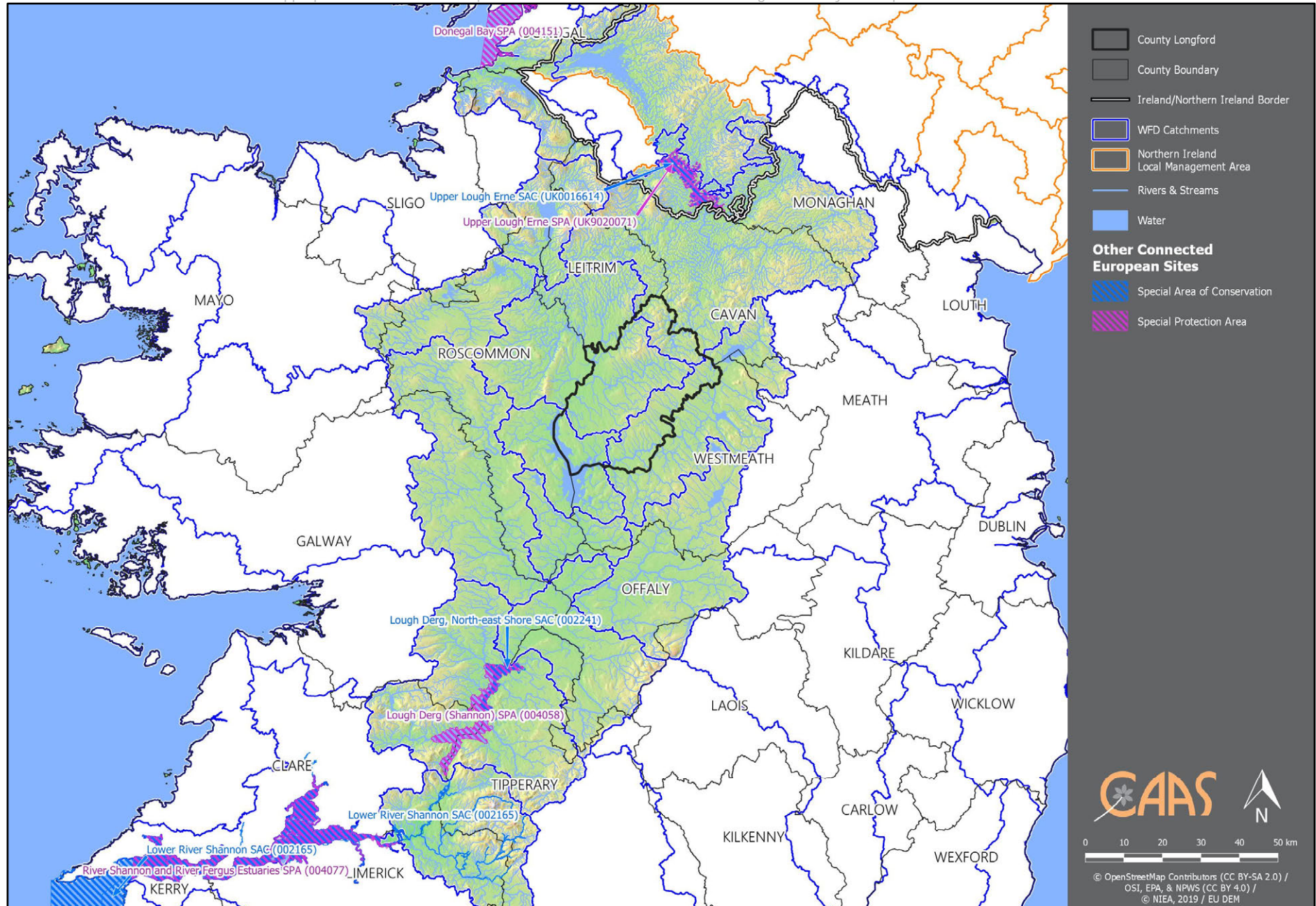


- (2018) Conservation Objectives for Lough Owel SAC [IE0000688] Version 1.
- (2018) Conservation Objectives for Scragh Bog SAC [IE0000692] Version 1.
- (2018) Conservation Objectives for Castlesampson Esker SAC [IE0001625] Version 6.
- (2019) Conservation Objectives for Annaghmore Lough (Roscommon) SAC [IE0001626] Version 1.
- (2018) Conservation Objectives for White Lough, Ben Loughs and Lough Doo SAC [IE0001810] Version 6.
- (2016) Conservation Objectives for Lough Forbes Complex SAC [IE0001818] Version 1.
- (2018) Conservation Objectives for Lough Bane and Lough Glass SAC [IE0002120] Version 6.
- (2018) Conservation Objectives for Lough Lene SAC [IE0002121] Version 6.
- (2018) Conservation Objectives for Derragh Bog SAC [IE0002201] Version 6.
- (2018) Conservation Objectives for Mount Jessop Bog SAC [IE0002202] Version 6.
- (2018) Conservation Objectives for Ballymore Fen SAC [IE0002313] Version 1.
- (2015) Conservation Objectives for Carn Park Bog SAC [IE0002336] Version 1.
- (2016) Conservation Objectives for Crosswood Bog SAC [IE0002337] Version 1.
- (2016) Conservation Objectives for Ballynamona Bog and Corkip Lough SAC [IE0002339] Version 1.
- (2016) Conservation Objectives for Moneybeg And Clareisland Bogs SAC [IE0002340] Version 1.
- (2015) Conservation Objectives for Ardagullion Bog SAC [IE0002341] Version 1.
- (2016) Conservation Objectives for Brown Bog SAC [IE0002346] Version 1.
- (2016) Conservation Objectives for Clooneen Bog SAC [IE0002348] Version 1.
- (2015) Conservation Objectives for Corbo Bog SAC [IE0002349] Version 1.
- (2018) Conservation Objectives for Lough Derravaragh SPA [IE0004043] Version 6.
- (2018) Conservation Objectives for Glen Lough SPA [IE0004045] Version 6.
- (2018) Conservation Objectives for Lough Iron SPA [IE0004046] Version 6.
- (2018) Conservation Objectives for Lough Owel SPA [IE0004047] Version 6.
- (2018) Conservation Objectives for Lough Oughter SPA [IE0004049] Version 6.
- (2018) Conservation Objectives for Lough Kinale and Derragh Lough SPA [IE0004061] Version 6.
- (2018) Conservation Objectives for Lough Ree SPA [IE0004064] Version 6.
- (2018) Conservation Objectives for Lough Sheelin SPA [IE0004065] Version 6.
- (2018) Conservation Objectives for Middle Shannon Callows SPA [IE0004096] Version 6.
- (2018) Conservation Objectives for River Suck Callows SPA [IE0004097] Version 6.
- (2018) Conservation Objectives for Ballykenny-Fisherstown Bog SPA [IE0004101] Version 6.
- (2015) Conservation Objectives for Garriskil Bog SPA [IE0004102] Version 1.
- (2018) Conservation Objectives for Lough Croan Turlough SPA [IE0004139] Version 6.
- (2012) Conservation Objectives for Donegal Bay SPA [IE0004151] Version 1.
- (2018) Conservation Objectives for Lough Derg (Shannon) SPA [IE0004058] Version 6.
- (2012) Conservation Objectives for River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA [IE0004077] Version 1.
- (2012) Conservation Objectives for Lough Derg, North-East Shore SAC [IE0002241] Version 1.
- (2015) Conservation Objectives for Upper Lough Erne SAC [UK0016614] Version 2.
- (2015) Conservation Objectives for Upper Lough Erne SPA [UK9020071] Version 3.

The assessment considers available conservation objectives. Since conservation objectives focus on maintaining the favourable conservation condition of the QIs/SCIs of each site, the screening process concentrated on assessing the potential effects of the Proposed Material Alterations against the QIs/SCIs of each site. The conservation objectives for each site were consulted throughout the assessment process.

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**Figure 3.2 Sites beyond 15 km of County Longford with hydrological pathways to the County**

### 3.3 Assessment Criteria and Screening

#### 3.3.1 Is the Plan Necessary to the Management of European Sites?

The overarching objective of the Plan, to which the Proposed Material Alterations relate, is not the nature conservation management of the sites, but to coordinate and plan the future development of County Longford. Therefore, the Plan, to which the Proposed Material Alterations relate, is not considered to be directly connected with or necessary to the management of European Sites.

#### 3.3.2 Elements of the Draft Plan with Potential to Give Rise to Effects

The Plan provides a framework for the sustainable development of the Longford area. Plan elements that could potentially affect the integrity of European Sites include:

- Provisions for sectors such as transport, urbanisation including residential and economic development, streetscape works, community facilities, utilities, natural resource, climate action, tourism and recreation development that introduce sources for effects through construction phase such as habitat destruction, light pollution, hydrological interactions and disturbance effects; and
- Loading pressures from the operational phase of developments – these sources could result in habitat loss, disturbance effects, interactions with water quality and/habitat fragmentation.

The existing Draft Plan has already been informed by a Stage 2 AA and a Natura Impact Report has been prepared. Mitigation was integrated into the Draft Plan that allowed the Natura Impact Report to conclude that that the Draft Plan is not foreseen to give rise to any significant effects on designated European sites, alone or in combination with other plans or projects<sup>8</sup>.

The potential for Proposed Material Alterations to result in effects on designated European sites is examined on Table 3.1.

#### 3.3.3 Screening of Proposed Material Alterations

Table 3.1 examines whether there is potential for effects on European Sites considering information provided above. Furthermore, the need to undertake Stage 2 AA when mitigation is proposed is also taken into account. Detailed information on European sites is provided at Appendix I.

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<sup>8</sup> 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.

**Table 3.1 AA Screening Analysis of Proposed Material Alterations<sup>9</sup>**

Ref	SEA Screening Consideration
1	This alteration would further contribute towards provisions related to this sector/topic that are already contained within the Draft Plan. Taking into account the measures that have been already integrated into the Draft Plan that provide for and contribute towards environmental protection, environmental management and sustainable development, it is advised that there is no potential for effects to arise on the integrity of any European site. <b>Consequently, Stage 2 AA is not required.</b> Refer also to Section 5
2	A future plan/assessment/feasibility study/ investigation of potential would not result in different environmental outcomes or effects. <b>Consequently, Stage 2 AA is not required.</b> Was such an investigation to be followed by action such actions would have to be subject to AA screening and other requirements as appropriate.
3	The update to terminology/language/wording/numbering/mapping would not change the effects arising from the Plan. As such, this alteration would not be considered as having the potential to affect the integrity of any European site. <b>Consequently, Stage 2 AA is not required.</b>
4	This Proposed Alteration relates to Plan text that sets the context for, summarises and/or provides clarification to Plan provisions. It does not interact with existing Plan provisions to an extent that it would have the potential to affect the integrity of any European site. <b>Consequently, Stage 2 AA is not required.</b>
5	This amendment adds more detail but would not have additional significant environmental effects. <b>Consequently, SEA is not required.</b>
6	This Proposed Alteration provides consistency with other parts of the Plan and/or with the wider planning and policy framework. It would not interact with Plan provisions to the extent that it would have the potential to affect the integrity of any European site. <b>Consequently, Stage 2 AA is not required.</b>
7	Removal of this provision would remove the potential for environmental effects from this provision; however, removal of the provision would not have the potential to affect the integrity of any European site. <b>Consequently, Stage 2 AA is not required.</b>
8	Taking into account the measures that have been already integrated into the Draft Plan that provide for and contribute towards environmental protection, environmental management and sustainable development (including those measures to contribute towards the protection of European sites detailed as Section 5 of this report), there is no potential for effects on the integrity of any European site to arise from this Proposed Material Alteration. However, the AA screening process takes into account the need to undertake Stage 2 AA when mitigation is being proposed. As this alteration could be considered mitigation, in relation to the Plan elements that could potentially affect the integrity of European sites under the Plan (see Section 3.3.2), further to that already included in the Draft Plan (see Section 5), with the objective of protecting the integrity of European Sites brought to Stage 2 under the ongoing AA being undertaken alongside the preparation of the Plan, <b>it would be prudent to undertake Stage 2 AA.</b>
9	These alterations generally relate to land use zoning/settlement boundaries. Taking into account the measures that have been already integrated into the Draft Plan that provide for and contribute towards environmental protection, environmental management and sustainable development, it is advised that there is no potential for effects to arise on the integrity of any European site. <b>Consequently, Stage 2 AA is not required.</b> Refer also to Section 5.
10	This alteration relates to the Record of Protected Structures and would not interact with Plan provisions to the extent that it would have the potential to affect the integrity of any European site. <b>Consequently, Stage 2 AA is not required.</b>
11	These changes relate to supporting documents but would not change Plan provisions. <b>Consequently, SEA is not required.</b>

Alteration Ref.	SEA Screening Ref.	Alteration Ref.	SEA Screening Ref.	Alteration Ref.	SEA Screening Ref.	Alteration Ref.	SEA Screening Ref.	Alteration Ref.	SEA Screening Ref.	Alteration Ref.	SEA Screening Ref.	Alteration Ref.	SEA Screening Ref.
CH 1.1	4	CH 4.21	1	CH 5.24	4	CH 7.4	1,6	CH 10.12	1	CH 13.1	3	Appendix 4 PMAs	1,3
CH 1.2	4,6	CH 4.22	1	CH 5.25	1	CH 7.5	4	CH 10.13	1	CH 13.2	8		
CH 1.3	4,6	CH 4.23	1	CH 5.26	1	CH 7.6	1,6	CH 10.14	1	CH 13.3	1,2	Appendix 6 PMAs: AP.6.1, AP.6.3	1
CH 1.4	4,6	CH 4.24	1,6	CH 5.27	1	CH 7.7	1	CH 10.15	1	CH 13.4	8		
CH 1.5	4,6	CH 4.25	1,6	CH 5.28	1	CH 7.8	1	CH 10.16	1	CH 13.5	1,2	Appendix 6 PMAs: AP.6.2, AP.6.4, AP.6.5	10
CH 1.6	4,6	CH 4.26	1,6	CH 5.29	1	CH 7.9	1	CH 10.17	3	CH 13.6	1		
CH 1.7	4,6	CH 4.27	1,6	CH 5.30	1	CH 7.10	1	CH 10.18	1	CH 13.7	1	Appendix 8 PMAs	1
CH 3.1	3	CH 5.1	1,6	CH 5.31	5	CH 8.1	1	CH 10.19	1	CH 14.1	1		
CH 3.2	5	CH 5.2	1,6	CH 5.32	2,4	CH 8.2	1,6	CH 10.20	1	CH 14.2	1	Appendix 9 PMAs	1
CH 3.3	2	CH 5.3	1,6	CH 5.33	2	CH 8.3	1,2	CH 10.21	8	CH 16.1	1,6		
CH 4.1	4,6	CH 5.4	1,6	CH 5.34	1,2	CH 8.4	1	CH 10.22	1	CH 16.2	1,6	Volume 3 PMAs	1
CH 4.2	4,6	CH 5.5	1,6	CH 5.35	1	CH 8.5	1	CH 11.1	1	CH 16.3	1,6		
CH 4.3	4	CH 5.6	1,6	CH 5.36	1	CH 8.6	2	CH 11.2	1	CH 16.4	1,6	Volume 4 PMAs	11
CH 4.4	1	CH 5.7	1	CH 5.37	1	CH 8.7	1,6	CH 11.3	5	CH 16.5	1,6		
CH 4.5	4,6	CH 5.8	3	CH 5.38	1	CH 8.8	1	CH 12.1	8	CH 16.6	1,6	Appendix 1 PMAs	9
CH 4.6	4,6	CH 5.9	3	CH 5.39	4	CH 9.1	4	CH 12.2	8	CH 16.7	1,6		
CH 4.7	4	CH 5.10	1,6	CH 5.40	2	CH 9.2	1,6	CH 12.3	8	CH 16.8	1,6	Appendix 3 PMAs	1,3
CH 4.8	1	CH 5.11	1,6	CH 5.41	1	CH 9.3	1,6	CH 12.4	8	CH 16.9	1		
CH 4.9	1	CH 5.12	1,6	CH 5.42	1	CH 9.4	1	CH 12.5	8	CH 16.10	1	CH 12.12	1
CH 4.10	1	CH 5.13	1,6	CH 6.1	4	CH 10.1	1	CH 12.6	1	CH 16.11	1,6		
CH 4.11	1,6	CH 5.14	1	CH 6.2	1,6	CH 10.2	8	CH 12.7	8	CH 16.12	1,6	CH 12.13	8
CH 4.12	1	CH 5.15	1,6	CH 6.3	1,6	CH 10.3	8	CH 12.8	4	CH 16.13	1		
CH 4.13	1	CH 5.16	1,6	CH 6.4	1,6,2	CH 10.4	1	CH 12.9	8	CH 16.14	1,2	CH 12.14	8
CH 4.14	1	CH 5.17	1,6	CH 6.5	7	CH 10.5	1	CH 12.10	1	CH 16.15	1		
CH 4.15	1	CH 5.18	1,6	CH 6.6	1,4	CH 10.6	1	CH 12.11	1,8	CH 16.16	1	CH 12.15	1,2
CH 4.16	1	CH 5.19	1	CH 6.7	1	CH 10.7	1	CH 12.12	1	CH 16.17	1		
CH 4.17	1,2,6	CH 5.20	5	CH 6.8	1	CH 10.8	1,2	CH 12.13	8	Appendix 3 PMAs	1,3	CH 12.16	8
CH 4.18	2	CH 5.21	1	CH 7.1	1	CH 10.9	1	CH 12.14	8				
CH 4.19	2	CH 5.22	1	CH 7.2	4	CH 10.10	1	CH 12.15	1,2	Appendix 3 PMAs	1,3	CH 12.16	8
CH 4.20	2	CH 5.23	1	CH 7.3	1	CH 10.11	1,2	CH 12.16	8				

<sup>9</sup> For detail on Proposed Material Alterations please refer to Proposed Material Alterations document.

### 3.4 Other Plans and Programmes

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 or project, have the potential to adversely affect European Sites. Appendix II outlines a selection of plans or projects that may interact with the Draft Plan, to which the Proposed Material Alterations relate, to cause in-combination effects to European Sites such as the Eastern and Midlands Regional Economic and Spatial Strategy, Longford LECP 2016-2022, Land Use Plans including those in force in County Longford and those in force in other adjoining planning authorities including development plans for the adjoining Counties, Longford Tourism Strategy 2017-2022, Longford Noise Action Plan 2018-2023, Longford Heritage Plan 2019-2024 and Longford Climate Change Adaptation Strategy 2019-2024.

All projects within the Draft Plan area, to which the Proposed Material Alterations relate, and receiving environment will be considered in combination with any and all lower tier 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 Draft Plan, 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.

### 3.5 AA Screening Conclusion

The existing Draft Plan has already been informed by a Stage 2 AA Natura Impact Report. As part of that AA, it was identified that the Plan may, if unmitigated, have significant effects on 38 (no.) European sites. Plan elements that could potentially affect the integrity of European sites include:

- Provisions for sectors such as transport, urbanisation including residential and economic development, streetscape works, community facilities, utilities, natural resource, climate action, tourism and recreation development that introduce sources for effects through construction phase such as habitat destruction, light pollution, hydrological interactions and disturbance effects; and
- Loading pressures from the operational phase of developments – these sources could result in habitat loss, disturbance effects, interactions with water quality and/habitat fragmentation.

Mitigation was integrated into the Draft Plan that allowed the Natura Impact Report to conclude that that the Draft Plan is not foreseen to give rise to any significant effects on designated European sites, alone or in combination with other plans or projects<sup>10</sup>. The Draft Plan and AA Natura Impact Report were placed on public display and submissions were invited. Some of these submissions resulted in Material Alterations being proposed to the Plan.

Taking into account the measures that have been already integrated into the Draft Plan that provide for and contribute towards environmental protection, environmental management and sustainable development, the AA process identified that there is no potential for effects to arise on the integrity of any European site as a result of all Proposed Material Alterations.

Furthermore, the AA screening process takes into account the need to undertake Stage 2 AA when mitigation is being proposed. As certain Proposed Material Alterations<sup>11</sup> identified could be considered to be mitigation in relation to Plan elements that could potentially affect the integrity of European sites, further to the mitigation already integrated into the Draft Plan, the AA process identified that it would be prudent to undertake Stage 2 AA on these.

It is therefore advised that pursuant to Section 12 (7) of the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended, and for the purposes of Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive that Stage 2 AA is required for these Proposed Material Alterations. An AA Screening Determination accompanies the Proposed Material Alterations document.

<sup>10</sup> 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.

<sup>11</sup> CH 10.2, CH 12.7, CH 10.3, CH 12.9, CH 10.21, CH 12.11, CH 12.1, CH 12.13, CH 12.2, CH 12.14, CH 12.3, CH 12.16, CH 12.4, CH 13.2, CH 12.5 and CH 13.4

## Section 4 Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment

### 4.1 Introduction

The AA screening process takes into account the need to undertake Stage 2 AA when mitigation is being proposed. As certain Proposed Material Alterations<sup>12</sup> identified could be considered to be mitigation in relation to Plan elements that could potentially affect the integrity of European sites, further to the mitigation already integrated into the Draft Plan, the AA process identified that it would be prudent to undertake Stage 2 AA on these.

This Stage 2 AA therefore assesses potential adverse impacts on the integrity of the 38 European Sites brought forward from screening under the overall AA for the Plan, that may be mitigated by these Proposed Material Alterations.

### 4.2 Characterisation of European Sites Potentially Affected

The overall AA for the Draft Plan identified 38 European Sites with pathway receptors for potential effects arising from the implementation of the Plan. Appendix I characterises each of the qualifying features of the 38 European Sites brought forward from Stage 1 in context of each of the sites' vulnerabilities. Each of these site characterisations were taken from the NPWS and the JNCC websites<sup>13</sup>.

### 4.3 Identifying, Characterising and Mitigating Potential Significant Effects

The following parameters can be used when characterising impacts<sup>14</sup>:

**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 SSCO 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.

<sup>12</sup> CH 10.2, CH 12.7, CH 10.3, CH 12.9, CH 10.21, CH 12.11, CH 12.1, CH 12.13, CH 12.2, CH 12.14, CH 12.3, CH 12.16, CH 12.4, CH 13.2, CH 12.5 and CH 13.4

<sup>13</sup> Last accessed 19 August 2020 <https://www.npws.ie/protected-sites> and <https://jncc.gov.uk/our-work/uk-protected-areas>

<sup>14</sup> 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".



**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'.

#### Generic 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.

#### Generic Conservation Objective for SPAs:

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

### 4.3.1 Types of Potential Effects

Assessment of potential impacts on European Sites is conducted utilising a standard source-pathway model (see approach referred to under Sections 1.3 and 3). The 2001 European Commission AA guidance outlines the following potential changes that may occur at a designated site, which may result in effects on the integrity and function of that site: loss/reduction of habitat area; habitat or species fragmentation; disturbance to key species; reduction in species density; changes in key indicators of conservation value (water quality etc.); and climate change. Each of these potential changes are considered below and in Table 4.1 with reference to the QIs/SCIs of all of the European Sites brought forward from Stage 1 of the AA process (see Section 3).

#### 4.3.1.1 Loss/Reduction of Habitat Area

The Plan provides a framework for granting consent for land use developments and activities across various sectors (see Section 2) for the whole County. Potential effects arising from developments and activities include land take, habitat destruction, disturbance effects, light pollution, dust, hydrological interactions, airborne pollution and excessive noise. All 10 sites occurring within or partially within the County have the potential to be impacted.

Various measures have been integrated into the Plan with the objective of ensuring that there are no significant effects on the ecological integrity of any European Site (see Section 5; for example CPO12.1, CPO12.5, CPO12.7, CPO12.8, CPO12.9, CPO12.10, CPO12.11, CPO12.13, CPO12.15, CPO12.17, CPO12.19, CPO12.26, CPO 12.28, CPO12.42 and CPO12.43) as a result of loss of habitat or supporting habitat for species that are necessary to maintain the ecological integrity of European Sites.

If adopted as part of the Plan, certain Proposed Material Alterations<sup>15</sup> could further contribute towards mitigation of Plan's potential effects on the integrity of European sites.

#### 4.3.1.2 Habitat or species Fragmentation

The Plan provides a framework for granting consent for land use developments and activities across various sectors (see Section 2). Potential effects arising from developments and activities include the fragmentation of habitat and or species through, for example, light pollution, habitat loss or removal of stepping stone habitats.

The Plan includes measures to minimise potential fragmentation and to facilitate the enhancement of ecological corridors such as riparian zones, planting of native tree species, management of habitats such as woodlands and minimising inappropriate lighting (for example, CPO12.7, CPO12.10, CPO12.13, CPO12.18, CPO12.19, CPO12.26, CPO12.27, CPO12.36, CPO12.37, CPO12.38, CPO12.42, CPO12.43, CPO12.49, CPO12.50, CPO12.51, CPO12.52, CPO12.53, CPO12.58 and CPO12.66).

Further to the provisions referred to above, there are provisions related to non-designated sites and specific ecological resources and/or habitats such as waterways, wetlands and peatlands that will ensure that habitat or species fragmentation does not occur in relation to the connectivity of the ecological resources necessary to maintain the ecological integrity of European Sites.

<sup>15</sup> CH 10.2, CH 12.7, CH 10.3, CH 12.9, CH 10.21, CH 12.11, CH 12.1, CH 12.13, CH 12.2, CH 12.14, CH 12.3, CH 12.16, CH 12.4, CH 13.2, CH 12.5 and CH 13.4



If adopted as part of the Plan, certain Proposed Material Alterations<sup>16</sup> could further contribute towards mitigation of Plan's potential effects on the integrity of European sites.

#### **4.3.1.3 Disturbance to Key Species**

The Plan provides a framework for granting consent for land use developments and activities across various sectors. Disturbance effects are caused by any activity or development that has potential to alter the movement patterns or distribution of species, for example direct disturbance through human activity/movement as a result of recreation/tourism or noise pollution. Recreational/tourism activities will be managed through provisions such as CPO 3.15, CPO 9.14, CPO 10.2, CPO 10.3, CPO 10.5, CPO 10.7, CPO10.8, CPO10.11, CPO10.12, CPO10.13, CPO10.14, CPO10.15, CPO10.26, CPO10.27, CPO10.28, CPO10.29, CPO10.42, CPO10.43, CPO10.44, CPO10.49, CPO10.51, CPO10.52, CPO10.53, CPO10.66, A10.1, A10.3, A10.4 and A10.5.

Noise and light will be managed through provisions such as CPO12.75, CPO12.80, CPO12.98, CPO12.99, CPO12.100 and CPO12.101. Other disturbance effects could relate to a reduction in habitat quality for species. Policies to ensure the protection of habitat quality have been built into the plan as identified above (see also Section 5).

If adopted as part of the Plan, certain Proposed Material Alterations<sup>17</sup> could further contribute towards mitigation of Plan's potential effects on the integrity of European sites.

#### **4.3.1.4 Reduction in species density**

Species densities are reliant on species distributions, habitat condition, connectivity of ecological resources and availability of resources such as prey/food. The Plan introduces potential sources for effects to affect these four determinant factors for species densities in the form of construction phase effects such as habitat destruction, light pollution, hydrological interaction or operational effects such as disturbance effects, habitat encroachment and trampling. However, the Plan contains provisions to enhance biodiversity, landscape and the environment within Longford (CPO12.1, CPO12.18, CPO12.19, CPO12.30, CPO12.37, CPO12.56, CPO12.58, CPO12.62, A12.6, CPO13.1, CPO13.10 and CPO13.19).

The Plan includes provisions related to non-designated sites and specific ecological resources and/or habitats such as waterways, wetlands and peatlands that will ensure that habitat or species fragmentation does not occur in relation to the connectivity of the ecological resources necessary to maintain the ecological integrity of European Sites. Measures relating to light pollution, noise pollution, habitat loss and fragmentation are addressed above (and are detailed further in Section 5). Measures are also included that will help protect and improve water quality interactions, which can influence species densities, including those relating to water services infrastructure, protective buffer zones and water quality standards (see below).

If adopted as part of the Plan, certain Proposed Material Alterations<sup>18</sup> could further contribute towards mitigation of Plan's potential effects on the integrity of European sites.

#### **4.3.1.5 Changes of Indicators of Conservation Value**

Indicators of conservation value are identified as key ecological resources such as water quality, air quality, habitat quality, population health of ecosystem engineers or 'keystone species' etc. The protection of these resources is a key focus of the Plan including provisions contained within Chapters 12 'Natural Heritage and Environment'. Other chapters such as the Chapter 3 'Climate Change', Chapter 10 'Tourism' and Chapter 13 'Green Infrastructure' also contain provisions for ensuring future developments and forward planning is managed in a sustainable manner.

The Plan contains many robust policies and objectives to ensure the protection of both ground and surface water quality. Development within the vicinity of groundwater or surface water dependent European Sites will not be permitted where there is potential for a significant impact upon the

<sup>16</sup> CH 10.2, CH 12.7, CH 10.3, CH 12.9, CH 10.21, CH 12.11, CH 12.1, CH 12.13, CH 12.2, CH 12.14, CH 12.3, CH 12.16, CH 12.4, CH 13.2, CH 12.5 and CH 13.4

<sup>17</sup> CH 10.2, CH 12.7, CH 10.3, CH 12.9, CH 10.21, CH 12.11, CH 12.1, CH 12.13, CH 12.2, CH 12.14, CH 12.3, CH 12.16, CH 12.4, CH 13.2, CH 12.5 and CH 13.4

<sup>18</sup> CH 10.2, CH 12.7, CH 10.3, CH 12.9, CH 10.21, CH 12.11, CH 12.1, CH 12.13, CH 12.2, CH 12.14, CH 12.3, CH 12.16, CH 12.4, CH 13.2, CH 12.5 and CH 13.4

groundwater or surface water supply to the European Sites. Plan mitigation relating to water status and the provision of water services includes CPO12.19, CPO12.28, CPO12.30, CPO12.31, CPO12.32, CPO12.33, CPO12.34, CPO12.57, CPO12.58, CPO12.59, CPO12.60, CPO12.80, CPO 12.81, CPO12.82, CPO 12.83, CPO 12.84, CPO 12.85, CPO 12.86, CPO 12.87, CPO12.88, CPO12.89, CPO12.90, CPO12.91, CPO12.112, A12.3, CPO 3.14, CPO 9.13, CPO 9.16, CPO 9.21, DMS16.92 and DMS16.206 DM Guideline FRM 3. Additionally, the policies provide broader scope to ensure the protection of the wider landscape associated with riparian zones and habitats sensitive to hydrological interactions; such as CPO12.1, CPO12.18 and CPO12.19.

Emissions to air have potential to adversely affect the conservation status of European Sites. Various provisions have been integrated into the Plan with the objective of protecting air quality (for example CPO12.77, CPO12.93, CPO12.111, CPO 3.6, CPO 3.13 and CPO 3.16).

If adopted as part of the Plan, certain Proposed Material Alterations<sup>19</sup> could further contribute towards mitigation of Plan's potential effects on the integrity of European sites.

#### 4.3.1.6 Climate change

The Plan includes provisions that potentially conflict with climate mitigation and provisions that will help to contribute towards climate mitigation. CPO 12.14 provides Council policy '*To ensure that no plan, programme, or project giving rise to significant cumulative, direct, indirect or secondary impacts on European sites arising from their size or scale, land take, proximity, resource requirements, **emissions (disposal to land, water or air)**, transportation requirements, duration of construction, operation, decommissioning or from any other effects shall be permitted on the basis of this Plan, either individually or in combination with other plans, programmes, etc. or projects*<sup>20</sup>. Greenhouse gas emissions arising from the Plan will not affect changes projected to arise from climate change to the degree that it would affect the QIs or SCIs of the European Sites considered.

If adopted as part of the Plan, certain Proposed Material Alterations<sup>21</sup> could further contribute towards mitigation of Plan's potential effects on the integrity of European sites.

<sup>19</sup> CH 10.2, CH 12.7, CH 10.3, CH 12.9, CH 10.21, CH 12.11, CH 12.1, CH 12.13, CH 12.2, CH 12.14, CH 12.3, CH 12.16, CH 12.4, CH 13.2, CH 12.5 and CH 13.4

<sup>20</sup> 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 project to proceed; and c) Adequate compensatory measures in place.

<sup>21</sup> CH 10.2, CH 12.7, CH 10.3, CH 12.9, CH 10.21, CH 12.11, CH 12.1, CH 12.13, CH 12.2, CH 12.14, CH 12.3, CH 12.16, CH 12.4, CH 13.2, CH 12.5 and CH 13.4

**Table 4.1 Characterisation of Potential Effects arising from the Plan**

Site Code	Site Name <sup>22</sup>	Characterisation of Potential Effects as a result of the Plan <sup>23</sup>
000007	Lough Oughter and Associated Loughs SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are forest planting on open ground (native trees), artificial planting on open ground (non-native trees), removal of hedges and copses or scrub, diffuse pollution to surface waters via storm overflows or urban run-off, invasive non-native species, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, dispersed habitation, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities, flooding and rising precipitations, other point source pollution to surface water.</p> <p>These pressures relate to hydrologic interactions, forestry, direct land use management, habitat connectivity, flooding, and successional processes as well as invasive species. No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policies such as CPO12.1, CPO12.5, CPO12.7, CPO12.8, CPO12.9, CPO12.10, CPO12.11, CPO12.13, CPO12.15, CPO12.17, CPO12.19, CPO12.26, CPO 12.28, CPO12.42 and CPO12.43. The CDP has policies and objectives to ensure the implementation of the plan will not result in significant adverse effects to hydrological interactions for surface and ground water; include CPO12.19, CPO12.28, CPO12.30, CPO12.31, CPO12.32, CPO12.33, CPO12.34, CPO12.57, CPO12.58, CPO12.59, CPO12.60, CPO12.80, CPO 12.81, CPO12.82, CPO 12.83, CPO 12.84, CPO 12.85, CPO 12.86, CPO 12.87, CPO12.88, CPO12.89, CPO12.90, CPO12.91, CPO12.112, A12.3, CPO 3.14, CPO 9.13, CPO 9.16, CPO 9.21, DMS16.92 and DMS16.206 DM Guideline FRM 3. The spread of invasive species will be controlled through the implementation of CPO12.70, CPO12.71, CPO12.72 and CPO12.73. Forestry processes within the county will be controlled to ensure the implementation of the plan will not result in additional pressures relating to forestry; CPO12.39, CPO12.59, CPO12.61, CPO12.65, CPO12.67, CPO9.21, CPO9.22, A9.5 and DMS16.169. Flood related effects will be managed through policies such as DMS16.201 DM Guideline FRM 3. The plan has extensive policies related to tourism control measures such as CPO 3.15, CPO 9.14, CPO 10.2, CPO 10.3, CPO 10.5, CPO 10.7, CPO10.8, CPO10.11, CPO10.12, CPO10.13, CPO10.14, CPO10.15, CPO10.26, CPO10.27, CPO10.28, CPO10.29, CPO10.42, CPO10.43, CPO10.44, CPO10.49, CPO10.51, CPO10.52, CPO10.53, CPO10.66, A10.1, A10.3, A10.4 and A10.5.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures incorporated into the Draft Plan please refer to Section 5 below. If adopted as part of the Plan, certain Proposed Material Alterations<sup>24</sup> could further contribute towards mitigation of Plan's potential effects on the integrity of European sites.</p>
000216	River Shannon Callows SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are fertilisation, grazing in forests or woodland, forestry clearance, mowing or cutting of grassland, modification of hydrographic functioning, general, intensive grazing, trampling, overuse, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, non-intensive mixed animal grazing, mechanical removal of peat, hunting, use of biocides, hormones and chemicals, removal of hedges and copses or scrub, modifying structures of inland water courses, abandonment or lack of mowing, flooding, siltation rate changes, dumping, depositing of dredged deposits, predation, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing.</p> <p>These pressures relate to hydrologic interactions, forestry, infrastructure projects, predation, direct land use management, habitat connectivity, flooding, and successional processes as well as invasive species. No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policies such as CPO12.1, CPO12.5, CPO12.7, CPO12.8, CPO12.9, CPO12.10, CPO12.11, CPO12.13, CPO12.15, CPO12.17, CPO12.19, CPO12.26, CPO 12.28, CPO12.42 and CPO12.43. The CDP has policies and objectives to ensure the implementation of the plan will not result in significant adverse effects to hydrological interactions for surface and ground water; include CPO12.19, CPO12.28, CPO12.30, CPO12.31, CPO12.32, CPO12.33, CPO12.34, CPO12.57, CPO12.58, CPO12.59, CPO12.60, CPO12.80, CPO 12.81, CPO12.82, CPO 12.83, CPO 12.84, CPO 12.85, CPO 12.86, CPO 12.87, CPO12.88, CPO12.89, CPO12.90, CPO12.91, CPO12.112, A12.3, CPO 3.14, CPO 9.13, CPO 9.16, CPO 9.21, DMS16.92 and DMS16.206 DM Guideline FRM 3. The spread of invasive species will be controlled through the implementation of CPO12.70, CPO12.71, CPO12.72 and CPO12.73. Forestry processes within the county will be controlled to ensure the implementation of the plan will not result in additional pressures relating to forestry; CPO12.39, CPO12.59, CPO12.61, CPO12.65, CPO12.67, CPO9.21, CPO9.22, A9.5 and DMS16.169. Flood related effects will be managed through policies such as DMS16.201 DM Guideline FRM 3. The plan has extensive policies related to tourism control measures such as CPO 3.15, CPO 9.14, CPO 10.2, CPO 10.3, CPO 10.5, CPO 10.7, CPO10.8, CPO10.11, CPO10.12, CPO10.13, CPO10.14, CPO10.15, CPO10.26, CPO10.27, CPO10.28, CPO10.29, CPO10.42, CPO10.43, CPO10.44, CPO10.49, CPO10.51, CPO10.52, CPO10.53, CPO10.66, A10.1, A10.3, A10.4 and A10.5. Cycle tracks are identified as a known threat to the SAC, the Plan identifies a number of policies to ensure ecological considerations are made when progressing any future green infrastructure projects such as CPO13.1, CPO13.9, CPO13.10, CPO13.11, CPO13.19 and A13.1. Agricultural pressures will be managed through policies such as CPO 9.5, CPO 9.11, CPO 9.13, CPO 9.16, CPO12.75, CPO12.105 and A9.4; which focus on the development of environmentally sustainable agricultural activities.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures incorporated into the Draft Plan please refer to Section 5 below. If adopted as part of the Plan, certain Proposed Material Alterations<sup>25</sup> could further contribute towards mitigation of Plan's potential effects on the integrity of European sites.</p>
000440	Lough Ree SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are other siltation rate changes, nautical sports, invasive non-native species, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities, abandonment or lack of mowing, thermal heating of water bodies, leisure fishing, hunting, piers or tourist harbours or recreational piers, antagonism arising from introduction of species, grazing, fertilisation, dispersed habitation, inundation (natural processes), flooding modifications, wildlife watching, forest and plantation management &amp; use.</p> <p>These pressures relate to hydrologic interactions, groundwater interaction, forestry, predation, direct land use management, habitat connectivity, flooding, and successional processes as well as invasive species. No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policies such as CPO12.1, CPO12.5, CPO12.7, CPO12.8, CPO12.9, CPO12.10, CPO12.11, CPO12.13, CPO12.15, CPO12.17, CPO12.19, CPO12.26, CPO 12.28, CPO12.42 and CPO12.43. The CDP has policies and objectives to ensure the implementation of the plan will not result in significant adverse effects to hydrological interactions for surface and ground water; include CPO12.19, CPO12.28, CPO12.30, CPO12.31, CPO12.32, CPO12.33, CPO12.34, CPO12.57, CPO12.58, CPO12.59, CPO12.60, CPO12.80, CPO 12.81, CPO12.82, CPO 12.83, CPO 12.84, CPO 12.85, CPO 12.86, CPO 12.87, CPO12.88, CPO12.89, CPO12.90, CPO12.91, CPO12.112, A12.3, CPO 3.14, CPO 9.13, CPO 9.16, CPO 9.21, DMS16.92 and DMS16.206 DM</p>

<sup>22</sup> For qualifying features for each European Site (QIs and SCIs), please refer to Table 3.1

<sup>23</sup> Informed by, inter alia, The Status of Protected EU Habitats and Species in Ireland, Overview Volume 1 (NPWS, 2019).

<sup>24</sup> CH 10.2, CH 12.7, CH 10.3, CH 12.9, CH 10.21, CH 12.11, CH 12.1, CH 12.13, CH 12.2, CH 12.14, CH 12.3, CH 12.16, CH 12.4, CH 13.2, CH 12.5 and CH 13.4

<sup>25</sup> CH 10.2, CH 12.7, CH 10.3, CH 12.9, CH 10.21, CH 12.11, CH 12.1, CH 12.13, CH 12.2, CH 12.14, CH 12.3, CH 12.16, CH 12.4, CH 13.2, CH 12.5 and CH 13.4

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Site Code	Site Name <sup>22</sup>	Characterisation of Potential Effects as a result of the Plan <sup>23</sup>
		<p>Guideline FRM 3. The spread of invasive species will be controlled through the implementation of CPO12.70, CPO12.71, CPO12.72 and CPO12.73. Forestry processes within the county will be controlled to ensure the implementation of the plan will not result in additional pressures relating to forestry; CPO12.39, CPO12.59, CPO12.61, CPO12.65, CPO12.67, CPO9.21, CPO9.22, A9.5 and DMS16.169. Flood related effects will be managed through policies such as DMS16.201 DM Guideline FRM 3. The plan has extensive policies related to tourism control measures such as CPO 3.15, CPO 9.14, CPO 10.2, CPO 10.3, CPO 10.5, CPO 10.7, CPO10.8, CPO10.11, CPO10.12, CPO10.13, CPO10.14, CPO10.15, CPO10.26, CPO10.27, CPO10.28, CPO10.29, CPO10.42, CPO10.43, CPO10.44, CPO10.49, CPO10.51, CPO10.52, CPO10.53, CPO10.66, A10.1, A10.3, A10.4 and A10.5. Hunting is managed on a national level through the provision of licences which are strictly controlled therefore the CDP will not introduce any additional sources in this regard. Cycle tracks are identified as a known threat to the SAC, the Plan identifies a number of policies to ensure ecological considerations are made when progressing any future green infrastructure projects such as CPO13.1, CPO13.9, CPO13.10, CPO13.11, CPO13.19 and A13.1. Agricultural pressures will be managed through policies such as CPO 9.5, CPO 9.11, CPO 9.13, CPO 9.16, CPO12.75, CPO12.105 and A9.4; which focus on the development of environmentally sustainable agricultural activities.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures incorporated into the Draft Plan please refer to Section 5 below. If adopted as part of the Plan, certain Proposed Material Alterations<sup>26</sup> could further contribute towards mitigation of Plan's potential effects on the integrity of European sites.</p>
000448	Fortwilliam Turlough SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are groundwater abstractions for public water supply, wildlife watching, intensive cattle grazing, diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities, groundwater abstractions for agriculture</p> <p>These pressures relate to hydrologic interactions, groundwater interaction, forestry, direct land use management and tourism/recreational pressures. No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policies such as CPO12.1, CPO12.5, CPO12.7, CPO12.8, CPO12.9, CPO12.10, CPO12.11, CPO12.13, CPO12.15, CPO12.17, CPO12.19, CPO12.26, CPO 12.28, CPO12.42 and CPO12.43. The CDP has policies and objectives to ensure the implementation of the plan will not result in significant adverse effects to hydrological interactions for surface and ground water; include CPO12.19, CPO12.28, CPO12.30, CPO12.31, CPO12.32, CPO12.33, CPO12.34, CPO12.57, CPO12.58, CPO12.59, CPO12.60, CPO12.80, CPO 12.81, CPO12.82, CPO 12.83, CPO 12.84, CPO 12.85, CPO 12.86, CPO 12.87, CPO12.88, CPO12.89, CPO12.90, CPO12.91, CPO12.112, A12.3, CPO 3.14, CPO 9.13, CPO 9.16, CPO 9.21, DMS16.92 and DMS16.206 DM Guideline FRM 3. Forestry processes within the county will be controlled to ensure the implementation of the plan will not result in additional pressures relating to forestry; CPO12.39, CPO12.59, CPO12.61, CPO12.65, CPO12.67, CPO9.21, CPO9.22, A9.5 and DMS16.169. Flood related effects will be managed through policies such as DMS16.201 DM Guideline FRM 3. The plan has extensive policies related to tourism control measures such as CPO 3.15, CPO 9.14, CPO 10.2, CPO 10.3, CPO 10.5, CPO 10.7, CPO10.8, CPO10.11, CPO10.12, CPO10.13, CPO10.14, CPO10.15, CPO10.26, CPO10.27, CPO10.28, CPO10.29, CPO10.42, CPO10.43, CPO10.44, CPO10.49, CPO10.51, CPO10.52, CPO10.53, CPO10.66, A10.1, A10.3, A10.4 and A10.5. Agricultural pressures will be managed through policies such as CPO 9.5, CPO 9.11, CPO 9.13, CPO 9.16, CPO12.75, CPO12.105 and A9.4; which focus on the development of environmentally sustainable agricultural activities.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures incorporated into the Draft Plan please refer to Section 5 below. If adopted as part of the Plan, certain Proposed Material Alterations<sup>27</sup> could further contribute towards mitigation of Plan's potential effects on the integrity of European sites.</p>
000588	Ballinturly Turlough SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are hunting, fertilisation.</p> <p>Hunting is managed on a national level through the provision of licences which are strictly controlled therefore the CDP will not introduce any additional sources in this regard. Agricultural pressures will be managed through policies such as CPO 9.5, CPO 9.11, CPO 9.13, CPO 9.16, CPO12.75, CPO12.105 and A9.4; which focus on the development of environmentally sustainable agricultural activities. The SAC is also sensitive to direct land use management actions and drainage/ground water interactions. The CDP has policies and objectives to ensure the implementation of the plan will not result in significant adverse effects to hydrological interactions for surface and ground water; include CPO12.19, CPO12.28, CPO12.30, CPO12.31, CPO12.32, CPO12.33, CPO12.34, CPO12.57, CPO12.58, CPO12.59, CPO12.60, CPO12.80, CPO 12.81, CPO12.82, CPO 12.83, CPO 12.84, CPO 12.85, CPO 12.86, CPO 12.87, CPO12.88, CPO12.89, CPO12.90, CPO12.91, CPO12.112, A12.3, CPO 3.14, CPO 9.13, CPO 9.16, CPO 9.21, DMS16.92 and DMS16.206 DM Guideline FRM 3.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures incorporated into the Draft Plan please refer to Section 5 below. If adopted as part of the Plan, certain Proposed Material Alterations<sup>28</sup> could further contribute towards mitigation of Plan's potential effects on the integrity of European sites.</p>
000609	Lisduff Turlough SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are grazing, fertilisation, other human intrusions and disturbances.</p> <p>These pressures relate to hydrologic interactions, groundwater interaction, forestry, direct land use management and tourism/recreational pressures. No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policies such as CPO12.1, CPO12.5, CPO12.7, CPO12.8, CPO12.9, CPO12.10, CPO12.11, CPO12.13, CPO12.15, CPO12.17, CPO12.19, CPO12.26, CPO 12.28, CPO12.42 and CPO12.43. The CDP has policies and objectives to ensure the implementation of the plan will not result in significant adverse effects to hydrological interactions for surface and ground water; include CPO12.19, CPO12.28, CPO12.30, CPO12.31, CPO12.32, CPO12.33, CPO12.34, CPO12.57, CPO12.58, CPO12.59, CPO12.60, CPO12.80, CPO 12.81, CPO12.82, CPO 12.83, CPO 12.84, CPO 12.85, CPO 12.86, CPO 12.87, CPO12.88, CPO12.89, CPO12.90, CPO12.91, CPO12.112, A12.3, CPO 3.14, CPO 9.13, CPO 9.16, CPO 9.21, DMS16.92 and DMS16.206 DM Guideline FRM 3. The plan has extensive policies related to tourism control measures such as CPO 3.15, CPO 9.14, CPO 10.2, CPO 10.3, CPO 10.5, CPO 10.7, CPO10.8, CPO10.11, CPO10.12, CPO10.13, CPO10.14, CPO10.15, CPO10.26, CPO10.27, CPO10.28, CPO10.29, CPO10.42, CPO10.43, CPO10.44, CPO10.49, CPO10.51, CPO10.52, CPO10.53, CPO10.66, A10.1, A10.3, A10.4 and A10.5. Agricultural pressures will be managed through policies such as CPO 9.5, CPO 9.11, CPO 9.13, CPO 9.16, CPO12.75, CPO12.105 and A9.4; which focus on the development of environmentally sustainable agricultural activities.</p>

<sup>26</sup> CH 10.2, CH 12.7, CH 10.3, CH 12.9, CH 10.21, CH 12.11, CH 12.1, CH 12.13, CH 12.2, CH 12.14, CH 12.3, CH 12.16, CH 12.4, CH 13.2, CH 12.5 and CH 13.4

<sup>27</sup> CH 10.2, CH 12.7, CH 10.3, CH 12.9, CH 10.21, CH 12.11, CH 12.1, CH 12.13, CH 12.2, CH 12.14, CH 12.3, CH 12.16, CH 12.4, CH 13.2, CH 12.5 and CH 13.4

<sup>28</sup> CH 10.2, CH 12.7, CH 10.3, CH 12.9, CH 10.21, CH 12.11, CH 12.1, CH 12.13, CH 12.2, CH 12.14, CH 12.3, CH 12.16, CH 12.4, CH 13.2, CH 12.5 and CH 13.4

Appropriate Assessment of Proposed Material Alterations to the Draft Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027

Site Code	Site Name <sup>22</sup>	Characterisation of Potential Effects as a result of the Plan <sup>23</sup>
		For further details in relation to mitigation measures incorporated into the Draft Plan please refer to Section 5 below. If adopted as part of the Plan, certain Proposed Material Alterations <sup>29</sup> could further contribute towards mitigation of Plan's potential effects on the integrity of European sites.
000610	Lough Croan Turlough SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are grazing, stock feeding, predator control.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policies such as CPO12.1, CPO12.5, CPO12.7, CPO12.8, CPO12.9, CPO12.10, CPO12.11, CPO12.13, CPO12.15, CPO12.17, CPO12.19, CPO12.26, CPO 12.28, CPO12.42 and CPO12.43. The CDP has policies and objectives to ensure the implementation of the plan will not result in significant adverse effects to hydrological interactions for surface and ground water; include CPO12.19, CPO12.28, CPO12.30, CPO12.31, CPO12.32, CPO12.33, CPO12.34, CPO12.57, CPO12.58, CPO12.59, CPO12.60, CPO12.80, CPO 12.81, CPO12.82, CPO 12.83, CPO 12.84, CPO 12.85, CPO 12.86, CPO 12.87, CPO12.88, CPO12.89, CPO12.90, CPO12.91, CPO12.112, A12.3, CPO 3.14, CPO 9.13, CPO 9.16, CPO 9.21, DMS16.92 and DMS16.206 DM Guideline FRM 3. Agricultural pressures will be managed through policies such as CPO 9.5, CPO 9.11, CPO 9.13, CPO 9.16, CPO12.75, CPO12.105 and A9.4; which focus on the development of environmentally sustainable agricultural activities. The CDP does not introduce any sources for effect in relation to predation risk. However, invasive species include predators such as the American Mink. The spread of invasive species will be controlled through the implementation of CPO12.70, CPO12.71, CPO12.72 and CPO12.73.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures incorporated into the Draft Plan please refer to Section 5 below. If adopted as part of the Plan, certain Proposed Material Alterations<sup>30</sup> could further contribute towards mitigation of Plan's potential effects on the integrity of European sites.</p>
000611	Lough Funshinagh SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are fertilisation, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, predator control, stock feeding.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policies such as CPO12.1, CPO12.5, CPO12.7, CPO12.8, CPO12.9, CPO12.10, CPO12.11, CPO12.13, CPO12.15, CPO12.17, CPO12.19, CPO12.26, CPO 12.28, CPO12.42 and CPO12.43. The CDP has policies and objectives to ensure the implementation of the plan will not result in significant adverse effects to hydrological interactions for surface and ground water; include CPO12.19, CPO12.28, CPO12.30, CPO12.31, CPO12.32, CPO12.33, CPO12.34, CPO12.57, CPO12.58, CPO12.59, CPO12.60, CPO12.80, CPO 12.81, CPO12.82, CPO 12.83, CPO 12.84, CPO 12.85, CPO 12.86, CPO 12.87, CPO12.88, CPO12.89, CPO12.90, CPO12.91, CPO12.112, A12.3, CPO 3.14, CPO 9.13, CPO 9.16, CPO 9.21, DMS16.92 and DMS16.206 DM Guideline FRM 3. Agricultural pressures will be managed through policies such as CPO 9.5, CPO 9.11, CPO 9.13, CPO 9.16, CPO12.75, CPO12.105 and A9.4; which focus on the development of environmentally sustainable agricultural activities. The CDP does not introduce any sources for effect in relation to predation risk. However, invasive species include predators such as the American Mink. The spread of invasive species will be controlled through the implementation of CPO12.70, CPO12.71, CPO12.72 and CPO12.73. Paths tracks and trails will be managed through the tourism and green infrastructure policies which focus on sustainable development which is environmentally sensitive; measures such as CPO 3.15, CPO 9.14, CPO 10.2, CPO 10.3, CPO 10.5, CPO 10.7, CPO10.8, CPO10.11, CPO10.12, CPO10.13, CPO10.14, CPO10.15, CPO10.26, CPO10.27, CPO10.28, CPO10.29, CPO10.42, CPO10.43, CPO10.44, CPO10.49, CPO10.51, CPO10.52, CPO10.53, CPO10.66, A10.1, A10.3, A10.4, A10.5, CPO13.1, CPO13.9, CPO13.10, CPO13.11, CPO13.19 and A13.1.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures incorporated into the Draft Plan please refer to Section 5 below. If adopted as part of the Plan, certain Proposed Material Alterations<sup>31</sup> could further contribute towards mitigation of Plan's potential effects on the integrity of European sites.</p>
000688	Lough Owel SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities, piers or tourist harbours or recreational piers, hunting, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, airports, flightpaths, landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general, surface water abstractions for public water supply, other sport or leisure complexes.</p> <p>These pressures relate to hydrologic interactions, groundwater interaction, forestry, predation, direct land use management, habitat connectivity, flooding, and tourism. No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policies such as CPO12.1, CPO12.5, CPO12.7, CPO12.8, CPO12.9, CPO12.10, CPO12.11, CPO12.13, CPO12.15, CPO12.17, CPO12.19, CPO12.26, CPO 12.28, CPO12.42 and CPO12.43. The CDP has policies and objectives to ensure the implementation of the plan will not result in significant adverse effects to hydrological interactions for surface and ground water; include CPO12.19, CPO12.28, CPO12.30, CPO12.31, CPO12.32, CPO12.33, CPO12.34, CPO12.57, CPO12.58, CPO12.59, CPO12.60, CPO12.80, CPO 12.81, CPO12.82, CPO 12.83, CPO 12.84, CPO 12.85, CPO 12.86, CPO 12.87, CPO12.88, CPO12.89, CPO12.90, CPO12.91, CPO12.112, A12.3, CPO 3.14, CPO 9.13, CPO 9.16, CPO 9.21, DMS16.92 and DMS16.206 DM Guideline FRM 3. Forestry processes within the county will be controlled to ensure the implementation of the plan will not result in additional pressures relating to forestry; CPO12.39, CPO12.59, CPO12.61, CPO12.65, CPO12.67, CPO9.21, CPO9.22, A9.5 and DMS16.169. Flood related effects will be managed through policies such as DMS16.201 DM Guideline FRM 3. The plan has extensive policies related to tourism control measures such as CPO 3.15, CPO 9.14, CPO 10.2, CPO 10.3, CPO 10.5, CPO 10.7, CPO10.8, CPO10.11, CPO10.12, CPO10.13, CPO10.14, CPO10.15, CPO10.26, CPO10.27, CPO10.28, CPO10.29, CPO10.42, CPO10.43, CPO10.44, CPO10.49, CPO10.51, CPO10.52, CPO10.53, CPO10.66, A10.1, A10.3, A10.4 and A10.5. Hunting is managed on a national level through the provision of licences which are strictly controlled therefore the CDP will not introduce any additional sources in this regard. Agricultural pressures will be managed through policies such as CPO 9.5, CPO 9.11, CPO 9.13, CPO 9.16, CPO12.75, CPO12.105 and A9.4; which focus on the development of environmentally sustainable agricultural activities.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures incorporated into the Draft Plan please refer to Section 5 below. If adopted as part of the Plan, certain Proposed Material Alterations<sup>32</sup> could further contribute towards mitigation of Plan's potential effects on the integrity of European sites.</p>
001625	Castlesampson Esker SAC	The known threats to this site are sand and gravel extraction, removal of hedges and copses or scrub, hand cutting of peat, grazing.

<sup>29</sup> CH 10.2, CH 12.7, CH 10.3, CH 12.9, CH 10.21, CH 12.11, CH 12.1, CH 12.13, CH 12.2, CH 12.14, CH 12.3, CH 12.16, CH 12.4, CH 13.2, CH 12.5 and CH 13.4

<sup>30</sup> CH 10.2, CH 12.7, CH 10.3, CH 12.9, CH 10.21, CH 12.11, CH 12.1, CH 12.13, CH 12.2, CH 12.14, CH 12.3, CH 12.16, CH 12.4, CH 13.2, CH 12.5 and CH 13.4

<sup>31</sup> CH 10.2, CH 12.7, CH 10.3, CH 12.9, CH 10.21, CH 12.11, CH 12.1, CH 12.13, CH 12.2, CH 12.14, CH 12.3, CH 12.16, CH 12.4, CH 13.2, CH 12.5 and CH 13.4

<sup>32</sup> CH 10.2, CH 12.7, CH 10.3, CH 12.9, CH 10.21, CH 12.11, CH 12.1, CH 12.13, CH 12.2, CH 12.14, CH 12.3, CH 12.16, CH 12.4, CH 13.2, CH 12.5 and CH 13.4

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Site Code	Site Name <sup>22</sup>	Characterisation of Potential Effects as a result of the Plan <sup>23</sup>
		<p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policies such as CPO12.1, CPO12.5, CPO12.7, CPO12.8, CPO12.9, CPO12.10, CPO12.11, CPO12.13, CPO12.15, CPO12.17, CPO12.19, CPO12.26, CPO 12.28, CPO12.42 and CPO12.43. The CDP has policies and objectives to ensure the implementation of the plan will not result in significant adverse effects to hydrological interactions for surface and ground water; include CPO12.19, CPO12.28, CPO12.30, CPO12.31, CPO12.32, CPO12.33, CPO12.34, CPO12.57, CPO12.58, CPO12.59, CPO12.60, CPO12.80, CPO 12.81, CPO12.82, CPO 12.83, CPO 12.84, CPO 12.85, CPO 12.86, CPO 12.87, CPO12.88, CPO12.89, CPO12.90, CPO12.91, CPO12.112, A12.3, CPO 3.14, CPO 9.13, CPO 9.16, CPO 9.21, DMS16.92 and DMS16.206 DM Guideline FRM 3. The spread of invasive species will be controlled through the implementation of CPO12.70, CPO12.71, CPO12.72 and CPO12.73. There are specific measures that focus on the protection of peatland habitats such as CPO12.41, CPO12.42, CPO12.43, CPO12.44, CPO12.45 and CPO12.46.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures incorporated into the Draft Plan please refer to Section 5 below. If adopted as part of the Plan, certain Proposed Material Alterations<sup>33</sup> could further contribute towards mitigation of Plan's potential effects on the integrity of European sites.</p>
001626	Annaghmore Lough (Roscommon) SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are modification of cultivation practices, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, non-intensive cattle grazing, fire and fire suppression.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policies such as CPO12.1, CPO12.5, CPO12.7, CPO12.8, CPO12.9, CPO12.10, CPO12.11, CPO12.13, CPO12.15, CPO12.17, CPO12.19, CPO12.26, CPO 12.28, CPO12.42 and CPO12.43. The CDP has policies and objectives to ensure the implementation of the plan will not result in significant adverse effects to hydrological interactions for surface and ground water; include CPO12.19, CPO12.28, CPO12.30, CPO12.31, CPO12.32, CPO12.33, CPO12.34, CPO12.57, CPO12.58, CPO12.59, CPO12.60, CPO12.80, CPO 12.81, CPO12.82, CPO 12.83, CPO 12.84, CPO 12.85, CPO 12.86, CPO 12.87, CPO12.88, CPO12.89, CPO12.90, CPO12.91, CPO12.112, A12.3, CPO 3.14, CPO 9.13, CPO 9.16, CPO 9.21, DMS16.92 and DMS16.206 DM Guideline FRM 3. Agricultural pressures will be managed through policies such as CPO 9.5, CPO 9.11, CPO 9.13, CPO 9.16, CPO12.75, CPO12.105 and A9.4; which focus on the development of environmentally sustainable agricultural activities.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures incorporated into the Draft Plan please refer to Section 5 below. If adopted as part of the Plan, certain Proposed Material Alterations<sup>34</sup> could further contribute towards mitigation of Plan's potential effects on the integrity of European sites.</p>
001810	White Lough, Ben Loughs and Lough Doo SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, agriculture activities not referred to above, fertilisation, landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, disposal of inert materials, trapping, poisoning, poaching.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policies such as CPO12.1, CPO12.5, CPO12.7, CPO12.8, CPO12.9, CPO12.10, CPO12.11, CPO12.13, CPO12.15, CPO12.17, CPO12.19, CPO12.26, CPO 12.28, CPO12.42 and CPO12.43. The CDP has policies and objectives to ensure the implementation of the plan will not result in significant adverse effects to hydrological interactions for surface and ground water; include CPO12.19, CPO12.28, CPO12.30, CPO12.31, CPO12.32, CPO12.33, CPO12.34, CPO12.57, CPO12.58, CPO12.59, CPO12.60, CPO12.80, CPO 12.81, CPO12.82, CPO 12.83, CPO 12.84, CPO 12.85, CPO 12.86, CPO 12.87, CPO12.88, CPO12.89, CPO12.90, CPO12.91, CPO12.112, A12.3, CPO 3.14, CPO 9.13, CPO 9.16, CPO 9.21, DMS16.92 and DMS16.206 DM Guideline FRM 3. Agricultural pressures will be managed through policies such as CPO 9.5, CPO 9.11, CPO 9.13, CPO 9.16, CPO12.75, CPO12.105 and A9.4; which focus on the development of environmentally sustainable agricultural activities. The CDP does not introduce any sources for effect in relation to predation risk. However, invasive species include predators such as the American Mink. The spread of invasive species will be controlled through the implementation of CPO12.70, CPO12.71, CPO12.72 and CPO12.73. The plan has extensive policies related to tourism control measures such as CPO 3.15, CPO 9.14, CPO 10.2, CPO 10.3, CPO 10.5, CPO 10.7, CPO10.8, CPO10.11, CPO10.12, CPO10.13, CPO10.14, CPO10.15, CPO10.26, CPO10.27, CPO10.28, CPO10.29, CPO10.42, CPO10.43, CPO10.44, CPO10.49, CPO10.51, CPO10.52, CPO10.53, CPO10.66, A10.1, A10.3, A10.4 and A10.5.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures incorporated into the Draft Plan please refer to Section 5 below. If adopted as part of the Plan, certain Proposed Material Alterations<sup>35</sup> could further contribute towards mitigation of Plan's potential effects on the integrity of European sites.</p>
001818	Lough Forbes Complex SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, groundwater abstractions for public water supply, diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities, abandonment or lack of mowing, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, hunting, wildlife watching, leisure fishing, invasive non-native species, non-intensive mowing.</p> <p>These pressures relate to hydrologic interactions, groundwater interaction, forestry, predation, direct land use management, and successional processes as well as invasive species. No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policies such as CPO12.1, CPO12.5, CPO12.7, CPO12.8, CPO12.9, CPO12.10, CPO12.11, CPO12.13, CPO12.15, CPO12.17, CPO12.19, CPO12.26, CPO 12.28, CPO12.42 and CPO12.43. The CDP has policies and objectives to ensure the implementation of the plan will not result in significant adverse effects to hydrological interactions for surface and ground water; include CPO12.19, CPO12.28, CPO12.30, CPO12.31, CPO12.32, CPO12.33, CPO12.34, CPO12.57, CPO12.58, CPO12.59, CPO12.60, CPO12.80, CPO 12.81, CPO12.82, CPO 12.83, CPO 12.84, CPO 12.85, CPO 12.86, CPO 12.87, CPO12.88, CPO12.89, CPO12.90, CPO12.91, CPO12.112, A12.3, CPO 3.14, CPO 9.13, CPO 9.16, CPO 9.21, DMS16.92 and DMS16.206 DM Guideline FRM 3. The spread of invasive species will be controlled through the implementation of CPO12.70, CPO12.71, CPO12.72 and CPO12.73. Forestry processes within the county will be controlled to ensure the implementation of the plan will not result in additional pressures relating to forestry; CPO12.39, CPO12.59, CPO12.61, CPO12.65, CPO12.67, CPO9.21, CPO9.22, A9.5 and DMS16.169. Flood related effects will be managed through policies such as DMS16.201 DM Guideline FRM 3. The plan has extensive policies related to tourism control measures such as CPO 3.15, CPO 9.14, CPO 10.2, CPO 10.3, CPO 10.5, CPO 10.7, CPO10.8, CPO10.11, CPO10.12, CPO10.13, CPO10.14, CPO10.15, CPO10.26, CPO10.27, CPO10.28, CPO10.29, CPO10.42, CPO10.43, CPO10.44, CPO10.49,</p>

<sup>33</sup> CH 10.2, CH 12.7, CH 10.3, CH 12.9, CH 10.21, CH 12.11, CH 12.1, CH 12.13, CH 12.2, CH 12.14, CH 12.3, CH 12.16, CH 12.4, CH 13.2, CH 12.5 and CH 13.4

<sup>34</sup> CH 10.2, CH 12.7, CH 10.3, CH 12.9, CH 10.21, CH 12.11, CH 12.1, CH 12.13, CH 12.2, CH 12.14, CH 12.3, CH 12.16, CH 12.4, CH 13.2, CH 12.5 and CH 13.4

<sup>35</sup> CH 10.2, CH 12.7, CH 10.3, CH 12.9, CH 10.21, CH 12.11, CH 12.1, CH 12.13, CH 12.2, CH 12.14, CH 12.3, CH 12.16, CH 12.4, CH 13.2, CH 12.5 and CH 13.4



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Site Code	Site Name <sup>22</sup>	Characterisation of Potential Effects as a result of the Plan <sup>23</sup>
		<p>CPO10.51, CPO10.52, CPO10.53, CPO10.66, A10.1, A10.3, A10.4 and A10.5. Hunting is managed on a national level through the provision of licences which are strictly controlled therefore the CDP will not introduce any additional sources in this regard. Cycle tracks are identified as a known threat to the SAC, the Plan identifies a number of policies to ensure ecological considerations are made when progressing any future green infrastructure projects such as CPO13.1, CPO13.9, CPO13.10, CPO13.11, CPO13.19 and A13.1. Agricultural pressures will be managed through policies such as CPO 9.5, CPO 9.11, CPO 9.13, CPO 9.16, CPO12.75, CPO12.105 and A9.4; which focus on the development of environmentally sustainable agricultural activities.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures incorporated into the Draft Plan please refer to Section 5 below. If adopted as part of the Plan, certain Proposed Material Alterations<sup>36</sup> could further contribute towards mitigation of Plan's potential effects on the integrity of European sites.</p>
002120	Lough Bane and Lough Glass SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are surface water abstractions for public water supply, removal of hedges and copses or scrub.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policies such as CPO12.1, CPO12.5, CPO12.7, CPO12.8, CPO12.9, CPO12.10, CPO12.11, CPO12.13, CPO12.15, CPO12.17, CPO12.19, CPO12.26, CPO 12.28, CPO12.42 and CPO12.43. The CDP has policies and objectives to ensure the implementation of the plan will not result in significant adverse effects to hydrological interactions for surface and ground water; include CPO12.19, CPO12.28, CPO12.30, CPO12.31, CPO12.32, CPO12.33, CPO12.34, CPO12.57, CPO12.58, CPO12.59, CPO12.60, CPO12.80, CPO 12.81, CPO12.82, CPO 12.83, CPO 12.84, CPO 12.85, CPO 12.86, CPO 12.87, CPO12.88, CPO12.89, CPO12.90, CPO12.91, CPO12.112, A12.3, CPO 3.14, CPO 9.13, CPO 9.16, CPO 9.21, DMS16.92 and DMS16.206 DM Guideline FRM 3.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures incorporated into the Draft Plan please refer to Section 5 below. If adopted as part of the Plan, certain Proposed Material Alterations<sup>37</sup> could further contribute towards mitigation of Plan's potential effects on the integrity of European sites.</p>
002121	Lough Lene SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are fertilisation, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, piers or tourist harbours or recreational piers, agriculture activities not referred to above, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policies such as CPO12.1, CPO12.5, CPO12.7, CPO12.8, CPO12.9, CPO12.10, CPO12.11, CPO12.13, CPO12.15, CPO12.17, CPO12.19, CPO12.26, CPO 12.28, CPO12.42 and CPO12.43. The CDP has policies and objectives to ensure the implementation of the plan will not result in significant adverse effects to hydrological interactions for surface and ground water; include CPO12.19, CPO12.28, CPO12.30, CPO12.31, CPO12.32, CPO12.33, CPO12.34, CPO12.57, CPO12.58, CPO12.59, CPO12.60, CPO12.80, CPO 12.81, CPO12.82, CPO 12.83, CPO 12.84, CPO 12.85, CPO 12.86, CPO 12.87, CPO12.88, CPO12.89, CPO12.90, CPO12.91, CPO12.112, A12.3, CPO 3.14, CPO 9.13, CPO 9.16, CPO 9.21, DMS16.92 and DMS16.206 DM Guideline FRM 3. Waste water management is provided for in the CDP through policies such as CPO12.88, CPO12.89 and CPO12.90. The plan has extensive policies related to tourism control measures such as CPO 3.15, CPO 9.14, CPO 10.2, CPO 10.3, CPO 10.5, CPO 10.7, CPO10.8, CPO10.11, CPO10.12, CPO10.13, CPO10.14, CPO10.15, CPO10.26, CPO10.27, CPO10.28, CPO10.29, CPO10.42, CPO10.43, CPO10.44, CPO10.49, CPO10.51, CPO10.52, CPO10.53, CPO10.66, A10.1, A10.3, A10.4 and A10.5. Agricultural pressures will be managed through policies such as CPO 9.5, CPO 9.11, CPO 9.13, CPO 9.16, CPO12.75, CPO12.105 and A9.4; which focus on the development of environmentally sustainable agricultural activities.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures incorporated into the Draft Plan please refer to Section 5 below. If adopted as part of the Plan, certain Proposed Material Alterations<sup>38</sup> could further contribute towards mitigation of Plan's potential effects on the integrity of European sites.</p>
002165	Lower River Shannon SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are hand cutting of peat, marine and freshwater aquaculture, nautical sports, invasive non-native species, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, removal of beach materials, grazing, eutrophication (natural), silviculture, forestry, urbanised areas, human habitation, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, discharges, sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages, fertilisation, leisure fishing, hunting, polderisation, air pollution, air-borne pollutants.</p> <p>These pressures relate to hydrologic interactions, groundwater interaction, forestry, predation, direct land use management, and successional processes as well as invasive species. No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policies such as CPO12.1, CPO12.5, CPO12.7, CPO12.8, CPO12.9, CPO12.10, CPO12.11, CPO12.13, CPO12.15, CPO12.17, CPO12.19, CPO12.26, CPO 12.28, CPO12.42 and CPO12.43. The CDP has policies and objectives to ensure the implementation of the plan will not result in significant adverse effects to hydrological interactions for surface and ground water; include CPO12.19, CPO12.28, CPO12.30, CPO12.31, CPO12.32, CPO12.33, CPO12.34, CPO12.57, CPO12.58, CPO12.59, CPO12.60, CPO12.80, CPO 12.81, CPO12.82, CPO 12.83, CPO 12.84, CPO 12.85, CPO 12.86, CPO 12.87, CPO12.88, CPO12.89, CPO12.90, CPO12.91, CPO12.112, A12.3, CPO 3.14, CPO 9.13, CPO 9.16, CPO 9.21, DMS16.92 and DMS16.206 DM Guideline FRM 3. The spread of invasive species will be controlled through the implementation of CPO12.70, CPO12.71, CPO12.72 and CPO12.73. Forestry processes within the county will be controlled to ensure the implementation of the plan will not result in additional pressures relating to forestry; CPO12.39, CPO12.59, CPO12.61, CPO12.65, CPO12.67, CPO9.21, CPO9.22, A9.5 and DMS16.169. Flood related effects will be managed through policies such as DMS16.201 DM Guideline FRM 3. The plan has extensive policies related to tourism control measures such as CPO 3.15, CPO 9.14, CPO 10.2, CPO 10.3, CPO 10.5, CPO 10.7, CPO10.8, CPO10.11, CPO10.12, CPO10.13, CPO10.14, CPO10.15, CPO10.26, CPO10.27, CPO10.28, CPO10.29, CPO10.42, CPO10.43, CPO10.44, CPO10.49, CPO10.51, CPO10.52, CPO10.53, CPO10.66, A10.1, A10.3, A10.4 and A10.5. Hunting is managed on a national level through the provision of licences which are strictly controlled therefore the CDP will not introduce any additional sources in this regard. Cycle tracks are identified as a known threat to the SAC, the Plan identifies a number of policies to ensure ecological considerations are made when progressing any future green infrastructure projects such as CPO13.1, CPO13.9, CPO13.10, CPO13.11, CPO13.19 and A13.1. Agricultural pressures will be managed through policies such as CPO 9.5, CPO 9.11, CPO 9.13, CPO 9.16, CPO12.75, CPO12.105 and A9.4; which focus on the development of environmentally sustainable agricultural activities.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures incorporated into the Draft Plan please refer to Section 5 below. If adopted as part of the Plan, certain Proposed Material Alterations<sup>39</sup> could</p>

<sup>36</sup> CH 10.2, CH 12.7, CH 10.3, CH 12.9, CH 10.21, CH 12.11, CH 12.1, CH 12.13, CH 12.2, CH 12.14, CH 12.3, CH 12.16, CH 12.4, CH 13.2, CH 12.5 and CH 13.4

<sup>37</sup> CH 10.2, CH 12.7, CH 10.3, CH 12.9, CH 10.21, CH 12.11, CH 12.1, CH 12.13, CH 12.2, CH 12.14, CH 12.3, CH 12.16, CH 12.4, CH 13.2, CH 12.5 and CH 13.4

<sup>38</sup> CH 10.2, CH 12.7, CH 10.3, CH 12.9, CH 10.21, CH 12.11, CH 12.1, CH 12.13, CH 12.2, CH 12.14, CH 12.3, CH 12.16, CH 12.4, CH 13.2, CH 12.5 and CH 13.4

<sup>39</sup> CH 10.2, CH 12.7, CH 10.3, CH 12.9, CH 10.21, CH 12.11, CH 12.1, CH 12.13, CH 12.2, CH 12.14, CH 12.3, CH 12.16, CH 12.4, CH 13.2, CH 12.5 and CH 13.4

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002241	Lough Derg, North-East Shore SAC	<p>further contribute towards mitigation of Plan's potential effects on the integrity of European sites.</p> <p>The known threats to this site are species composition change (succession), piers or tourist harbours or recreational piers, mining and quarrying, forest replanting (native trees), management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, non-intensive mixed animal grazing, pollution to surface waters (limnic &amp; terrestrial, marine &amp; brackish), invasive non-native species, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, droughts and less precipitations, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, fertilisation, flooding and rising precipitations, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, wildlife watching, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, temperature changes (e.g. Rise of temperature &amp; extremes), intensive grazing, removal of hedges and copses or scrub, eutrophication (natural), problematic native species.</p> <p>These pressures relate to hydrologic interactions, groundwater interaction, forestry, predation, direct land use management, and successional processes as well as invasive species. No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policies such as CPO12.1, CPO12.5, CPO12.7, CPO12.8, CPO12.9, CPO12.10, CPO12.11, CPO12.13, CPO12.15, CPO12.17, CPO12.19, CPO12.26, CPO 12.28, CPO12.42 and CPO12.43. The CDP has policies and objectives to ensure the implementation of the plan will not result in significant adverse effects to hydrological interactions for surface and ground water; include CPO12.19, CPO12.28, CPO12.30, CPO12.31, CPO12.32, CPO12.33, CPO12.34, CPO12.57, CPO12.58, CPO12.59, CPO12.60, CPO12.80, CPO 12.81, CPO12.82, CPO 12.83, CPO 12.84, CPO 12.85, CPO 12.86, CPO 12.87, CPO12.88, CPO12.89, CPO12.90, CPO12.91, CPO12.112, A12.3, CPO 3.14, CPO 9.13, CPO 9.16, CPO 9.21, DMS16.92 and DMS16.206 DM Guideline FRM 3. The spread of invasive species will be controlled through the implementation of CPO12.70, CPO12.71, CPO12.72 and CPO12.73. Forestry processes within the county will be controlled to ensure the implementation of the plan will not result in additional pressures relating to forestry; CPO12.39, CPO12.59, CPO12.61, CPO12.65, CPO12.67, CPO9.21, CPO9.22, A9.5 and DMS16.169. Flood related effects will be managed through policies such as DMS16.201 DM Guideline FRM 3. The plan has extensive policies related to tourism control measures such as CPO 3.15, CPO 9.14, CPO 10.2, CPO 10.3, CPO 10.5, CPO 10.7, CPO10.8, CPO10.11, CPO10.12, CPO10.13, CPO10.14, CPO10.15, CPO10.26, CPO10.27, CPO10.28, CPO10.29, CPO10.42, CPO10.43, CPO10.44, CPO10.49, CPO10.51, CPO10.52, CPO10.53, CPO10.66, A10.1, A10.3, A10.4 and A10.5. Hunting is managed on a national level through the provision of licences which are strictly controlled therefore the CDP will not introduce any additional sources in this regard. Cycle tracks are identified as a known threat to the SAC, the Plan identifies a number of policies to ensure ecological considerations are made when progressing any future green infrastructure projects such as CPO13.1, CPO13.9, CPO13.10, CPO13.11, CPO13.19 and A13.1. Agricultural pressures will be managed through policies such as CPO 9.5, CPO 9.11, CPO 9.13, CPO 9.16, CPO12.75, CPO12.105 and A9.4; which focus on the development of environmentally sustainable agricultural activities.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures incorporated into the Draft Plan please refer to Section 5 below. If adopted as part of the Plan, certain Proposed Material Alterations<sup>40</sup> could further contribute towards mitigation of Plan's potential effects on the integrity of European sites.</p>
002341	Ardagullion Bog SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policies such as CPO12.1, CPO12.5, CPO12.7, CPO12.8, CPO12.9, CPO12.10, CPO12.11, CPO12.13, CPO12.15, CPO12.17, CPO12.19, CPO12.26, CPO 12.28, CPO12.42 and CPO12.43. The CDP has policies and objectives to ensure the implementation of the plan will not result in significant adverse effects to hydrological interactions for surface and ground water; include CPO12.19, CPO12.28, CPO12.30, CPO12.31, CPO12.32, CPO12.33, CPO12.34, CPO12.57, CPO12.58, CPO12.59, CPO12.60, CPO12.80, CPO 12.81, CPO12.82, CPO 12.83, CPO 12.84, CPO 12.85, CPO 12.86, CPO 12.87, CPO12.88, CPO12.89, CPO12.90, CPO12.91, CPO12.112, A12.3, CPO 3.14, CPO 9.13, CPO 9.16, CPO 9.21, DMS16.92 and DMS16.206 DM Guideline FRM 3.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures incorporated into the Draft Plan please refer to Section 5 below. If adopted as part of the Plan, certain Proposed Material Alterations<sup>41</sup> could further contribute towards mitigation of Plan's potential effects on the integrity of European sites.</p>
002346	Brown Bog SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are drying out, other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policies such as CPO12.1, CPO12.5, CPO12.7, CPO12.8, CPO12.9, CPO12.10, CPO12.11, CPO12.13, CPO12.15, CPO12.17, CPO12.19, CPO12.26, CPO 12.28, CPO12.42 and CPO12.43. The CDP has policies and objectives to ensure the implementation of the plan will not result in significant adverse effects to hydrological interactions for surface and ground water; include CPO12.19, CPO12.28, CPO12.30, CPO12.31, CPO12.32, CPO12.33, CPO12.34, CPO12.57, CPO12.58, CPO12.59, CPO12.60, CPO12.80, CPO 12.81, CPO12.82, CPO 12.83, CPO 12.84, CPO 12.85, CPO 12.86, CPO 12.87, CPO12.88, CPO12.89, CPO12.90, CPO12.91, CPO12.112, A12.3, CPO 3.14, CPO 9.13, CPO 9.16, CPO 9.21, DMS16.92 and DMS16.206 DM Guideline FRM 3.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures incorporated into the Draft Plan please refer to Section 5 below. If adopted as part of the Plan, certain Proposed Material Alterations<sup>42</sup> could further contribute towards mitigation of Plan's potential effects on the integrity of European sites.</p>
002348	Clooneen Bog SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are mechanical removal of peat, mowing or cutting of grassland, irrigation, non-intensive cattle grazing.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policies such as CPO12.1, CPO12.5, CPO12.7, CPO12.8, CPO12.9, CPO12.10, CPO12.11, CPO12.13, CPO12.15, CPO12.17, CPO12.19, CPO12.26, CPO 12.28, CPO12.42 and CPO12.43. There are specific measures that focus on the protection of peatland habitats such as CPO12.41, CPO12.42, CPO12.43, CPO12.44, CPO12.45 and CPO12.46. Agricultural pressures will be managed through policies such as CPO 9.5, CPO 9.11, CPO 9.13, CPO 9.16, CPO12.75, CPO12.105 and A9.4; which focus on the development of environmentally sustainable agricultural activities.</p>

<sup>40</sup> CH 10.2, CH 12.7, CH 10.3, CH 12.9, CH 10.21, CH 12.11, CH 12.1, CH 12.13, CH 12.2, CH 12.14, CH 12.3, CH 12.16, CH 12.4, CH 13.2, CH 12.5 and CH 13.4

<sup>41</sup> CH 10.2, CH 12.7, CH 10.3, CH 12.9, CH 10.21, CH 12.11, CH 12.1, CH 12.13, CH 12.2, CH 12.14, CH 12.3, CH 12.16, CH 12.4, CH 13.2, CH 12.5 and CH 13.4

<sup>42</sup> CH 10.2, CH 12.7, CH 10.3, CH 12.9, CH 10.21, CH 12.11, CH 12.1, CH 12.13, CH 12.2, CH 12.14, CH 12.3, CH 12.16, CH 12.4, CH 13.2, CH 12.5 and CH 13.4



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Site Code	Site Name <sup>22</sup>	Characterisation of Potential Effects as a result of the Plan <sup>23</sup>
		For further details in relation to mitigation measures incorporated into the Draft Plan please refer to Section 5 below. If adopted as part of the Plan, certain Proposed Material Alterations <sup>43</sup> could further contribute towards mitigation of Plan's potential effects on the integrity of European sites.
004043	Lough Derravaragh SPA	<p>The known threats to this site are fertilisation, leisure fishing, hunting, animal breeding, silviculture, forestry.</p> <p>Agricultural pressures will be managed through policies such as CPO 9.5, CPO 9.11, CPO 9.13, CPO 9.16, CPO12.75, CPO12.105 and A9.4; which focus on the development of environmentally sustainable agricultural activities. Forestry processes within the county will be controlled to ensure the implementation of the plan will not result in additional pressures relating to forestry; CPO12.39, CPO12.59, CPO12.61, CPO12.65, CPO12.67, CPO9.21, CPO9.22, A9.5 and DMS16.169. The plan has extensive policies related to tourism control measures such as CPO 3.15, CPO 9.14, CPO 10.2, CPO 10.3, CPO 10.5, CPO 10.7, CPO10.8, CPO10.11, CPO10.12, CPO10.13, CPO10.14, CPO10.15, CPO10.26, CPO10.27, CPO10.28, CPO10.29, CPO10.42, CPO10.43, CPO10.44, CPO10.49, CPO10.51, CPO10.52, CPO10.53, CPO10.66, A10.1, A10.3, A10.4 and A10.5. Hunting is managed on a national level through the provision of licences which are strictly controlled therefore the CDP will not introduce any additional sources in this regard.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures incorporated into the Draft Plan please refer to Section 5 below. If adopted as part of the Plan, certain Proposed Material Alterations<sup>44</sup> could further contribute towards mitigation of Plan's potential effects on the integrity of European sites.</p>
004045	Glen Lough SPA	<p>The known threats to this site are planting on open ground, fertilisation.</p> <p>Agricultural pressures will be managed through policies such as CPO 9.5, CPO 9.11, CPO 9.13, CPO 9.16, CPO12.75, CPO12.105 and A9.4; which focus on the development of environmentally sustainable agricultural activities. Forestry processes within the county will be controlled to ensure the implementation of the plan will not result in additional pressures relating to forestry; CPO12.39, CPO12.59, CPO12.61, CPO12.65, CPO12.67, CPO9.21, CPO9.22, A9.5 and DMS16.169. The plan has extensive policies related to tourism control measures such as CPO 3.15, CPO 9.14, CPO 10.2, CPO 10.3, CPO 10.5, CPO 10.7, CPO10.8, CPO10.11, CPO10.12, CPO10.13, CPO10.14, CPO10.15, CPO10.26, CPO10.27, CPO10.28, CPO10.29, CPO10.42, CPO10.43, CPO10.44, CPO10.49, CPO10.51, CPO10.52, CPO10.53, CPO10.66, A10.1, A10.3, A10.4 and A10.5. Hunting is managed on a national level through the provision of licences which are strictly controlled therefore the CDP will not introduce any additional sources in this regard.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures incorporated into the Draft Plan please refer to Section 5 below. If adopted as part of the Plan, certain Proposed Material Alterations<sup>45</sup> could further contribute towards mitigation of Plan's potential effects on the integrity of European sites.</p>
004046	Lough Iron SPA	<p>The known threats to this site are fertilisation, silviculture, forestry, grazing.</p> <p>Agricultural pressures will be managed through policies such as CPO 9.5, CPO 9.11, CPO 9.13, CPO 9.16, CPO12.75, CPO12.105 and A9.4; which focus on the development of environmentally sustainable agricultural activities. Forestry processes within the county will be controlled to ensure the implementation of the plan will not result in additional pressures relating to forestry; CPO12.39, CPO12.59, CPO12.61, CPO12.65, CPO12.67, CPO9.21, CPO9.22, A9.5 and DMS16.169.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures incorporated into the Draft Plan please refer to Section 5 below. If adopted as part of the Plan, certain Proposed Material Alterations<sup>46</sup> could further contribute towards mitigation of Plan's potential effects on the integrity of European sites.</p>
004047	Lough Owel SPA	<p>The known threats to this site are hunting, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, leisure fishing, fertilisation, silviculture, forestry.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policies such as CPO12.1, CPO12.5, CPO12.7, CPO12.8, CPO12.9, CPO12.10, CPO12.11, CPO12.13, CPO12.15, CPO12.17, CPO12.19, CPO12.26, CPO 12.28, CPO12.42 and CPO12.43. The CDP has policies and objectives to ensure the implementation of the plan will not result in significant adverse effects to hydrological interactions for surface and ground water; include CPO12.19, CPO12.28, CPO12.30, CPO12.31, CPO12.32, CPO12.33, CPO12.34, CPO12.57, CPO12.58, CPO12.59, CPO12.60, CPO12.80, CPO 12.81, CPO12.82, CPO 12.83, CPO 12.84, CPO 12.85, CPO 12.86, CPO 12.87, CPO12.88, CPO12.89, CPO12.90, CPO12.91, CPO12.112, A12.3, CPO 3.14, CPO 9.13, CPO 9.16, CPO 9.21, DMS16.92 and DMS16.206 DM Guideline FRM 3. Agricultural pressures will be managed through policies such as CPO 9.5, CPO 9.11, CPO 9.13, CPO 9.16, CPO12.75, CPO12.105 and A9.4; which focus on the development of environmentally sustainable agricultural activities. Forestry processes within the county will be controlled to ensure the implementation of the plan will not result in additional pressures relating to forestry; CPO12.39, CPO12.59, CPO12.61, CPO12.65, CPO12.67, CPO9.21, CPO9.22, A9.5 and DMS16.169.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures incorporated into the Draft Plan please refer to Section 5 below. If adopted as part of the Plan, certain Proposed Material Alterations<sup>47</sup> could further contribute towards mitigation of Plan's potential effects on the integrity of European sites.</p>
004049	Lough Oughter SPA	The known threats to this site are hunting, leisure fishing, nautical sports, animal breeding, fertilisation, silviculture, forestry.

<sup>43</sup> CH 10.2, CH 12.7, CH 10.3, CH 12.9, CH 10.21, CH 12.11, CH 12.1, CH 12.13, CH 12.2, CH 12.14, CH 12.3, CH 12.16, CH 12.4, CH 13.2, CH 12.5 and CH 13.4

<sup>44</sup> CH 10.2, CH 12.7, CH 10.3, CH 12.9, CH 10.21, CH 12.11, CH 12.1, CH 12.13, CH 12.2, CH 12.14, CH 12.3, CH 12.16, CH 12.4, CH 13.2, CH 12.5 and CH 13.4

<sup>45</sup> CH 10.2, CH 12.7, CH 10.3, CH 12.9, CH 10.21, CH 12.11, CH 12.1, CH 12.13, CH 12.2, CH 12.14, CH 12.3, CH 12.16, CH 12.4, CH 13.2, CH 12.5 and CH 13.4

<sup>46</sup> CH 10.2, CH 12.7, CH 10.3, CH 12.9, CH 10.21, CH 12.11, CH 12.1, CH 12.13, CH 12.2, CH 12.14, CH 12.3, CH 12.16, CH 12.4, CH 13.2, CH 12.5 and CH 13.4

<sup>47</sup> CH 10.2, CH 12.7, CH 10.3, CH 12.9, CH 10.21, CH 12.11, CH 12.1, CH 12.13, CH 12.2, CH 12.14, CH 12.3, CH 12.16, CH 12.4, CH 13.2, CH 12.5 and CH 13.4

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Site Code	Site Name <sup>22</sup>	Characterisation of Potential Effects as a result of the Plan <sup>23</sup>
		<p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policies such as CPO12.1, CPO12.5, CPO12.7, CPO12.8, CPO12.9, CPO12.10, CPO12.11, CPO12.13, CPO12.15, CPO12.17, CPO12.19, CPO12.26, CPO 12.28, CPO12.42 and CPO12.43. The CDP has policies and objectives to ensure the implementation of the plan will not result in significant adverse effects to hydrological interactions for surface and ground water; include CPO12.19, CPO12.28, CPO12.30, CPO12.31, CPO12.32, CPO12.33, CPO12.34, CPO12.57, CPO12.58, CPO12.59, CPO12.60, CPO12.80, CPO 12.81, CPO12.82, CPO 12.83, CPO 12.84, CPO 12.85, CPO 12.86, CPO 12.87, CPO12.88, CPO12.89, CPO12.90, CPO12.91, CPO12.112, A12.3, CPO 3.14, CPO 9.13, CPO 9.16, CPO 9.21, DMS16.92 and DMS16.206 DM Guideline FRM 3. Agricultural pressures will be managed through policies such as CPO 9.5, CPO 9.11, CPO 9.13, CPO 9.16, CPO12.75, CPO12.105 and A9.4; which focus on the development of environmentally sustainable agricultural activities. Forestry processes within the county will be controlled to ensure the implementation of the plan will not result in additional pressures relating to forestry; CPO12.39, CPO12.59, CPO12.61, CPO12.65, CPO12.67, CPO9.21, CPO9.22, A9.5 and DMS16.169. The plan has extensive policies related to tourism control measures such as CPO 3.15, CPO 9.14, CPO 10.2, CPO 10.3, CPO 10.5, CPO 10.7, CPO10.8, CPO10.11, CPO10.12, CPO10.13, CPO10.14, CPO10.15, CPO10.26, CPO10.27, CPO10.28, CPO10.29, CPO10.42, CPO10.43, CPO10.44, CPO10.49, CPO10.51, CPO10.52, CPO10.53, CPO10.66, A10.1, A10.3, A10.4 and A10.5. Hunting is managed on a national level through the provision of licences which are strictly controlled therefore the CDP will not introduce any additional sources in this regard.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures incorporated into the Draft Plan please refer to Section 5 below. If adopted as part of the Plan, certain Proposed Material Alterations<sup>48</sup> could further contribute towards mitigation of Plan's potential effects on the integrity of European sites.</p>
004061	Lough Kinale and Derragh Lough SPA	<p>The known threats to this site are fertilisation, silviculture, forestry, animal breeding, hunting, leisure fishing.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policies such as CPO12.1, CPO12.5, CPO12.7, CPO12.8, CPO12.9, CPO12.10, CPO12.11, CPO12.13, CPO12.15, CPO12.17, CPO12.19, CPO12.26, CPO 12.28, CPO12.42 and CPO12.43. The CDP has policies and objectives to ensure the implementation of the plan will not result in significant adverse effects to hydrological interactions for surface and ground water; include CPO12.19, CPO12.28, CPO12.30, CPO12.31, CPO12.32, CPO12.33, CPO12.34, CPO12.57, CPO12.58, CPO12.59, CPO12.60, CPO12.80, CPO 12.81, CPO12.82, CPO 12.83, CPO 12.84, CPO 12.85, CPO 12.86, CPO 12.87, CPO12.88, CPO12.89, CPO12.90, CPO12.91, CPO12.112, A12.3, CPO 3.14, CPO 9.13, CPO 9.16, CPO 9.21, DMS16.92 and DMS16.206 DM Guideline FRM 3. Agricultural pressures will be managed through policies such as CPO 9.5, CPO 9.11, CPO 9.13, CPO 9.16, CPO12.75, CPO12.105 and A9.4; which focus on the development of environmentally sustainable agricultural activities. Forestry processes within the county will be controlled to ensure the implementation of the plan will not result in additional pressures relating to forestry; CPO12.39, CPO12.59, CPO12.61, CPO12.65, CPO12.67, CPO9.21, CPO9.22, A9.5 and DMS16.169. The plan has extensive policies related to tourism control measures such as CPO 3.15, CPO 9.14, CPO 10.2, CPO 10.3, CPO 10.5, CPO 10.7, CPO10.8, CPO10.11, CPO10.12, CPO10.13, CPO10.14, CPO10.15, CPO10.26, CPO10.27, CPO10.28, CPO10.29, CPO10.42, CPO10.43, CPO10.44, CPO10.49, CPO10.51, CPO10.52, CPO10.53, CPO10.66, A10.1, A10.3, A10.4 and A10.5. Hunting is managed on a national level through the provision of licences which are strictly controlled therefore the CDP will not introduce any additional sources in this regard.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures incorporated into the Draft Plan please refer to Section 5 below. If adopted as part of the Plan, certain Proposed Material Alterations<sup>49</sup> could further contribute towards mitigation of Plan's potential effects on the integrity of European sites.</p>
004064	Lough Ree SPA	<p>The known threats to this site are hunting, invasive non-native species, walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles, leisure fishing, grazing, fertilisation, silviculture, forestry, nautical sports.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policies such as CPO12.1, CPO12.5, CPO12.7, CPO12.8, CPO12.9, CPO12.10, CPO12.11, CPO12.13, CPO12.15, CPO12.17, CPO12.19, CPO12.26, CPO 12.28, CPO12.42 and CPO12.43. The CDP has policies and objectives to ensure the implementation of the plan will not result in significant adverse effects to hydrological interactions for surface and ground water; include CPO12.19, CPO12.28, CPO12.30, CPO12.31, CPO12.32, CPO12.33, CPO12.34, CPO12.57, CPO12.58, CPO12.59, CPO12.60, CPO12.80, CPO 12.81, CPO12.82, CPO 12.83, CPO 12.84, CPO 12.85, CPO 12.86, CPO 12.87, CPO12.88, CPO12.89, CPO12.90, CPO12.91, CPO12.112, A12.3, CPO 3.14, CPO 9.13, CPO 9.16, CPO 9.21, DMS16.92 and DMS16.206 DM Guideline FRM 3. Agricultural pressures will be managed through policies such as CPO 9.5, CPO 9.11, CPO 9.13, CPO 9.16, CPO12.75, CPO12.105 and A9.4; which focus on the development of environmentally sustainable agricultural activities. Forestry processes within the county will be controlled to ensure the implementation of the plan will not result in additional pressures relating to forestry; CPO12.39, CPO12.59, CPO12.61, CPO12.65, CPO12.67, CPO9.21, CPO9.22, A9.5 and DMS16.169. The plan has extensive policies related to tourism control measures such as CPO 3.15, CPO 9.14, CPO 10.2, CPO 10.3, CPO 10.5, CPO 10.7, CPO10.8, CPO10.11, CPO10.12, CPO10.13, CPO10.14, CPO10.15, CPO10.26, CPO10.27, CPO10.28, CPO10.29, CPO10.42, CPO10.43, CPO10.44, CPO10.49, CPO10.51, CPO10.52, CPO10.53, CPO10.66, A10.1, A10.3, A10.4 and A10.5. Hunting is managed on a national level through the provision of licences which are strictly controlled therefore the CDP will not introduce any additional sources in this regard.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures incorporated into the Draft Plan please refer to Section 5 below. If adopted as part of the Plan, certain Proposed Material Alterations<sup>50</sup> could further contribute towards mitigation of Plan's potential effects on the integrity of European sites.</p>
004065	Lough Sheelin SPA	<p>The known threats to this site are animal breeding, leisure fishing, silviculture, forestry, fertilisation.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policies such as CPO12.1, CPO12.5, CPO12.7, CPO12.8, CPO12.9, CPO12.10, CPO12.11, CPO12.13, CPO12.15, CPO12.17, CPO12.19, CPO12.26, CPO 12.28, CPO12.42 and CPO12.43. The CDP has policies and objectives to ensure the implementation of the plan will not result in significant adverse effects to hydrological interactions for surface and ground water; include CPO12.19, CPO12.28, CPO12.30, CPO12.31, CPO12.32, CPO12.33, CPO12.34, CPO12.57, CPO12.58, CPO12.59, CPO12.60, CPO12.80, CPO 12.81, CPO12.82, CPO 12.83, CPO 12.84,</p>

<sup>48</sup> CH 10.2, CH 12.7, CH 10.3, CH 12.9, CH 10.21, CH 12.11, CH 12.1, CH 12.13, CH 12.2, CH 12.14, CH 12.3, CH 12.16, CH 12.4, CH 13.2, CH 12.5 and CH 13.4

<sup>49</sup> CH 10.2, CH 12.7, CH 10.3, CH 12.9, CH 10.21, CH 12.11, CH 12.1, CH 12.13, CH 12.2, CH 12.14, CH 12.3, CH 12.16, CH 12.4, CH 13.2, CH 12.5 and CH 13.4

<sup>50</sup> CH 10.2, CH 12.7, CH 10.3, CH 12.9, CH 10.21, CH 12.11, CH 12.1, CH 12.13, CH 12.2, CH 12.14, CH 12.3, CH 12.16, CH 12.4, CH 13.2, CH 12.5 and CH 13.4

Appropriate Assessment of Proposed Material Alterations to the Draft Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027

Site Code	Site Name <sup>22</sup>	Characterisation of Potential Effects as a result of the Plan <sup>23</sup>
		<p>CPO 12.85, CPO 12.86, CPO 12.87, CPO12.88, CPO12.89, CPO12.90, CPO12.91, CPO12.112, A12.3, CPO 3.14, CPO 9.13, CPO 9.16, CPO 9.21, DMS16.92 and DMS16.206 DM Guideline FRM 3. Agricultural pressures will be managed through policies such as CPO 9.5, CPO 9.11, CPO 9.13, CPO 9.16, CPO12.75, CPO12.105 and A9.4; which focus on the development of environmentally sustainable agricultural activities. Forestry processes within the county will be controlled to ensure the implementation of the plan will not result in additional pressures relating to forestry; CPO12.39, CPO12.59, CPO12.61, CPO12.65, CPO12.67, CPO9.21, CPO9.22, A9.5 and DMS16.169. The plan has extensive policies related to tourism control measures such as CPO 3.15, CPO 9.14, CPO 10.2, CPO 10.3, CPO 10.5, CPO 10.7, CPO10.8, CPO10.11, CPO10.12, CPO10.13, CPO10.14, CPO10.15, CPO10.26, CPO10.27, CPO10.28, CPO10.29, CPO10.42, CPO10.43, CPO10.44, CPO10.49, CPO10.51, CPO10.52, CPO10.53, CPO10.66, A10.1, A10.3, A10.4 and A10.5. Hunting is managed on a national level through the provision of licences which are strictly controlled therefore the CDP will not introduce any additional sources in this regard.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures incorporated into the Draft Plan please refer to Section 5 below. If adopted as part of the Plan, certain Proposed Material Alterations<sup>51</sup> could further contribute towards mitigation of Plan's potential effects on the integrity of European sites.</p>
004096	Middle Shannon Callows SPA	<p>The known threats to this site are urbanised areas, human habitation, leisure fishing, fertilisation, grazing, mowing or cutting of grassland, nautical sports, hunting, walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles, abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, paths, tracks, cycling tracks, bridge, viaduct.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policies such as CPO12.1, CPO12.5, CPO12.7, CPO12.8, CPO12.9, CPO12.10, CPO12.11, CPO12.13, CPO12.15, CPO12.17, CPO12.19, CPO12.26, CPO 12.28, CPO12.42 and CPO12.43. The CDP has policies and objectives to ensure the implementation of the plan will not result in significant adverse effects to hydrological interactions for surface and ground water; include CPO12.19, CPO12.28, CPO12.30, CPO12.31, CPO12.32, CPO12.33, CPO12.34, CPO12.57, CPO12.58, CPO12.59, CPO12.60, CPO12.80, CPO 12.81, CPO12.82, CPO 12.83, CPO 12.84, CPO 12.85, CPO 12.86, CPO 12.87, CPO12.88, CPO12.89, CPO12.90, CPO12.91, CPO12.112, A12.3, CPO 3.14, CPO 9.13, CPO 9.16, CPO 9.21, DMS16.92 and DMS16.206 DM Guideline FRM 3. Agricultural pressures will be managed through policies such as CPO 9.5, CPO 9.11, CPO 9.13, CPO 9.16, CPO12.75, CPO12.105 and A9.4; which focus on the development of environmentally sustainable agricultural activities. Forestry processes within the county will be controlled to ensure the implementation of the plan will not result in additional pressures relating to forestry; CPO12.39, CPO12.59, CPO12.61, CPO12.65, CPO12.67, CPO9.21, CPO9.22, A9.5 and DMS16.169. The plan has extensive policies related to tourism control measures such as CPO 3.15, CPO 9.14, CPO 10.2, CPO 10.3, CPO 10.5, CPO 10.7, CPO10.8, CPO10.11, CPO10.12, CPO10.13, CPO10.14, CPO10.15, CPO10.26, CPO10.27, CPO10.28, CPO10.29, CPO10.42, CPO10.43, CPO10.44, CPO10.49, CPO10.51, CPO10.52, CPO10.53, CPO10.66, A10.1, A10.3, A10.4 and A10.5. Hunting is managed on a national level through the provision of licences which are strictly controlled therefore the CDP will not introduce any additional sources in this regard.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures incorporated into the Draft Plan please refer to Section 5 below. If adopted as part of the Plan, certain Proposed Material Alterations<sup>52</sup> could further contribute towards mitigation of Plan's potential effects on the integrity of European sites.</p>
004097	River Suck Callows SPA	<p>The known threats to this site are hunting, dispersed habitation, grazing, fertilisation, mowing or cutting of grassland, leisure fishing, silviculture, forestry, nautical sports.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policies such as CPO12.1, CPO12.5, CPO12.7, CPO12.8, CPO12.9, CPO12.10, CPO12.11, CPO12.13, CPO12.15, CPO12.17, CPO12.19, CPO12.26, CPO 12.28, CPO12.42 and CPO12.43. The CDP has policies and objectives to ensure the implementation of the plan will not result in significant adverse effects to hydrological interactions for surface and ground water; include CPO12.19, CPO12.28, CPO12.30, CPO12.31, CPO12.32, CPO12.33, CPO12.34, CPO12.57, CPO12.58, CPO12.59, CPO12.60, CPO12.80, CPO 12.81, CPO12.82, CPO 12.83, CPO 12.84, CPO 12.85, CPO 12.86, CPO 12.87, CPO12.88, CPO12.89, CPO12.90, CPO12.91, CPO12.112, A12.3, CPO 3.14, CPO 9.13, CPO 9.16, CPO 9.21, DMS16.92 and DMS16.206 DM Guideline FRM 3. Agricultural pressures will be managed through policies such as CPO 9.5, CPO 9.11, CPO 9.13, CPO 9.16, CPO12.75, CPO12.105 and A9.4; which focus on the development of environmentally sustainable agricultural activities. Forestry processes within the county will be controlled to ensure the implementation of the plan will not result in additional pressures relating to forestry; CPO12.39, CPO12.59, CPO12.61, CPO12.65, CPO12.67, CPO9.21, CPO9.22, A9.5 and DMS16.169. The plan has extensive policies related to tourism control measures such as CPO 3.15, CPO 9.14, CPO 10.2, CPO 10.3, CPO 10.5, CPO 10.7, CPO10.8, CPO10.11, CPO10.12, CPO10.13, CPO10.14, CPO10.15, CPO10.26, CPO10.27, CPO10.28, CPO10.29, CPO10.42, CPO10.43, CPO10.44, CPO10.49, CPO10.51, CPO10.52, CPO10.53, CPO10.66, A10.1, A10.3, A10.4 and A10.5. Hunting is managed on a national level through the provision of licences which are strictly controlled therefore the CDP will not introduce any additional sources in this regard.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures incorporated into the Draft Plan please refer to Section 5 below. If adopted as part of the Plan, certain Proposed Material Alterations<sup>53</sup> could further contribute towards mitigation of Plan's potential effects on the integrity of European sites.</p>
004101	Ballykenney-Fisherstown Bog SPA	<p>The known threats to this site are leisure fishing, silviculture, forestry, grazing, hunting, nautical sports.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policies such as CPO12.1, CPO12.5, CPO12.7, CPO12.8, CPO12.9, CPO12.10, CPO12.11, CPO12.13, CPO12.15, CPO12.17, CPO12.19, CPO12.26, CPO 12.28, CPO12.42 and CPO12.43. The CDP has policies and objectives to ensure the implementation of the plan will not result in significant adverse effects to hydrological interactions for surface and ground water; include CPO12.19, CPO12.28, CPO12.30, CPO12.31, CPO12.32, CPO12.33, CPO12.34, CPO12.57, CPO12.58, CPO12.59, CPO12.60, CPO12.80, CPO 12.81, CPO12.82, CPO 12.83, CPO 12.84, CPO 12.85, CPO 12.86, CPO 12.87, CPO12.88, CPO12.89, CPO12.90, CPO12.91, CPO12.112, A12.3, CPO 3.14, CPO 9.13, CPO 9.16, CPO 9.21, DMS16.92 and DMS16.206 DM Guideline FRM 3. Agricultural pressures will be managed through policies such as CPO 9.5, CPO 9.11, CPO 9.13, CPO 9.16, CPO12.75, CPO12.105 and A9.4; which focus on the development of environmentally sustainable agricultural activities. Forestry processes within the county will be controlled to ensure the implementation of the plan will not result in additional pressures relating to forestry; CPO12.39, CPO12.59, CPO12.61, CPO12.65, CPO12.67, CPO9.21, CPO9.22, A9.5 and DMS16.169. The plan has extensive policies related to tourism control measures such as CPO</p>

<sup>51</sup> CH 10.2, CH 12.7, CH 10.3, CH 12.9, CH 10.21, CH 12.11, CH 12.1, CH 12.13, CH 12.2, CH 12.14, CH 12.3, CH 12.16, CH 12.4, CH 13.2, CH 12.5 and CH 13.4

<sup>52</sup> CH 10.2, CH 12.7, CH 10.3, CH 12.9, CH 10.21, CH 12.11, CH 12.1, CH 12.13, CH 12.2, CH 12.14, CH 12.3, CH 12.16, CH 12.4, CH 13.2, CH 12.5 and CH 13.4

<sup>53</sup> CH 10.2, CH 12.7, CH 10.3, CH 12.9, CH 10.21, CH 12.11, CH 12.1, CH 12.13, CH 12.2, CH 12.14, CH 12.3, CH 12.16, CH 12.4, CH 13.2, CH 12.5 and CH 13.4

Appropriate Assessment of Proposed Material Alterations to the Draft Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027

Site Code	Site Name <sup>22</sup>	Characterisation of Potential Effects as a result of the Plan <sup>23</sup>
		<p>3.15, CPO 9.14, CPO 10.2, CPO 10.3, CPO 10.5, CPO 10.7, CPO10.8, CPO10.11, CPO10.12, CPO10.13, CPO10.14, CPO10.15, CPO10.26, CPO10.27, CPO10.28, CPO10.29, CPO10.42, CPO10.43, CPO10.44, CPO10.49, CPO10.51, CPO10.52, CPO10.53, CPO10.66, A10.1, A10.3, A10.4 and A10.5. Hunting is managed on a national level through the provision of licences which are strictly controlled therefore the CDP will not introduce any additional sources in this regard.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures incorporated into the Draft Plan please refer to Section 5 below. If adopted as part of the Plan, certain Proposed Material Alterations<sup>54</sup> could further contribute towards mitigation of Plan's potential effects on the integrity of European sites.</p>
004102	Garriskil Bog SPA	<p>The known threats to this site are modifying structures of inland water courses, railway lines, forest planting on open ground, grazing, fire and fire suppression, restructuring agricultural land holding.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policies such as CPO12.1, CPO12.5, CPO12.7, CPO12.8, CPO12.9, CPO12.10, CPO12.11, CPO12.13, CPO12.15, CPO12.17, CPO12.19, CPO12.26, CPO 12.28, CPO12.42 and CPO12.43. The CDP has policies and objectives to ensure the implementation of the plan will not result in significant adverse effects to hydrological interactions for surface and ground water; include CPO12.19, CPO12.28, CPO12.30, CPO12.31, CPO12.32, CPO12.33, CPO12.34, CPO12.57, CPO12.58, CPO12.59, CPO12.60, CPO12.80, CPO 12.81, CPO12.82, CPO 12.83, CPO 12.84, CPO 12.85, CPO 12.86, CPO 12.87, CPO12.88, CPO12.89, CPO12.90, CPO12.91, CPO12.112, A12.3, CPO 3.14, CPO 9.13, CPO 9.16, CPO 9.21, DMS16.92 and DMS16.206 DM Guideline FRM 3. Agricultural pressures will be managed through policies such as CPO 9.5, CPO 9.11, CPO 9.13, CPO 9.16, CPO12.75, CPO12.105 and A9.4; which focus on the development of environmentally sustainable agricultural activities. Forestry processes within the county will be controlled to ensure the implementation of the plan will not result in additional pressures relating to forestry; CPO12.39, CPO12.59, CPO12.61, CPO12.65, CPO12.67, CPO9.21, CPO9.22, A9.5 and DMS16.169. The plan has extensive policies related to tourism control measures such as CPO 3.15, CPO 9.14, CPO 10.2, CPO 10.3, CPO 10.5, CPO 10.7, CPO10.8, CPO10.11, CPO10.12, CPO10.13, CPO10.14, CPO10.15, CPO10.26, CPO10.27, CPO10.28, CPO10.29, CPO10.42, CPO10.43, CPO10.44, CPO10.49, CPO10.51, CPO10.52, CPO10.53, CPO10.66, A10.1, A10.3, A10.4 and A10.5. Hunting is managed on a national level through the provision of licences which are strictly controlled therefore the CDP will not introduce any additional sources in this regard.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures incorporated into the Draft Plan please refer to Section 5 below. If adopted as part of the Plan, certain Proposed Material Alterations<sup>55</sup> could further contribute towards mitigation of Plan's potential effects on the integrity of European sites.</p>
004139	Lough Croan Turlough SPA	<p>The known threats to this site are fertilisation, grazing.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policies such as CPO12.1, CPO12.5, CPO12.7, CPO12.8, CPO12.9, CPO12.10, CPO12.11, CPO12.13, CPO12.15, CPO12.17, CPO12.19, CPO12.26, CPO 12.28, CPO12.42 and CPO12.43. Agricultural pressures will be managed through policies such as CPO 9.5, CPO 9.11, CPO 9.13, CPO 9.16, CPO12.75, CPO12.105 and A9.4; which focus on the development of environmentally sustainable agricultural activities. The site features are also sensitive to hydrological interactions. The CDP has policies and objectives to ensure the implementation of the plan will not result in significant adverse effects to hydrological interactions for surface and ground water; include CPO12.19, CPO12.28, CPO12.30, CPO12.31, CPO12.32, CPO12.33, CPO12.34, CPO12.57, CPO12.58, CPO12.59, CPO12.60, CPO12.80, CPO 12.81, CPO12.82, CPO 12.83, CPO 12.84, CPO 12.85, CPO 12.86, CPO 12.87, CPO12.88, CPO12.89, CPO12.90, CPO12.91, CPO12.112, A12.3, CPO 3.14, CPO 9.13, CPO 9.16, CPO 9.21, DMS16.92 and DMS16.206 DM Guideline FRM 3.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures incorporated into the Draft Plan please refer to Section 5 below. If adopted as part of the Plan, certain Proposed Material Alterations<sup>56</sup> could further contribute towards mitigation of Plan's potential effects on the integrity of European sites.</p>
004151	Donegal Bay SPA	<p>The known threats to this site are marine and freshwater aquaculture, nautical sports, discharges, fertilisation, industrial or commercial areas, shipping lanes, urbanised areas, human habitation.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policies such as CPO12.1, CPO12.5, CPO12.7, CPO12.8, CPO12.9, CPO12.10, CPO12.11, CPO12.13, CPO12.15, CPO12.17, CPO12.19, CPO12.26, CPO 12.28, CPO12.42 and CPO12.43. Agricultural pressures will be managed through policies such as CPO 9.5, CPO 9.11, CPO 9.13, CPO 9.16, CPO12.75, CPO12.105 and A9.4; which focus on the development of environmentally sustainable agricultural activities. The site features are also sensitive to hydrological interactions. There are no sources for marine interactions in the CDP given the distance from the coast beyond hydrological interactions.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures incorporated into the Draft Plan please refer to Section 5 below. If adopted as part of the Plan, certain Proposed Material Alterations<sup>57</sup> could further contribute towards mitigation of Plan's potential effects on the integrity of European sites.</p>
004058	Lough Derg (Shannon) SPA	<p>The known threats to this site are fertilisation, species composition change (succession), removal of hedges and copses or scrub, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, wildlife watching, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, pollution to surface waters (limnic &amp; terrestrial, marine &amp; brackish), forest replanting (native trees), management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, droughts and less precipitations, intensive grazing, infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, invasive non-native species, piers or tourist harbours or recreational piers, diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, mining and quarrying, flooding and rising precipitations, temperature changes (e.g. Rise of temperature &amp; extremes), non-intensive mixed animal grazing, eutrophication (natural), problematic native species, paths, tracks, cycling tracks.</p>

<sup>54</sup> CH 10.2, CH 12.7, CH 10.3, CH 12.9, CH 10.21, CH 12.11, CH 12.1, CH 12.13, CH 12.2, CH 12.14, CH 12.3, CH 12.16, CH 12.4, CH 13.2, CH 12.5 and CH 13.4

<sup>55</sup> CH 10.2, CH 12.7, CH 10.3, CH 12.9, CH 10.21, CH 12.11, CH 12.1, CH 12.13, CH 12.2, CH 12.14, CH 12.3, CH 12.16, CH 12.4, CH 13.2, CH 12.5 and CH 13.4

<sup>56</sup> CH 10.2, CH 12.7, CH 10.3, CH 12.9, CH 10.21, CH 12.11, CH 12.1, CH 12.13, CH 12.2, CH 12.14, CH 12.3, CH 12.16, CH 12.4, CH 13.2, CH 12.5 and CH 13.4

<sup>57</sup> CH 10.2, CH 12.7, CH 10.3, CH 12.9, CH 10.21, CH 12.11, CH 12.1, CH 12.13, CH 12.2, CH 12.14, CH 12.3, CH 12.16, CH 12.4, CH 13.2, CH 12.5 and CH 13.4

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Site Code	Site Name <sup>22</sup>	Characterisation of Potential Effects as a result of the Plan <sup>23</sup>
		<p>These pressures relate to hydrologic interactions, groundwater interaction, forestry, predation, direct land use management, habitat connectivity, flooding, and successional processes as well as invasive species. No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policies such as CPO12.1, CPO12.5, CPO12.7, CPO12.8, CPO12.9, CPO12.10, CPO12.11, CPO12.13, CPO12.15, CPO12.17, CPO12.19, CPO12.26, CPO 12.28, CPO12.42 and CPO12.43. The CDP has policies and objectives to ensure the implementation of the plan will not result in significant adverse effects to hydrological interactions for surface and ground water; include CPO12.19, CPO12.28, CPO12.30, CPO12.31, CPO12.32, CPO12.33, CPO12.34, CPO12.57, CPO12.58, CPO12.59, CPO12.60, CPO12.80, CPO 12.81, CPO12.82, CPO 12.83, CPO 12.84, CPO 12.85, CPO 12.86, CPO 12.87, CPO12.88, CPO12.89, CPO12.90, CPO12.91, CPO12.112, A12.3, CPO 3.14, CPO 9.13, CPO 9.16, CPO 9.21, DMS16.92 and DMS16.206 DM Guideline FRM 3. The spread of invasive species will be controlled through the implementation of CPO12.70, CPO12.71, CPO12.72 and CPO12.73. Forestry processes within the county will be controlled to ensure the implementation of the plan will not result in additional pressures relating to forestry; CPO12.39, CPO12.59, CPO12.61, CPO12.65, CPO12.67, CPO9.21, CPO9.22, A9.5 and DMS16.169. Flood related effects will be managed through policies such as DMS16.201 DM Guideline FRM 3. The plan has extensive policies related to tourism control measures such as CPO 3.15, CPO 9.14, CPO 10.2, CPO 10.3, CPO 10.5, CPO 10.7, CPO10.8, CPO10.11, CPO10.12, CPO10.13, CPO10.14, CPO10.15, CPO10.26, CPO10.27, CPO10.28, CPO10.29, CPO10.42, CPO10.43, CPO10.44, CPO10.49, CPO10.51, CPO10.52, CPO10.53, CPO10.66, A10.1, A10.3, A10.4 and A10.5. Hunting is managed on a national level through the provision of licences which are strictly controlled therefore the CDP will not introduce any additional sources in this regard. Cycle tracks are identified as a known threat to the SAC, the Plan identifies a number of policies to ensure ecological considerations are made when progressing any future green infrastructure projects such as CPO13.1, CPO13.9, CPO13.10, CPO13.11, CPO13.19 and A13.1. Agricultural pressures will be managed through policies such as CPO 9.5, CPO 9.11, CPO 9.13, CPO 9.16, CPO12.75, CPO12.105 and A9.4; which focus on the development of environmentally sustainable agricultural activities.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures incorporated into the Draft Plan please refer to Section 5 below. If adopted as part of the Plan, certain Proposed Material Alterations<sup>58</sup> could further contribute towards mitigation of Plan's potential effects on the integrity of European sites.</p>
004077	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA	<p>The known threats to this site are paths, tracks, cycling tracks, eutrophication (natural), hand cutting of peat, fertilisation, grazing, marine and freshwater aquaculture, invasive non-native species, nautical sports, silviculture, forestry, urbanised areas, human habitation, discharges, polderisation, removal of beach materials, reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, leisure fishing, sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, hunting, air pollution, air-borne pollutants.</p> <p>These pressures relate to hydrologic interactions, groundwater interaction, forestry, predation, direct land use management, habitat connectivity, flooding, and successional processes as well as invasive species. No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policies such as CPO12.1, CPO12.5, CPO12.7, CPO12.8, CPO12.9, CPO12.10, CPO12.11, CPO12.13, CPO12.15, CPO12.17, CPO12.19, CPO12.26, CPO 12.28, CPO12.42 and CPO12.43. The CDP has policies and objectives to ensure the implementation of the plan will not result in significant adverse effects to hydrological interactions for surface and ground water; include CPO12.19, CPO12.28, CPO12.30, CPO12.31, CPO12.32, CPO12.33, CPO12.34, CPO12.57, CPO12.58, CPO12.59, CPO12.60, CPO12.80, CPO 12.81, CPO12.82, CPO 12.83, CPO 12.84, CPO 12.85, CPO 12.86, CPO 12.87, CPO12.88, CPO12.89, CPO12.90, CPO12.91, CPO12.112, A12.3, CPO 3.14, CPO 9.13, CPO 9.16, CPO 9.21, DMS16.92 and DMS16.206 DM Guideline FRM 3. The spread of invasive species will be controlled through the implementation of CPO12.70, CPO12.71, CPO12.72 and CPO12.73. Forestry processes within the county will be controlled to ensure the implementation of the plan will not result in additional pressures relating to forestry; CPO12.39, CPO12.59, CPO12.61, CPO12.65, CPO12.67, CPO9.21, CPO9.22, A9.5 and DMS16.169. Flood related effects will be managed through policies such as DMS16.201 DM Guideline FRM 3. The plan has extensive policies related to tourism control measures such as CPO 3.15, CPO 9.14, CPO 10.2, CPO 10.3, CPO 10.5, CPO 10.7, CPO10.8, CPO10.11, CPO10.12, CPO10.13, CPO10.14, CPO10.15, CPO10.26, CPO10.27, CPO10.28, CPO10.29, CPO10.42, CPO10.43, CPO10.44, CPO10.49, CPO10.51, CPO10.52, CPO10.53, CPO10.66, A10.1, A10.3, A10.4 and A10.5. Hunting is managed on a national level through the provision of licences which are strictly controlled therefore the CDP will not introduce any additional sources in this regard. Cycle tracks are identified as a known threat to the SAC, the Plan identifies a number of policies to ensure ecological considerations are made when progressing any future green infrastructure projects such as CPO13.1, CPO13.9, CPO13.10, CPO13.11, CPO13.19 and A13.1. Agricultural pressures will be managed through policies such as CPO 9.5, CPO 9.11, CPO 9.13, CPO 9.16, CPO12.75, CPO12.105 and A9.4; which focus on the development of environmentally sustainable agricultural activities.</p> <p>Airborne pollutants will be managed through the climate change and air pollution policies such as CPO 3.1, CPO 3.2, CPO 3.3, CPO 3.4, CPO 3.5, CPO 3.6, CPO 3.7, CPO 3.8, CPO 3.9, CPO 3.10, CPO 3.11, CPO 3.12, CPO 3.13, CPO 3.14, CPO 3.15, CPO 3.16, CPO 3.17, CPO 3.18, CPO12.77, CPO12.93, CPO12.111, CPO 3.6, CPO 3.13 and CPO 3.16.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures incorporated into the Draft Plan please refer to Section 5 below. If adopted as part of the Plan, certain Proposed Material Alterations<sup>59</sup> could further contribute towards mitigation of Plan's potential effects on the integrity of European sites.</p>
UK0016614	Upper Lough Erne SPA	<p>The known threats to this site are disturbance effects, shoreline works, fishing, habitat alterations, water quality issues, and invasive species.</p> <p>No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policies such as CPO12.1, CPO12.5, CPO12.7, CPO12.8, CPO12.9, CPO12.10, CPO12.11, CPO12.13, CPO12.15, CPO12.17, CPO12.19, CPO12.26, CPO 12.28, CPO12.42 and CPO12.43. The CDP has policies and objectives to ensure the implementation of the plan will not result in significant adverse effects to hydrological interactions for surface and ground water; include CPO12.19, CPO12.28, CPO12.30, CPO12.31, CPO12.32, CPO12.33, CPO12.34, CPO12.57, CPO12.58, CPO12.59, CPO12.60, CPO12.80, CPO 12.81, CPO12.82, CPO 12.83, CPO 12.84, CPO 12.85, CPO 12.86, CPO 12.87, CPO12.88, CPO12.89, CPO12.90, CPO12.91, CPO12.112, A12.3, CPO 3.14, CPO 9.13, CPO 9.16, CPO 9.21, DMS16.92 and DMS16.206 DM Guideline FRM 3. Disturbance effects are caused by any activity that has potential to alter the movement patterns or distribution of species, for example direct disturbance through human activity/movement as a result of recreation/tourism or noise pollution. Recreational/tourism activities will be managed through provisions such as CPO 3.15, CPO 9.14, CPO 10.2, CPO 10.3, CPO 10.5, CPO 10.7, CPO10.8, CPO10.11, CPO10.12, CPO10.13, CPO10.14, CPO10.15, CPO10.26, CPO10.27, CPO10.28, CPO10.29, CPO10.42, CPO10.43, CPO10.44, CPO10.49, CPO10.51, CPO10.52, CPO10.53, CPO10.66, A10.1, A10.3, A10.4 and A10.5. Noise and light will be managed through provisions such as CPO12.75, CPO12.80, CPO12.98, CPO12.99, CPO12.100 and CPO12.101. Other</p>

<sup>58</sup> CH 10.2, CH 12.7, CH 10.3, CH 12.9, CH 10.21, CH 12.11, CH 12.1, CH 12.13, CH 12.2, CH 12.14, CH 12.3, CH 12.16, CH 12.4, CH 13.2, CH 12.5 and CH 13.4

<sup>59</sup> CH 10.2, CH 12.7, CH 10.3, CH 12.9, CH 10.21, CH 12.11, CH 12.1, CH 12.13, CH 12.2, CH 12.14, CH 12.3, CH 12.16, CH 12.4, CH 13.2, CH 12.5 and CH 13.4

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Site Code	Site Name <sup>22</sup>	Characterisation of Potential Effects as a result of the Plan <sup>23</sup>
		<p>disturbance effects could relate to a reduction in habitat quality for species such as the hen harrier. Policies to ensure the protection of habitat quality have been built into the plan as identified above.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures incorporated into the Draft Plan please refer to Section 5 below. If adopted as part of the Plan, certain Proposed Material Alterations<sup>60</sup> could further contribute towards mitigation of Plan's potential effects on the integrity of European sites.</p>
UK9020071	Upper Lough Erne SAC	<p>The known threats to this site are both on-site and off-site activities can potentially affect SAC/ASSI features. The list below is not exhaustive, but deals with the most likely factors that are either affecting upper lough erne, or could affect it in the future. Although natural eutrophic lakes with magnopotamion or hydrocharition-type vegetation, old sessile oak woods with ilex and blechnum in the British Isles, alluvial forests with alnus glutinosa and fraxinus excelsior and otter are the qualifying sac features, factors affecting ASSI features are also considered.</p> <p>These pressures relate to hydrologic interactions, groundwater interaction, direct land use management, species composition, flood regime, and habitat condition. No direct land take or habitat loss will occur due to the implementation of the plan either within any European sites or any connectivity corridors necessary to support the ecological integrity of the site, due to policies such as CPO12.1, CPO12.5, CPO12.7, CPO12.8, CPO12.9, CPO12.10, CPO12.11, CPO12.13, CPO12.15, CPO12.17, CPO12.19, CPO12.26, CPO 12.28, CPO12.42 and CPO12.43. The CDP has policies and objectives to ensure the implementation of the plan will not result in significant adverse effects to hydrological interactions for surface and ground water; include CPO12.19, CPO12.28, CPO12.30, CPO12.31, CPO12.32, CPO12.33, CPO12.34, CPO12.57, CPO12.58, CPO12.59, CPO12.60, CPO12.80, CPO 12.81, CPO12.82, CPO 12.83, CPO 12.84, CPO 12.85, CPO 12.86, CPO 12.87, CPO12.88, CPO12.89, CPO12.90, CPO12.91, CPO12.112, A12.3, CPO 3.14, CPO 9.13, CPO 9.16, CPO 9.21, DMS16.92 and DMS16.206 DM Guideline FRM 3. The spread of invasive species will be controlled through the implementation of CPO12.70, CPO12.71, CPO12.72 and CPO12.73. Forestry processes within the county will be controlled to ensure the implementation of the plan will not result in additional pressures relating to forestry; CPO12.39, CPO12.59, CPO12.61, CPO12.65, CPO12.67, CPO9.21, CPO9.22, A9.5 and DMS16.169. Flood related effects will be managed through policies such as DMS16.201 DM Guideline FRM 3. The plan has extensive policies related to tourism control measures such as CPO 3.15, CPO 9.14, CPO 10.2, CPO 10.3, CPO 10.5, CPO 10.7, CPO10.8, CPO10.11, CPO10.12, CPO10.13, CPO10.14, CPO10.15, CPO10.26, CPO10.27, CPO10.28, CPO10.29, CPO10.42, CPO10.43, CPO10.44, CPO10.49, CPO10.51, CPO10.52, CPO10.53, CPO10.66, A10.1, A10.3, A10.4 and A10.5. Agricultural pressures will be managed through policies such as CPO 9.5, CPO 9.11, CPO 9.13, CPO 9.16, CPO12.75, CPO12.105 and A9.4; which focus on the development of environmentally sustainable agricultural activities.</p> <p>For further details in relation to mitigation measures incorporated into the Draft Plan please refer to Section 5 below. If adopted as part of the Plan, certain Proposed Material Alterations<sup>61</sup> could further contribute towards mitigation of Plan's potential effects on the integrity of European sites.</p>

<sup>60</sup> CH 10.2, CH 12.7, CH 10.3, CH 12.9, CH 10.21, CH 12.11, CH 12.1, CH 12.13, CH 12.2, CH 12.14, CH 12.3, CH 12.16, CH 12.4, CH 13.2, CH 12.5 and CH 13.4

<sup>61</sup> CH 10.2, CH 12.7, CH 10.3, CH 12.9, CH 10.21, CH 12.11, CH 12.1, CH 12.13, CH 12.2, CH 12.14, CH 12.3, CH 12.16, CH 12.4, CH 13.2, CH 12.5 and CH 13.4

## **Section 5 Mitigation Measures**

This section outlines measures that have been incorporated into the Draft Plan, to which the Proposed Material Alterations relate, in order to mitigate against potential effects to European Sites as identified above.

The Draft Plan was prepared in an iterative manner whereby the Plan and AA documents have informed subsequent versions of the other. The mitigation measures also consider submissions made during the SEA Scoping process and the public consultation process for the Draft Plan.

These mitigation measures ensure that there will be no significant effects to the ecological integrity of any European Site from implementation of the Plan. The mitigation measures most relevant to the protection of European Sites are identified in Table 5.1 below.



**Table 5.1 Measures most relevant to the protection of European Sites from the Draft Plan**

Topic	List of Draft Plan Provisions, including
All	<b>CPO 4.63 United Nations Sustainability Goals</b> Contribute, as practicable, towards achievement of the 17 no. Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations' 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which came into force in 2016.
All	<b>CPO 4.64 Regulatory framework for environmental protection and management</b> Cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management, including compliance with EU Directives - including the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC, as amended), the Birds Directive (2009/147/EC), the Environmental Impact Assessment Directive (2011/92/EU, as amended by 2014/52/EC) and the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (2001/42/EC) – and relevant transposing Regulations.
All	<b>CPO 4.65 Information to be considered at lower levels of decision making and environmental assessment</b> Lower levels of decision making and environmental assessment should consider the sensitivities identified in the SEA Environmental Report that accompanies the Plan, including the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas;</li> <li>• Features of the landscape that provide linkages/connectivity to designated sites (e.g. watercourses, areas of semi-natural habitat such as linear woodlands etc.);</li> <li>• Natural Heritage Areas and proposed Natural Heritage Areas;</li> <li>• Areas likely to contain a habitat listed in Annex 1 of the Habitats Directive;</li> <li>• Entries to the Record of Monuments;</li> <li>• Entries to the Record of Protected Structures;</li> <li>• Architectural Conservation Areas; and</li> <li>• Landscape/amenity designations.</li> </ul>
All	<b>CPO 5.15 Undertake the following Corridor and Route Selection Process for relevant new infrastructure:</b> Stage 1 – Route Corridor Identification, Evaluation and Selection <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental constraints (including those identified in Section 4 of the SEA Environmental Report) and opportunities (such as existing linear infrastructure) will assist in the identification of possible route corridor options;</li> <li>• Potentially feasible corridors within which infrastructure could be accommodated will be identified and these corridors assessed. The selection of the preferred route corridor will avoid constraints and meet opportunities to the optimum extent, as advised by the relevant specialists; and</li> <li>• In addition to the constraints identified above, site-specific field data may be required to identify the most appropriate corridors.</li> </ul> Stage 2 – Route Identification, Evaluation and Selection <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potentially feasible routes within the preferred corridor will be identified and assessed. The selection of preferred routes will avoid constraints and meet opportunities to the optimum extent, as advised by the relevant specialists, taking into account project level information and potential mitigation measures that are readily achievable;</li> <li>• In addition to the constraints identified above, site specific field data may be required to identify the most appropriate routes; and</li> <li>• In addition to environmental considerations, the identification of route corridors and the refinement of route lines is likely to be informed by other considerations.</li> </ul>
All	<b>DMS16.70 Construction Environmental Management Plan</b> All development proposals of five or more residential units shall include a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) with planning application documentation. Construction Environmental Management Plans (CEMP) shall focus on waste minimisation and optimise waste prevention, re-use and recycling opportunities in the absence of a Construction and Demolition Waste Management Plan (WMP).
<b>Biodiversity and flora and fauna</b>	<b>Designated Sites - County Policy Objectives</b> CPO12.5 Protect and conserve the conservation value of candidate Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas, Natural Heritage Areas and proposed Natural Heritage Areas and any other sites that may be proposed for designation during the lifetime of this Plan. CPO12.6 Ensure that all development proposals relating to European Sites will comply with the DoECLG publication 'Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland- Guidance for Planning Authorities'. CPO12.7 Ensure an Appropriate Assessment is carried out in respect of any plan or project not directly connected with or necessary for the management of the site but likely to have a significant effect on the integrity of a European Site(s), either individually or in-combination with other plans or projects, in view of the site's conservation objectives. CPO12.8 Permit development on or adjacent to designated Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas, Natural Heritage Areas, Statutory Nature Reserves or those proposed to be designated over the period of the Plan, only where an appropriate level of assessment can clearly demonstrate that it will have no significant adverse effect on the integrity of the site. CPO12.9 Consult and have regard to the views and guidance of the National Parks and Wildlife Service in respect of proposed development where there is a possibility that such development may have an impact on a designated European or National site, or a site proposed for such designation. CPO12.10 Identify and provide appropriate buffer zones between Designated Sites and local biodiversity features and areas zoned for development. CPO12.11 Undertake appropriate surveys and collect data to provide an evidence-base to assist the Council in meeting its obligations under Article 6 of the Habitats Directives (92/43/EEC) subject to available resources. CPO12.12 Prepare Strategic Habitat Management Plans for European Sites in the County in consultation with the National Parks and Wildlife Service and relevant stakeholders. CPO12.13 Require an ecological appraisal, in addition to an Appropriate Assessment, for development not directly connected with or necessary to the management of European Sites, or a proposed European Site and which are likely to have significant effects on that site either individually or cumulatively. CPO12.14 Ensure that no plan, programme, or project giving rise to significant cumulative, direct, indirect or secondary impacts on European sites arising from their size or scale, land take, proximity, resource requirements, emissions (disposal to land, water or air), transportation requirements, duration of construction, operation, decommissioning or from any other effects shall be permitted on the basis of this Plan, either individually or in combination with other plans, programmes, etc. or projects <sup>62</sup> .

<sup>62</sup> 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 project to proceed; and c) Adequate compensatory measures in place.



Topic	List of Draft Plan Provisions, including
	<p><b>12.5.3 European Sites and Appropriate Assessment</b></p> <p>A plan or project will only be authorised after the Council has ascertained, based on scientific evidence, Screening for Appropriate Assessment, and subsequent Appropriate Assessment where necessary that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The plan or project will not give rise to significant adverse direct, indirect or secondary effects on the integrity of any European Site (either individually or in combination with other plans or projects) or</li> <li>The plan or project will have significant adverse effects on the integrity of any European site (that does not host a priority natural habitat type/and or a priority species) but there are no alternative solutions and the plan or project must nevertheless be carried out for imperative reasons of overriding public interest, including those of a social or economic nature. In this case, it will be a requirement to follow procedures set out in legislation and agree and undertake all compensatory measures necessary to ensure the protection of the overall coherence of Natura 2000 or</li> <li>The plan or project will have a significant adverse effect on the integrity of any European Site (that hosts a natural habitat type and/or a priority species) but there are no alternative solutions and the plan or project must nevertheless be carried out for imperative reasons of overriding public interest, restricted to reasons of human health or public safety, to beneficial consequences of primary importance for the environment or further to an opinion from the Commission, to other imperative reasons of overriding public interest. In this case, it will be a requirement to follow procedures set out in legislation and agree and undertake all compensatory measures necessary to ensure the protection of the overall coherence of Natura 2000.</li> </ol> <p>Following a finding that a proposed development will adversely affect the integrity of a European Site, planning permission may only be granted in exceptional cases, in the absence of any alternatives, for Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest (IROPI) subject to the strict requirements of Article 6(4) of the Habitats Directive.</p> <p><b>Non-Designated Sites – County Policy Objectives</b></p> <p>CPO12.15 Ensure, where appropriate, the protection and conservation of areas, sites, species and ecological/networks of biodiversity value outside designated sites and to require an appropriate level of ecological assessment by suitably qualified professional(s) to accompany development proposals likely to impact on such areas or species.</p> <p>CPO12.16 Co-operate with statutory and other relevant agencies to identify and protect a representative sample of the County's wildlife habitats, of local or regional importance, not otherwise protected by legislation.</p> <p>CPO12.17 Protect Ramsar sites under The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (especially as Waterfowl Habitat).</p> <p>CPO12.18 Enhance and sustain landscapes and features within the County in order to;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>safeguard, sustain and improve the quality and character of landscapes which are important and valued or,</li> <li>promote understanding and awareness of the distinctive character and special qualities of local landscapes or,</li> <li>promote important settings for outdoor recreation and tourism development.</li> </ul> <p>CPO12.19 Protect and enhance important landscape features and their setting including rivers, streams, canals, lakes and associated wetlands such as reedbeds and swamps; ponds; springs; bogs; fens; trees; woodlands and scrub; hedgerows and other field boundary types such as stone walls and ditches. These are important because they;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>form part of a network of habitats, corridors and 'stepping stones' essential for wildlife to flourish, thus providing a high-quality natural environment for all, and/or</li> <li>protect and enhance surface water and groundwater resources and are essential as part of the integrated approach to the management of water resources, necessary to ensure the highest water quality into the future, as set out in the Water Framework Directive (Directive 2000/60/EC establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy).</li> </ol> <p><b>Wetlands, Turloughs, Watercourses and Fens - County Policy Objectives</b></p> <p>CPO12.25 Support the implementation of recommendations made in the Longford County Wetlands Fields Survey 2017 and 2019 and subsequent versions thereof.</p> <p>CPO12.26 Protect and conserve the ecological and biodiversity heritage of the wetland sites surveyed in 2019 listed and mapped in Appendix xx.</p> <p>CPO12.27 Resist development that would destroy, fragment or degrade any wetland in the County.</p> <p>CPO12.28 Ensure that development proposals or activities that may impact on sensitive water habitats, in particular turloughs and wetlands, shall not be permitted without the introduction of mitigation measures agreed with the planning authority to eliminate negative environmental impacts.</p> <p>Proposals to drain or otherwise interfere with the sources of turloughs will not be permitted.</p> <p>CPO12.29 Implement the relevant parts of the Planning and Development (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations 2011 and the European Communities (Amendment to Planning and Development) Regulations 2011, which require planning permission to be applied for where the area impacted by works relating to the drainage or reclamation of a wetland exceeds 0.1 hectares or where such works may have a significant effect on the environment. Such applications for permission would need to be supported by an Appropriate Assessment where necessary.</p> <p><b>Inland Lakes, Waterways and Broadzones – County Policy Objectives</b></p> <p>CPO12.30 Preserve, protect and enhance the Counties inland lakes and waterways for their amenity and recreational resource amenity, including the Royal Canal, the Rivers Shannon, Inny and Camlin and Lough Ree, Lough Gowra as well as the County's other rivers and lakes.</p> <p>CPO12.31 In order to build on amenity potential, the Council will support the development and upgrading of the Inland Waterways and their associated facilities in accordance with relevant management strategies, key stakeholders and bodies including Waterways Ireland. An inter-regional approach shall also be taken in association with Leitrim, Roscommon, Westmeath and Offaly to develop the North Shannon Tourism area.</p> <p>CPO12.32 Protect Lough Ree from unsustainable, large-scale and high volume abstraction of water resources for use in areas external to County Longford.</p> <p>CPO12.33 Ensure all abstractions of water from Lough Ree will be subject to assessment for compliance with the requirements of Article 6 of the Habitats Directive.</p> <p>CPO12.34 Provide additional accesses to lake shores, river and canal banks, through the acquisition of land for public rights of way, parking and lay-by facilities, where appropriate.</p> <p>In areas adjacent to inland waterways, lakes, canals and rivers where planning permission is sought, conditions may be attached requiring the retention or creation of public access to the waterway in order to facilitate the creation or expansion of walking/ cycling routes.</p> <p>CPO12.35 Require that land adjacent to lakeshores and river and canal banks in the County be protected and reserved for public access provision.</p> <p>CPO12.36 Protect the broadzones of the lakes, rivers, canals and deciduous woodlands from inappropriate development (see Appendix 10), i.e. development which adversely affects high amenity and landscape quality in relation to their setting, such as the environs of Newcastle House and Woods, particularly adjoining the River Inny Bridge.</p> <p>CPO12.37 Protect, enhance and preserve the built and natural heritage of the Royal Canal and its associated structures including the maintenance of the broadzone at 100m either side of the Canal. This shall include the natural setting of the canal and its views and prospects.</p> <p>CPO12.38 Restrict development in the broad zones of the major rivers and lakes of the County, as illustrated in Appendix 12, to extensions of existing dwellings, which shall be sensitively designed in terms of the individual site and materials.</p> <p>CPO12.39 Agriculture, native tree forestry, appropriate public amenity and recreational projects (Including the provision of slipways and angling infrastructure) and strategic Green Routes / Blueways / Trails will be open for consideration within the biodiversity protection zone, subject to appropriate safeguards and assessments.</p> <p>CPO12.40 Promote and encourage ongoing works to improve the navigability of the Royal Canal, and to investigate the provision of mooring points in appropriate locations along the Canal and on the islands within the major lakes of the County</p>

Topic	List of Draft Plan Provisions, including
	<p>CPO12.41 Protect the historical, cultural and scenic importance of the Islands on the lakes and rivers within the County from inappropriate development, whether on the Islands themselves, or at locations that interferes with their integrity and setting.</p> <p><b>Peatlands - County Policy Objectives</b></p> <p>CPO12.42 Protect the designated peatland areas and landscapes, including any ancient walkways through bogs and to conserve their ecological, archaeological, cultural, and educational heritage.</p> <p>CPO12.43 Ensure that peatland areas which are designated (or proposed for designation) as NHAs, SACs or SPAs are conserved for their ecological, climate regulation, archaeological, cultural and educational significance.</p> <p>CPO12.44 Work in partnership with relevant stakeholders on all suitable peatland sites to demonstrate best practice in sustainable peatland conservation, management and restoration techniques and to promote their heritage and educational value subject to Ecological Impact Assessment and Appropriate Assessment Screening, as appropriate.</p> <p>CPO12.45 Work with relevant agencies such as the Eastern and Midland Regional Assembly, Bord na Mona, NPWS, Coillte and adjacent local authorities to prepare an after-use framework plan for the peatlands and related infrastructure, to provide for the future sustainable and environmentally sensitive use of large industrial peatlands sites when peat harvesting finishes.</p> <p><b>Mid-Shannon Wilderness Park – County Policy Objectives</b></p> <p>CPO12.46 Work with partners and stakeholders to progress the development of the Mid-Shannon Wilderness Park and Biosphere.</p> <p><b>Biodiversity and Nature Conservation – County Policy Objectives</b></p> <p>CPO12.47 Support the implementation of any relevant recommendations contained in the National Biodiversity Plan, the All Ireland Pollinator Plan and the National Peatlands Strategy the National Biodiversity Plan and the Longford Biodiversity Action Plan 2019-2024.</p> <p>CPO12.48 Ensure, where appropriate, the protection and conservation of areas, sites, species and ecological/networks of biodiversity value outside designated sites.</p> <p>CPO12.49 Improve the biodiversity and ecological value of the County through the promotion of the planting of native and heritage / traditional varieties and grass-cutting schemes amended to encourage local wildflower growth.</p> <p>CPO12.50 Require an appropriate level of ecological assessment by suitably qualified professional(s) to accompany development proposals likely to impact on such areas or species.</p> <p>CPO12.51 Assess proposed large-scale developments, particularly on greenfield sites and in environmentally sensitive areas, in terms of their impact on the biodiversity of the area.</p> <p>CPO12.52 Screen all projects and plans arising from this plan for the need to undertake Appropriate Assessment under Article 6 of the Habitats Directive. All such projects and plans will also be required to comply with statutory Environmental Impact Assessment requirements where relevant.</p> <p>CPO12.53 Require mitigating measures in certain cases where it is evident that biodiversity is likely to be affected. These measures may, in association with other specified requirements, include establishment of wildlife areas/corridors/parks, tree planting, wildflower meadows/marshes and other areas. With regard to residential development, in certain cases, these measures may be carried out in conjunction with the provision of open space and/or play areas.</p> <p>CPO12.54 Facilitate increased awareness of the County's biodiversity and natural heritage through the provision of information to landowners and the community generally, in cooperation with statutory and other partners.</p> <p>CPO12.55 Investigate and encourage the establishment of wildlife areas and corridors, particularly in the context of educational, recreational and amenity facilities.</p> <p>CPO12.56 Enhance the County's biodiversity and natural heritage, including its landscape, by promoting appropriate recreational and amenity schemes.</p> <p>CPO12.57 Ensure that the County's watercourses are retained for their biodiversity and flood protection values.</p> <p>CPO12.58 Conserve and enhance where possible, the wildlife habitats of the County's rivers and riparian zones, lakes, canals and streams which occur outside of designated areas to provide a network of habitats and biodiversity corridors throughout the county.</p> <p>CPO12.59 Maintain a biodiversity zone of not less than 10 metres from the top of the bank of all watercourses in the county, with the full extent of the protection zone to be determined on a case by case basis by the Council, based on site specific characteristics and sensitivities.</p> <p>(Agriculture, native tree forestry, appropriate public amenity and recreational projects (Including the provision of slipways and angling infrastructure) and strategic Green Routes / Blueways / Trails will be open for consideration within the biodiversity protection zone, subject to appropriate safeguards and assessments).</p> <p>CPO12.60 Any development that is visible from any of our protected areas or waterways shall be substantially screened with multiple lines of native tree and hedge planting on all sides.</p> <p><b>Trees, Woodlands and Hedgerows – County Policy Objectives</b></p> <p>CPO12.61 Encourage and promote in co-operation with Coillte and the Department of Communication, Energy and Natural Resources, the preparation and adoption of an Indicative Forestry Strategy for the County, as an important means of contributing to its objective of sustaining, protecting and enhancing the County's biodiversity, natural resources and landscape and developing tourism product.</p> <p>CPO12.62 Preserve and enhance the amenity and biodiversity value of the County, by promoting the protection of trees, groups of trees and ancient woodlands, of significant amenity value, especially native and broadleaf species.</p> <p>CPO12.63 Undertake a survey of trees and woodlands within the County in order to identify individual trees and or, groups and stands of trees of value worthy of protection, including those in Demense landscapes.</p> <p>CPO12.64 Protect trees subject to Tree Preservation Orders and seek to designate additional Tree Preservation Orders, where appropriate.</p> <p>CPO12.65 Protect the following important stands of trees identified in Appendix X from inappropriate development and unmanaged tree felling not part of an overall plan to ensure their sustainability;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Avenue at Smithfield, Legan</li> <li>2. Woods at Carriglass, Castleforbes and Cashel. The perimeter deciduous woodland of Newcastle Woods but not the interior areas of commercial forestry.</li> <li>3. Portanure Pine Woods</li> <li>4. Derrycassan Woods</li> <li>5. Culnagore Wood</li> <li>6. Rathcline Wood</li> <li>7. Trees along Regional Road R393 at Knockahaw</li> <li>8. Woodlands at Erne Head, Woodville and Golaroe</li> <li>9. Lime trees at Mosstown, Keenagh</li> <li>10. Trees at Rathallagh</li> <li>11. Wood at Farragh, Killoe</li> </ol> <p>The Council reserve the right, through the appropriate process, to add to this list of protected trees over the period of the Development Plan.</p> <p>CPO12.66 Discourage the felling of mature trees and hedgerow, particularly species rich roadside and townland boundary hedgerows to facilitate development and seek Tree Management Plans to ensure that trees are adequately protected during development and incorporated into the design of new developments.</p>

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	<p>CPO12.67 Protect all substantial areas of deciduous forest within the County, other than areas of commercial forestry. Proposals for development in these areas should seek to interact with the landscape character of the forested areas and its limits, recognising the importance of working with the forest to achieve sustainable development proposals, and enhancing and building on aspects of the forested areas that increase biodiversity and the natural habitat.</p> <p>CPO12.68 Encourage the development of proposals for new woodlands and community woodlands in urban/urban fringe areas utilising funding available through schemes such as the NeighbourWood and Native Woodland Schemes.</p> <p>CPO12.69 Protect and preserve existing hedgerows in new developments, particularly species rich roadside and townland boundary hedgerows, and where their removal is necessary during the course of road works, or other works, seek their replacement with new hedgerows of native species indigenous to the area.</p> <p>CPO12.70 Investigate the potential of completing a review of the Hedgerow Survey 2006.</p> <p><b>Invasive Species - County Policy Objectives</b></p> <p>CPO12.71 Promote best practice in the control of invasive species in the carrying out of its functions in association with relevant authorities.</p> <p>CPO12.72 Develop and implement a programme of public awareness on the spread of invasive species and noxious weeds.</p> <p>CPO12.73 Require landowners and developers to adhere to best practice guidance in relation to the control of invasive species.</p> <p>CPO12.74 Ensure that proposals for development do not lead to the spread or introduction of invasive species.</p> <p>If developments are proposed on sites where invasive species are or were previously present, the applicant will be required to submit a control and management program for the particular invasive species as part of the planning process and to comply with the provisions of the European Communities Birds and Habitats Regulations 2011 (S.I. 477/2011)</p> <p><b>Tourism Related Objectives</b></p> <p>CPO10.12 "Monitor and manage any increase in visitor numbers and/or any change in visitor behaviour in order to avoid significant detrimental impacts, including loss of habitat and disturbance. Visitor/Habitat Management Plans will be required for proposed projects as relevant and appropriate."</p> <p>CPO10.13 "Consider applications for tourism development in line with the planning criteria as set down in this plan (See Chapter 15: Development Management Standards), and which will also be subject to high standards of design and materials particularly given their sensitive locations."</p> <p>CPO10.14 "Support and promote the use of the 'Ecotourism Principles of Tourism Development' in all proposed tourism activities in the County."</p> <p>CPO10.15 "Ensure the potential environmental effects of a likely increase in tourists/tourism-related traffic volumes in particular locations/along particular routes shall be considered and mitigated as appropriate. Such a consideration should include potential impacts on existing infrastructure (including drinking water, wastewater, waste and transport) resulting from tourism proposals."</p>
Soil	<p>Also see measures under other environmental components including Water.</p> <p><b>Prevention of Pollution - County Policy Objectives</b></p> <p>CPO12.75 Pursue the preparation, establishment and implementation of/compliance with the following (and any future updates):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Waste Management Plan for the Midlands Region.</li> <li>• National Hazardous Waste Plan.</li> <li>• EU and National legislation on the prevention of Air and Noise Pollution.</li> </ul> <p>CPO12.76 Encourage and promote environmental awareness and environmentally friendly practices in all aspects of life, particularly in industry, agriculture and all other commercial and leisure activities.</p> <p>CPO12.77 Reduce the impacts of existing pollutant activities through the following measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Negotiation of a reduction in the pollutant activity to a non-polluting level or a revision of operating times to reduce the impact of the activity on adjacent land uses.</li> <li>• Relocation to a more appropriate location where adjacent land uses are more compatible.</li> <li>• Imposition of conditions restricting emissions/activity</li> <li>• Use of enforcement action against unauthorised developments/uses.</li> </ul> <p>CPO12.78 Ensure the implementation of the specific guidance on radon prevention measures for new homes as contained within the existing Building Regulations (including any updated/superseding regulations that may be published within the lifetime of this Plan).</p> <p>CPO12.79 Encourage energy efficient design solutions, such as optimising solar gain and geothermal or air source heating, in order to reduce dependence on fossil fuels and increase environmental quality.</p> <p>CPO12.80 Assess any application for planning permission for new development, extension to existing development, or intensification or change of use, in terms of its potential impact on existing adjacent developments, existing land uses and/or the surrounding landscape.</p> <p>Where such development would have a significant adverse effect on the amenities of the area through pollution by noise, fumes, dust, grit or vibration, or cause pollution of air, water and/or soil, planning permission will not be forthcoming, prior to the proposal and introduction of mitigation measures agreed with the planning authority to eliminate negative environmental impacts or reduce them to an acceptable operating level.</p> <p><b>Landfills</b></p> <p>CPO 5.118 The Council shall continue to fulfil its duties under the Waste Management (certification of historic unlicensed waste disposal and recovery activity) Regulations 2008 (S.I. No 524 of 2008), including those in relation to the identification and registration of closed landfills.</p> <p><b>Geological Sites – County Policy Objectives</b></p> <p>CPO12.19 Contribute towards the appropriate protection and maintenance of the character, integrity and conservation value of features or areas of geological interest listed in Table 12.5.</p> <p>CPO12.20 Support the implementation of recommendations made in the County Geological Audit (2015) and facilitate a review of the Geological Audit.</p> <p>CPO12.21 Consult with the Geological Survey of Ireland when undertaking, approving or authorising developments which are likely to impact on County Geological Sites or involve significant ground excavations.</p> <p>CPO12.22 Contribute towards the appropriate protection of Geological Natural Heritage Areas that become designated during the lifetime of the Plan from inappropriate development.</p> <p>CPO12.23 Encourage and promote, where appropriate, public access to geological and geomorphological sites and avoid inappropriate development through consultation with the Geological Survey of Ireland, subject to environmental and habitats assessment.</p> <p><b>Peatlands - County Policy Objectives</b></p> <p>CPO12.42 Protect the designated peatland areas and landscapes, including any ancient walkways through bogs and to conserve their ecological, archaeological, cultural, and educational heritage.</p> <p>CPO12.43 Ensure that peatland areas which are designated (or proposed for designation) as NHAs, SACs or SPAs are conserved for their ecological, climate regulation, archaeological, cultural and educational significance.</p> <p>CPO12.44 Work in partnership with relevant stakeholders on all suitable peatland sites to demonstrate best practice in sustainable peatland conservation, management and restoration techniques and to promote their heritage and educational value subject to Ecological Impact Assessment and Appropriate Assessment Screening, as appropriate.</p>

Appropriate Assessment of Proposed Material Alterations to the Draft Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027

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	<p>CPO12.45 Work with relevant agencies such as the Eastern and Midland Regional Assembly, Bord na Mona, NPWS, Coillte and adjacent local authorities to prepare an after-use framework plan for the peatlands and related infrastructure, to provide for the future sustainable and environmentally sensitive use of large industrial peatlands sites when peat harvesting finishes.</p> <p><b>Soil Protection – County Policy Objectives</b></p> <p>CPO12.104 Recognise and protect fertile agricultural soils in the County as an important non-renewable natural resource and protect soils identified as agriculturally important in the Landscape Assessment through the prevention of inappropriate use in the development management process.</p> <p>CPO12.105 Identify areas of poorer soil in the County and respect their limitations, particularly in terms of their assimilative properties to prevent pollution</p> <p>CPO12.106 Prevent pollution in areas of poor soils through the implementation of relevant EPA and Department of Agriculture guidance and regulations in the percolation and/or spreading of domestic and agricultural effluent to land.</p> <p>CPO12.107 Investigate the potential uses of cutaway bogs in the County for re-naturing and amenity and particularly consider the development of sustainable and renewable energy projects.</p> <p>CPO12.108 Ensure that adequate soil protection measures are undertaken where appropriate. Adequate and appropriate investigations shall be carried out into the nature and extent of any soil and groundwater contamination and the risks associated with site development work, where brownfield development is proposed.</p> <p>CPO12.109 Require that the EPA's publication Code of Practice: Environmental Risk Assessment for Unregulated Waste Disposal Sites (2007) shall be taken into account as relevant by proposals for development within or adjacent to old landfill sites.</p> <p>CPO12.110 Ensure all undeveloped, contaminated sites shall be remediated to internationally accepted standards prior to redevelopment. All applications shall be accompanied by a report from a qualified, expert consultant remediation incorporating international best practice and expertise on innovative ecological restoration techniques including specialist planting and green initiatives that create aesthetically improved sites, healthy environments and contribute to the provision of new green open spaces as integral parts of newly created areas.</p> <p>CPO12.111 Require that the treatment/management of any contaminated material shall comply as appropriate with the Waste Management Act 1996 (waste licence, waste facility permit), as amended, and under the EPA Act 1992 (Industrial Emissions licensing, in particular the First Schedule, Class 11 Waste), as amended. These measures will ensure that contaminated material will be managed in a manner that removes any risk to human health and ensures that the end use will be compatible with any risk.</p> <p>CPO12.112 Require that prior to the grant of approval on contaminated sites, developers will carry out a full contaminated land risk assessment to demonstrate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How the proposed land uses will be compatible with the protection of health and safety (including the durability of structures and services) - during both construction and occupation; and</li> <li>• How any contaminated soil or water encountered will be appropriately dealt with.</li> </ul>
Water	<p>Also see measures under other environmental components including Soil and Material Assets.</p> <p><b>Water Quality and Groundwater Protection Policies - County Policy Objectives</b></p> <p>CPO 12.81 Protect and develop, in a sustainable manner, the existing groundwater sources and aquifers in the County and manage development in a manner consistent with the protection of these resources in conformity with the EU Environmental Objectives (Groundwater) Regulations 2010, and any subsequent plan and the Groundwater Protection Scheme.</p> <p>CPO12.82 Implement the relevant recommendations contained within the River Basin Management Plan for Ireland 2018-2021 or any such plan that may supersede same during the lifetime of the plan</p> <p>Development proposals shall not have an unacceptable impact on the water environment, including surface waters, groundwater quality and quantity, river corridors and associated woodlands.</p> <p>CPO 12.83 Collaborate with Irish Water and other relevant stakeholders with the aim of protecting existing and potential water resources and achieving 'good status' in all water bodies in accordance with the requirements and guidance of relevant EU Directives and Regulations, including associated national legislation and policy guidance (including any superseding versions of same).</p> <p>CPO 12.84 Ensure licensing of discharges of effluent to groundwater, having particular regard to the requirements of the EC Environmental Objectives (Groundwater) Regulations, 2010 (S.I. No. 9 of 2010).</p> <p>CPO 12.85 Discourage the over-concentration of individual septic tanks and treatment plants to minimise the risk of groundwater pollution.</p> <p>CPO 12.86 Ensure implementation of the EC (Good Agricultural Practice for Protection of Waters) Regulations, 2010 (S.I. No. 610 of 2010, which give effect to several EU Directives including in relation to protection of waters against pollution from agricultural sources ('the Nitrates Directive'), dangerous substances in water, and protection of groundwater.</p> <p>CPO 12.87 Encourage the use of catchment-sensitive farming practices, in order to meet Water Framework Directive targets and comply with the National River Basin Management Plan.</p> <p>CPO12.88 Protect ground and surface water resources from pollution by ensuring the appropriate control of development in areas of high groundwater vulnerability, the recognition of ground water resources and abstraction points and any identified major catchment areas of surface water bodies capable of use as a potable water resource and ensuring that such sources, their zones of contribution, and areas of aquifer vulnerability are protected.</p> <p>Development of a potentially pollutant nature in these areas and any future areas identified shall be prohibited.</p> <p>CPO12.89 Seek to control and manage any potential point and/or diffuse sources of pollution with a view towards improving and maintaining 'good' water quality. Such activities include, but are not restricted to, wastewater and industrial discharges, landfills, quarries, mines, contaminated land, agricultural activities, wastewater from unsewered properties, forestry activities and the use and discharge of dangerous substances.</p> <p>CPO12.90 Consider development proposals that involve the physical modification of water bodies, including abstraction of water, having regard to the potential effect on habitats and plant and animal species, with particular consideration given to European Sites and specific actions proposed where negative impacts are anticipated.</p> <p>CPO12.91 Incorporate water protection measures into initial site selection and design and produce a Water Protection Plan for all planning applications.</p> <p>Water Protection Plans should aim to prevent contamination of storm water, minimise soiled and waste waters, install proper containment for material storage, install appropriate treatment and disposal arrangement for soiled and waste waters and take account of legal requirements for discharges to ground and surface waters.</p> <p>CPO12.92 Support, where possible, the development and implementation of a Groundwater Protection Scheme in tandem with the Geological Survey Ireland (GSI).</p> <p><b>Surface Water Management - County Policy Objectives</b></p> <p>CPO 5.89 Support in conjunction with Irish Water the improvement of storm water infrastructure to improve sustainable drainage and reduce the risk of flooding in urban environments.</p> <p>CPO 5.90 Ensure new development is adequately serviced with surface water drainage infrastructure which meets the requirements of the Water Framework Directive, associated River Basin Management Plans and CFRAM Management Plans.</p> <p>CPO 5.91 Require surface water storage measures to be provided in new developments where it is considered that the surface water run-off levels exceed permissible discharge rates. Storm water run-off design should be carried out in accordance with Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SuDS) standards such as The SuDS Manual (CIRIA, 2015), "Dublin Corporation Stormwater Management Policy Technical Guidelines" and "Greater Dublin Regional Code of Practice for Drainage Works" incorporating "Greater Dublin Strategic Drainage Study, Volume 2, New Developments" or any future updates.</p> <p>CPO 5.92 Ensure that in public and private developments in urban areas, both within developments and within the public realm, seek to minimise and limit the extent of hard surfacing and paving and require the use of sustainable drainage techniques for new development or for extensions to existing developments, in order to reduce the potential impact of existing and predicted flooding risks.</p> <p>CPO 5.93 Maintain and enhance the existing surface water drainage systems in the county and promote and facilitate the development of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems including integrated constructed wetlands and to promote and support the retrofitting of SuDS in established urban areas.</p>

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Topic	List of Draft Plan Provisions, including
	<p>CPO 5.94 Prohibit the discharge of surface water run-off and rainwater into foul sewer systems.</p> <p><b>Flood Risk Management - County Policy Objectives</b></p> <p>CPO 5.95 Support the implementation of recommendations in the CFRAM Programme to ensure that flood risk management policies and infrastructure are progressively implemented.</p> <p>CPO 5.96 Support the implementation of recommendations in the Flood Risk Management Plans (FRMP's), including planned investment measures for managing and reducing flood risk.</p> <p>CPO 5.97 Support, in co-operation with the OPW, the implementation of the EU Flood Risk Directive (2007/60/EC), the Flood Risk Regulations (SI No. 122 of 2010) and the DEHLG/OPW publication The Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2009) and Departmental Circular PL2/2014 (or any updated/superseding versions). This will include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Avoid, reduce and/or mitigate, as appropriate in accordance with the Guidelines, the risk of flooding within the flood risk areas indicated in the accompanying Strategic Flood Risk Assessment report, including fluvial, pluvial and groundwater flooding, and any other flood risk areas that may be identified during the period of the plan or in relation to a planning application.</li> <li>• Development proposals in areas where there is an identified or potential risk of flooding or that could give rise to a risk of flooding elsewhere will be required to carry out a site-specific Flood Risk Assessment, and Justification Test where appropriate, in accordance with the provisions of The Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines for Planning Authorities 2009, (or any superseding document) and Circular PL2/2014 (as updated/superseded). Any flood risk assessment should include an assessment of the potential impacts of climate change, such as an increase in the extent or probability of flooding, and any associated measures necessary to address these impacts.</li> <li>• Development that would be subject to an inappropriate risk of flooding or that would cause or exacerbate such a risk at other locations shall not normally be permitted.</li> <li>• Where certain measures proposed to mitigate or manage the risk of flooding associated with new developments are likely to result in significant effects to the environment or European sites downstream, such measures will undergo environmental assessment and Appropriate Assessment, as appropriate.</li> </ul> <p>The Council shall work with other bodies and organisations, as appropriate, to help protect critical infrastructure, including water and wastewater, within the County, from risk of flooding. Future amendments to the plan shall consider, as appropriate any new and/or emerging data, including, when available, any relevant information contained in the CFRAM's Flood Risk Management Plans and as recommended in the SFRA for the Plan.</p> <p>CPO 5.98 Protect Flood Zone A and Flood Zone B from inappropriate development and direct developments/land uses into the appropriate Flood Zone in accordance with The Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines for Planning Authorities 2009 (or any superseding document) and the guidance contained in DMS 16.204. Where a development/land use is proposed that is inappropriate within the Flood Zone, then the development proposal will need to be accompanied by a Development Management Justification Test and site-specific Flood Risk Assessment in accordance with the criteria set out under with The Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines for Planning Authorities 2009 and Circular PL2/2014 (as updated/superseded). In Flood Zone C, (Please also refer to Development Management Standard, Development Management Standard, DMS 16.204, where the probability of flooding is low (less than 0.1%, Flood Zone C), the developer should satisfy themselves that the probability of flooding is appropriate to the development being proposed.</p> <p>CPO 5.99 Site-specific Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) is required for all planning applications in areas at risk of flooding (fluvial, pluvial or groundwater), even for developments appropriate to the particular Flood Zone. The detail of these site-specific FRAs will depend on the level of risk and scale of development. A detailed site-specific FRA should quantify the risks, the effects of selected mitigation and the management of any residual risks. The assessments shall consider and provide information on the implications of climate change with regard to flood risk in relevant locations. The 2009 OPW Draft Guidance on Assessment of Potential Future Scenarios for Flood Risk Management (or any superseding document) and available information from the CFRAM Studies shall be consulted with to this effect.</p> <p>CPO 5.100 Require all applications in areas prone to flooding to be subject to the Justification Test set out in the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines for Planning Authorities. Compensatory flood storage provision or the provision of flood defences will not override the need for completion of the justification test.</p> <p>CPO 5.101 Consult with the OPW in relation to proposed developments in the vicinity of drainage channels and rivers for which the OPW are responsible, and to retain a strip on either side of such channels where required, to facilitate maintenance access thereto.</p> <p>CPO 5.102 Actively work with the CFRAM Programmes and catchment-based Flood Planning Groups, including where catchments go beyond the Council's administrative boundary, in the development and implementation of catchment-based strategies for the management of flood risk - including those relating to storage and conveyance.</p> <p>CPO 5.103 Protect the integrity of any formal (OPW or Longford County Council) flood risk management infrastructure, thereby ensuring that any new development does not negatively impact any existing defence infrastructure or compromise any proposed new infrastructure.</p> <p>CPO 5.104 Ensure that the reasonable requirements of Inland Fisheries Ireland are adhered to in the construction of flood alleviation measures in the county.</p> <p>CPO 5.105 Protect water bodies and watercourses within the County from inappropriate development, including rivers, streams, associated undeveloped riparian strips, wetlands and natural floodplains. This will include protection buffers in riverine and wetland areas as appropriate. In addition, promote the sustainable management and uses of water bodies and avoid culverting or realignment of these features.</p> <p>CPO 5.106 Recognise the important role of peatland and other wetland areas in flooding patterns. Development in these areas shall therefore be subject to a Flood Risk Assessment in accordance with the relevant guidance.</p> <p>CPO 5.107 Ensure each flood risk management activity is examined to determine actions required to embed and provide for effective climate change adaptation as set out in the OPW Climate Change Sectoral Adaptation Plan Flood Risk Management applicable at the time.</p> <p>CPO 5.108 Facilitate the appropriate management and sustainable use of flood risk areas designated as 'Constrained Land Use' on Settlement Plan zoning maps .</p> <p>CPO 5.109 Ensure that applications to existing developments in flood vulnerable zones shall provide details of structural and non-structural risk management measures to include, but not be limited to specifications of the following - floor levels, internal layout, flood resilient construction, flood resistant construction, emergency response planning, access and egress during flood events.</p> <p>(Please Refer to CPO 5.108 and Development Management Standard DMS 16.205.</p>
<p><b>Air and Climatic Factors</b></p>	<p><b>Air Quality - County Policy Objectives</b></p> <p>CPO12.93 Promote the preservation of best ambient air quality compatible with sustainable development in accordance with the EU Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe (CAFE) Directive (2008/5/0/EC) and ensure that all air emissions associated with new developments are within Environmental Quality Standards as out in the Air Quality Standards Regulations 2011 (SI No. 180 of 201) (or any updated/superseding documents).</p> <p>CPO12.94 Support the collation of air quality and greenhouse gas monitoring data in support of a regional air quality and greenhouse gas emission inventory.</p> <p>CPO12.95 Seek to ensure in tandem with the EPA, that all developments are operated in a manner that does not contribute to deterioration in air quality.</p> <p>CPO12.96 Promote alternative and sustainable transport methods in order to maintain good air quality and support the introduction of charging points for electric vehicles (EVs) throughout the county and will seek to replace its fleet with EVs where feasible.</p> <p>CPO12.97 Promote the retention of trees, in-particular broad leaf-species, hedgerows and other vegetation where possible, and encourage afforestation and tree planting as a means of air purification and filtering.</p> <p><b>Noise and Light Pollution County Policy Objectives</b></p> <p>CPO12.98 Support the implementation of the Noise Directive 2002/49/EC and associated Environmental Noise Regulations 2006 and any subsequent revision of these regulations.</p> <p>CPO12.99 Support the Implementation of the Longford Noise Action Plan 2018-2023 (and any revision made thereto)</p> <p>CPO12.100 Require all developments to be designed and operated in a manner that will minimise and contain noise levels, including the use of noise / vibration attenuation measures as appropriate.</p> <p>CPO12.101 Require the submission of a Noise Impact Assessment for all developments likely to introduce noise generating uses in proximity to noise sensitive uses.</p> <p>CPO12.102 Control lighting in urban and rural areas and in particular in sensitive locations, in order to minimise impacts on residential amenity, habitats and species of importance.</p>



Topic	List of Draft Plan Provisions, including
	<p>CPO12.103 Require the use of energy efficient public lighting in all new development proposals.</p> <p><b>Climatic Factors</b></p> <p>CPO 3.1 Support the implementation and achievement of European, national, regional and local objectives for climate adaptation and mitigation as detailed in the following documents, taking into account other provisions of the Plan (including those relating to land use planning, energy, sustainable mobility, flood risk management and drainage) and having regard to the Climate mitigation and adaptation measures which have been outlined through the policy objectives in this Development Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate Action Plan (2019 and any subsequent versions);</li> <li>• National Climate Change Adaptation Framework (2018 and any subsequent versions);</li> <li>• Any Regional Decarbonisation Plan prepared on foot of commitments included in the EMRA RSES;</li> <li>• Relevant provisions of any Sectoral Adaptation Plans prepared to comply the requirements of the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development Act 2015, including those seeking to contribute towards the National Transition Objective, to pursue, and achieve, the transition to a low carbon, climate resilient and environmentally sustainable economy by the end of the year 2050; and</li> <li>• Longford County Council Climate Change Adaptation Strategy 2019-2024.</li> </ul> <p>CPO 3.2 Support and facilitate European and national objectives for climate adaptation and mitigation having regard to the measures detailed in Table 3.1 and Table 3.2 (these have been informed by available guidance on Climate Action and Mitigation, including that from the EPA).</p> <p>CPO 3.3 Support the implementation and adoption of the Longford County Council Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and promote the County as a key driver of the transition to a low carbon economy within the Region.</p> <p>CPO 3.4 Contribute towards climate mitigation and adaptation, taking into account other provisions of the Plan (including those relating to land use planning, energy, sustainable mobility, flood risk management and drainage).</p> <p>CPO 3.5 Promote the benefits to quality of life, public health and biodiversity arising from implementation of policies promoting climate change adaptation and mitigation.</p> <p>CPO 3.6 Provide for a reduction in energy demand and greenhouse gas emissions by providing for consolidated future development which supports sustainable travel patterns in line with the County Core Strategy.</p> <p>CPO 3.7 Encourage innovation and facilitate the development of pilot schemes that support climate change mitigation and adaptation measures, especially in the energy and agriculture sectors</p> <p>CPO 3.8 Support the delivery of sustainable development projects under the European Green Deal and the Just Transition Fund.</p> <p>CPO 3.9 Support collaboration between local authorities, the Bord na Móna Transition Team and relevant stakeholders and the development of partnership approaches to integrated peatland management for a just transition that incorporates any relevant policies and strategies such as the Bord na Móna Biodiversity Plan 2016-2021 and the national Climate Mitigation and Adaptation Plans. This shall include support for the rehabilitation and/or re-wetting of suitable peatland habitats.</p> <p>CPO 3.10 Work in collaboration with the Sustainable Energy Authority Ireland and relevant stakeholders to deliver a number of sustainable energy communities throughout the County.</p> <p>CPO 3.11 Consider the use of heat mapping to support developments which deliver energy efficiency and the recovery of energy that would otherwise be wasted.</p> <p>CPO 3.12 Carry out a feasibility assessment for district heating and any subsequent Local Area Plans or other statutory planning documents shall identify local waste heat sources, where appropriate.</p> <p>CPO 3.13 Seek to ensure primacy for transport options that provide for unit reductions in carbon emissions. This can most effectively be done by promoting public transport, walking and cycling, and by actively seeking to reduce car use in circumstances where alternative options are available.</p> <p>CPO 3.14 Maintain existing green infrastructure and encourage and facilitate, in consultation with relevant stakeholders, the development of green infrastructure that recognises the synergies that can be achieved with regard to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of open space amenities;</li> <li>• Sustainable management of water;</li> <li>• Protection and management of biodiversity;</li> <li>• Protection of cultural heritage; and</li> <li>• Protection of protected landscape sensitivities.</li> </ul> <p>CPO 3.15 Work with the National Trails Office, Coillte, the Department of Planning, Housing and Local Government, the Department of Transport, Tourism and Sport, and other relevant stakeholders, to improve on the existing level of infrastructure and facilities for walking and cycling.</p> <p>CPO 3.16 Complete a detailed local survey and audit of greenhouse gas emissions for the County in order to effectively target and reduce greenhouse gas emissions in a targeted approach at the County level and support the development of a Regional Inventory of GHG Emissions.</p> <p>CPO 3.17 Seek the integration of positive climate change mitigation and adaptation measures in all planning applications.</p> <p>CPO 3.18 Provide training on climate mitigation measures.</p>
<b>Material Assets</b>	<p>Also see measures under CEMP requirement, other environmental components including Population and Human Health, Cultural Heritage, Soil, Water, Air and various Land Use and Phasing provisions from the Plan.</p> <p><b>Wastewater - County Policy Objectives</b></p> <p>CPO 5.80 Liaise and work in conjunction with Irish Water during the lifetime of the Plan in the provision, upgrading or extension of wastewater collection and treatment systems in the County to serve existing and planned future populations and enterprise in accordance with the requirements of the Core Strategy.</p> <p>CPO 5.81 Ensure that development will only be permitted in instances where there is sufficient capacity for appropriate collection, treatment and disposal (in compliance with the Water Framework Directive and River Basin Management Plan) of wastewater.</p> <p>CPO 5.82 Collaborate with Irish Water in contributing towards compliance with the relevant provisions of the Urban Waste Water Treatment Regulations 2001 and 2004 and the Waste Water Discharge (Authorisation) Regulations 2007 as amended.</p> <p>CPO 5.83 Support strategic wastewater treatment infrastructure investment and provide for the separation of foul and surface water networks to accommodate future growth in the County.</p> <p>CPO 5.84 Have regard to the capacity of the Edgeworthstown and Ballymahon wastewater treatment plants, with any further growth in these settlements contingent on the upgrading of these treatment plants, or the submission of appropriate temporary engineering solutions for individual developments which suitably address wastewater treatment and disposal to the satisfaction of the Council and Irish Water and in accordance with the provisions of the Water Framework Directive and relevant River Basin Management Plan.</p> <p>CPO 5.85 Resist the discharge of additional surface water to combined sewers and promote Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SuDs) and solutions to maximise the capacity of towns with combined drainage systems.</p> <p>CPO 5.86 Protect against development proposals, involving individual treatment systems, which would increase effluent loading within existing housing clusters located within areas of high groundwater vulnerability.</p> <p>CPO 5.87 Ensure that private wastewater treatment plants, where permitted, are operated in compliance with EPA's</p> <p>- Code of Practice Wastewater Treatment and Disposal Systems Serving Single Houses (PE. ≤10) (EPA 2009), as may be amended.</p>

Topic	List of Draft Plan Provisions, including
	<p>- EPA Wastewater Treatment Manuals – Treatment Systems for Small Communities, Business, Leisure Centres and Hotels (1999) and EPA Guidance on the Authorisation of Discharges to Groundwater (EPA 2011), as may be amended.</p> <p>CPO 5.88 Support appropriate options for the extraction of energy and other resources from sewerage sludge in the County.</p> <p><b>Waste Management - County Policy Objectives</b></p> <p>CPO 5.110 Support the implementation of the Eastern and Midlands Waste Management Plan 2015-2021 and any updates made thereto.</p> <p>CPO 5.111 Continue to facilitate and promote the provision of civic amenity sites, including ‘bring centres’ for the purposes of providing a collection point for the recycling of domestic waste, subject to siting, location, compatibility with adjacent land uses and other relevant development management criteria.</p> <p>CPO 5.112 Promote the principles of the circular economy in minimising waste going to landfill and maximise waste as a resource, with prevention, preparation for reuse, recycling and recovery prioritised in that order, over the disposal of waste.</p> <p>CPO 5.113 Promote and support the provision of separate collection of waste in accordance with the requirements of the Waste Management (Food Waste) Regulations 2009, the Waste Framework Directive Regulations 2011 and other relevant legislation.</p> <p>CPO 5.114 Promote and facilitate communities to become involved in environmental awareness activities and community-based recycling initiatives or environmental management initiatives that will lead to local sustainable waste management practices.</p> <p>CPO 5.115 Promote and facilitate high quality sustainable waste recovery and disposal infrastructure/technology including composting (anaerobic digester) plants for managing organic solid waste, at appropriate locations, with the County subject to the protection of the amenities of the surrounding environment including European Sites, and in keeping with the EU waste hierarchy.</p> <p>CPO 5.116 Require, where necessary, Project Construction and Demolition Waste Management Plans as part of applications for development in accordance with “Best Practice Guidelines on the Preparation of Waste Management Plans for Construction and Demolition Projects” (DoEHLG, 2006). Such plans should be submitted for developments above the stated thresholds within these guidelines and as required by the Planning Authority.</p> <p>CPO 5.117 Control development within its powers through the planning process in order to prevent and/or limit the impact of potential air, water and soil pollution.</p> <p>CPO 5.118 The Council shall continue to fulfil its duties under the Waste Management (certification of historic unlicensed waste disposal and recovery activity) Regulations 2008 (S.I. No 524 of 2008), including those in relation to the identification and registration of closed landfills.</p>

## Section 6 Conclusion

The AA screening process takes into account the need to undertake Stage 2 AA when mitigation is being proposed. As certain Proposed Material Alterations<sup>63</sup> identified could be considered to be mitigation in relation to Plan elements that could potentially affect the integrity of European sites, further to the mitigation already integrated into the Draft Plan, the AA process identified that it would be prudent to undertake Stage 2 AA on these.

Taking into account these measures and the measures that have already been integrated into the Draft Plan, it is concluded that the Proposed Material Alterations to the Draft Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027 are not foreseen to give rise to any significant effects on the integrity of any European Site, alone or in combination with other plans or projects<sup>64</sup>. This evaluation is made in view of the conservation objectives of the habitats or species, for which these sites have been designated.

The overall AA process is ongoing and will inform and be concluded at adoption of the Plan.

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<sup>63</sup> CH 10.2, CH 12.7, CH 10.3, CH 12.9, CH 10.21, CH 12.11, CH 12.1, CH 12.13, CH 12.2, CH 12.14, CH 12.3, CH 12.16, CH 12.4, CH 13.2, CH 12.5 and CH 13.4

<sup>64</sup> 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 Background information on European Sites

**List of European Sites considered by the assessment; including the Qualifying features (Qualifying Interests or Special Conservation Interests) and Site Vulnerability/Sensitivity**

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
000440	Lough Ree SAC	Within	Limestone pavements [8240], Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0], Alkaline fens [7230], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Bog woodland [91D0], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites) [6210], Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation [3150], Lutra lutra [1355]	B02, H06.03, A03.03, G01.01, F03.01, E01.03, J02.11.02, F02.03, A04, I01, H01.08, H02.06, J02.04, G02.09, L08, D03.01.02, K03.05, A08, G01.02	Forest and Plantation management & use, Thermal heating of water bodies, Abandonment or lack of mowing, Nautical sports, Hunting, Dispersed habitation, Other siltation rate changes, Leisure fishing, Grazing, Invasive non-native species, Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, Diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities, Flooding modifications, Wildlife watching, Inundation (natural processes), Piers or tourist harbours or recreational piers, Antagonism arising from introduction of species, Fertilisation, Walking, horse-riding and non-motorised vehicles
000448	Fortwilliam Turlough SAC	Within	Turloughs [3180]	H02.06, A04.01.01, J02.07.01, G02.09, J02.07.02	Diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities, Intensive cattle grazing, Groundwater abstractions for agriculture, Wildlife watching, Groundwater abstractions for public water supply
001818	Lough Forbes Complex SAC	Within	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Active raised bogs [7110], Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae) [91E0], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation [3150]	J02.15, G02.09, A03.02, A04.03, I01, A03.03, H02.06, F02.03, F03.01, J02.07.02	Other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, Wildlife watching, non-intensive mowing, Abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, Invasive non-native species, Abandonment or lack of mowing, Diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities, Leisure fishing, Hunting, Groundwater abstractions for public water supply
002341	Ardagullion Bog SAC	Within	Active raised bogs [7110], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]	J02.15, X	Other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, No threats or pressures
002346	Brown Bog SAC	Within	Active raised bogs [7110], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]	J02.15, X, K01.03	Other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, No threats or pressures, Drying out
002348	Clooneen Bog SAC	Within	Bog woodland [91D0], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]	C01.03.02, A03, A04.02.01, A09	Mechanical removal of peat, Mowing or cutting of grassland, Non intensive cattle grazing, Irrigation
004045	Glen Lough SPA	Within	Whooper Swan (Cygnus cygnus) [A038]	B01, A08, X	Forest planting on open ground, Fertilisation, No threats or pressures
004061	Lough Kinale and Derragh Lough SPA	Within	Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Tufted Duck (Aythya fuligula) [A061], Pochard (Aythya ferina) [A059]	X, A05.01, F03.01, A08, B, F02.03	No threats or pressures, Animal breeding, Hunting, Fertilisation, Sylviculture, forestry, Leisure fishing
004064	Lough Ree SPA	Within	Teal (Anas crecca) [A052], Lapwing (Vanellus vanellus) [A142], Tufted Duck (Aythya fuligula) [A061], Little Grebe (Tachybaptus ruficollis) [A004], Golden Plover (Pluvialis apricaria) [A140], Goldeneye (Bucephala clangula) [A067], Wigeon (Anas penelope) [A050], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Mallard (Anas platyrhynchos) [A053], Coot (Fulica atra) [A125], Common Scoter (Melanitta nigra) [A065], Shoveler (Anas clypeata) [A056], Whooper Swan (Cygnus cygnus) [A038], Common Tern (Sterna hirundo) [A193]	I01, G01.02, B, F03.01, A08, A04, F02.03, G01.01	Invasive non-native species, Walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles, Sylviculture, forestry, Hunting, Fertilisation, Grazing, Leisure fishing, Nautical sports
004101	Ballykenny-Fisherstown Bog SPA	Within	Greenland White-fronted Goose (Anser albifrons flavirostris) [A395]	A04, F02.03, F03.01, G01.01, B	Grazing, Leisure fishing, Hunting, Nautical sports, Sylviculture, forestry
004065	Lough Sheelin SPA	1.52	Tufted Duck (Aythya fuligula) [A061], Pochard (Aythya ferina) [A059], Great Crested Grebe (Podiceps cristatus) [A005], Goldeneye (Bucephala clangula) [A067], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]	A08, F02.03, B, A05.01	Fertilisation, Leisure fishing, Sylviculture, forestry, Animal breeding
002349	Corbo Bog SAC	3.22	Active raised bogs [7110], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]	C01.03.02, J02.15, X	Mechanical removal of peat, Other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, No threats or pressures
000679	Garriskil Bog SAC	3.89	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Active raised bogs [7110], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]	I01, I02, A04.02.01, C01.03.02, J01.01, J02.15	Invasive non-native species, Problematic native species, non-intensive cattle grazing, Mechanical removal of peat, Burning down, Other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions
004046	Lough Iron SPA	3.91	Teal (Anas crecca) [A052], Golden Plover (Pluvialis apricaria) [A140], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Shoveler (Anas clypeata) [A056], Whooper Swan (Cygnus cygnus) [A038], Wigeon (Anas penelope) [A050], Greenland White-fronted Goose (Anser albifrons flavirostris) [A395], Coot (Fulica atra) [A125]	A04, B, A08	Grazing, Sylviculture, forestry, Fertilisation
004102	Garriskil Bog SPA	3.96	Greenland White-fronted Goose (Anser albifrons flavirostris) [A395]	D01.04, J01, A10, A04, B01, J02.05.02	Railway lines, TGV, Fire and fire suppression, restructuring agricultural land holding, Grazing, Forest planting on open ground, Modifying structures of inland water courses
002313	Ballymore Fen SAC	4.01	Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140]	A03.02, A04.02.05, A04.03, A08, H01.03, I02	Non intensive mowing, non-intensive mixed animal grazing, Abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, Fertilisation, Other point source pollution to surface water, Problematic native species
002340	Moneybeg and Claisland Bogs SAC	4.62	Active raised bogs [7110], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]	J02.15, G02.10, I01, J01.01, B02.02, E03.01, F03.01, C01.03.02	Other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, Other sport or leisure complexes, Invasive non-native species, Burning down, Forestry clearance, Disposal of household or recreational facility waste, Hunting, Mechanical removal of peat
004043	Lough Derravaragh SPA	6.24	Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Coot (Fulica atra) [A125], Whooper Swan (Cygnus cygnus) [A038], Pochard (Aythya ferina) [A059], Tufted Duck (Aythya fuligula) [A061]	A08, B, A05.01, F03.01, F02.03	Fertilisation, Sylviculture, forestry, Animal breeding, Hunting, Leisure fishing

Appropriate Assessment of Proposed Material Alterations to the Draft Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
000007	Lough Oughter and Associated Loughs SAC	6.56	Bog woodland [91D0], Lutra lutra [1355], Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharitum - type vegetation [3150]	B01.02, A10.01, B01.01, J02.01.03, H01.04, E01.03, M01.03, H01.03, I01, G01, H01.05	Artificial planting on open ground (non-native trees), Removal of hedges and copses or scrub, Forest planting on open ground (native trees), Infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, Diffuse pollution to surface waters via storm overflows or urban run-off, Dispersed habitation, Flooding and rising precipitations, Other point source pollution to surface water, Invasive non-native species, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities
000611	Lough Funshinagh SAC	7.75	Turloughs [3180], Rivers with muddy banks with Chenopodium rubri p.p. and Bidens p.p. vegetation [3270]	A08, D01.01, A05.02, F03.02.04	Fertilisation, Paths, tracks, cycling tracks, Stock feeding, Predator control
000688	Lough Owel SAC	8.42	Alkaline fens [7230], Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140], Austropotamobius pallipes [1092], Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp. [3140]	H01.05, D04, D03.01.02, X, G01, J02.01, J02.06.02, G02.10, F03.01	Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities, Airports, flightpaths, Piers or tourist harbours or recreational piers, no threats or pressures, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general, Surface water abstractions for public water supply, Other sport or leisure complexes, Hunting
004047	Lough Owel SPA	8.42	Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Coot (Fulica atra) [A125], Shoveler (Anas clypeata) [A056]	F03.01, F02.03, J02, B, A08	Hunting, Leisure fishing, Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, Sylviculture, forestry, Fertilisation
004049	Lough Oughter SPA	9.04	Great Crested Grebe (Podiceps cristatus) [A005], Wigeon (Anas penelope) [A050], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Whooper Swan (Cygnus cygnus) [A038]	F02.03, A08, F03.01, G01.01, A05.01, B	Leisure fishing, Fertilisation, Hunting, Nautical sports, Animal breeding, Sylviculture, forestry
001810	White Lough, Ben Loughs and Lough Doo SAC	10.52	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp. [3140], Austropotamobius pallipes [1092]	A11, G01, A04.03, E03.03, A08, J02.01, F03.02.03	Agriculture activities not referred to above, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, Disposal of inert materials, Fertilisation, Landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general, Trapping, poisoning, poaching
002121	Lough Lene SAC	11.05	Austropotamobius pallipes [1092], Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp. [3140]	H01.08, A04.03, A11, A08, D03.01.02, X	Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, Abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, Agriculture activities not referred to above, Fertilisation, Piers or tourist harbours or recreational piers, No threats or pressures
002339	Ballynamona Bog and Corkip Lough SAC	11.44	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150], Bog woodland [91D0], Turloughs [3180], Active raised bogs [7110], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]	E03.01, J02.05, J02.01, I01, A04, A10.01	Disposal of household or recreational facility waste, Modification of hydrographic functioning, general, Landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general, Invasive non-native species, Grazing, Removal of hedges and copses or scrub
002336	Carn Park Bog SAC	11.57	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120], Active raised bogs [7110]	I01, D01.01, J02.05, J02.01, I03, B02.02, C01.03.02	Invasive non-native species, Paths, tracks, cycling tracks, Modification of hydrographic functioning, general, Landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general, Introduced genetic material, GMO, Forestry clearance, Mechanical removal of peat
000216	River Shannon Callows SAC	11.73	Lutra lutra [1355], Limestone pavements [8240], Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinia caerulea) [6410], Lowland hay meadows (Alopecurus pratensis, Sanguisorba officinalis) [6510], Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae) [91E0]	B02.02, A03, A10.01, A03.03, A08, C01.03.02, A07, B06, J02.05, D01.01, A04.01, J02.04.01, J02.01, G01, K03.04, J02.11, G05.01, J02.05.02, A04.02.05, A04.03, F03.01	Forestry clearance, Mowing or cutting of grassland, Removal of hedges and copses or scrub, Abandonment or lack of mowing, Fertilisation, Mechanical removal of peat, Use of biocides, hormones and chemicals, Grazing in forests or woodland, Modification of hydrographic functioning, general, Paths, tracks, cycling tracks, Intensive grazing, Flooding, Landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Predation, Siltation rate changes, dumping, depositing of dredged deposits, Trampling, overuse, Modifying structures of inland water courses, Non intensive mixed animal grazing, Abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, Hunting
004096	Middle Shannon Callows SPA	11.73	Lapwing (Vanellus vanellus) [A142], Golden Plover (Pluvialis apricaria) [A140], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Corncrake (Crex crex) [A122], Black-tailed Godwit (Limosa limosa) [A156], Wigeon (Anas penelope) [A050], Whooper Swan (Cygnus cygnus) [A038], Black-headed Gull (Chroicocephalus ridibundus) [A179]	D01.05, A04.03, F03.01, G01.01, A03, D01.01, A08, G01.02, F02.03, E01, A04	Bridge, viaduct, Abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, Hunting, Nautical sports, Mowing or cutting of grassland, Paths, tracks, cycling tracks, Fertilisation, Walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles, Leisure fishing, Urbanised areas, human habitation, Grazing
000588	Ballinturlough Turlough SAC	12.54	Turloughs [3180]	F03.01, A08, X	Hunting, Fertilisation, No threats or pressures
002337	Crosswood Bog SAC	12.73	Active raised bogs [7110], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]	J02.05, E03.01, J02.01, A05.02, I03, J01, I01, B02.02, C01.03.02, D01.01	Modification of hydrographic functioning, general, Disposal of household or recreational facility waste, Landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general, Stock feeding, introduced genetic material, GMO, Fire and fire suppression, Invasive non-native species, Forestry clearance, Mechanical removal of peat, Paths, tracks, cycling tracks
000692	Scragh Bog SAC	13.09	Drepanocladus vernicosus [1393], Alkaline fens [7230], Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140]	A11, A08, I01, H01.08, D01.01	Agriculture activities not referred to above, Fertilisation, Invasive non-native species, Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, Paths, tracks, cycling tracks
002120	Lough Bane and Lough Glass SAC	13.15	Austropotamobius pallipes [1092], Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp. [3140]	A10.01, J02.06.02	Removal of hedges and copses or scrub, Surface water abstractions for public water supply
004139	Lough Croan Turlough SPA	13.16	Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Golden Plover (Pluvialis apricaria) [A140], Shoveler (Anas clypeata) [A056], Greenland White-fronted Goose (Anser albifrons flavirostris) [A395]	A04, A08	Grazing, Fertilisation
000610	Lough Croan Turlough SAC	13.18	Turloughs [3180]	A05.02, F03.02.04, A04	Stock feeding, Predator control, Grazing
001626	Annaghmore Lough (Roscommon) SAC	13.27	Vertigo geyeri [1013], Alkaline fens [7230]	A04.03, J01, A02, A04.02.01	Abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, Fire and fire suppression, Modification of cultivation practices, Non intensive cattle grazing
001625	Castlesampson Esker SAC	13.47	Turloughs [3180], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites) [6210]	A10.01, C01.01, A04, C01.03.01	Removal of hedges and copses or scrub, Sand and gravel extraction, Grazing, Hand cutting of peat
004097	River Suck Callows SPA	14.63	Whooper Swan (Cygnus cygnus) [A038], Greenland White-fronted Goose (Anser albifrons flavirostris) [A395], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Wigeon (Anas penelope) [A050], Lapwing (Vanellus vanellus) [A142], Golden Plover (Pluvialis apricaria) [A140]	A04, A08, G01.01, E01.03, B, A03, F02.03, F03.01	Grazing, Fertilisation, Nautical sports, Dispersed habitation, Sylviculture, forestry, Mowing or cutting of grassland, Leisure fishing, Hunting
000609	Lisduff Turlough SAC	14.66	Turloughs [3180]	A08, A04, G05	Fertilisation, Grazing, Other human intrusions and disturbances

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Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
002165	Lower River Shannon SAC	Beyond 15km	Large shallow inlets and bays [1160], Coastal lagoons [1150], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Reefs [1170], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Lutra lutra [1355], Salmo salar [1106], Margaritifera margaritifera [1029], Petromyzon marinus [1095], Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time [1110], Lampetra fluviatilis [1099], Estuaries [1130], Tursiops truncatus [1349], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [1230], Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae) [91E0], Lampetra planeri [1096], Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi) [1410], Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculus fluitans and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation [3260], Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae) [6410], Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima) [1330]	C01.03.01, F01, G01.01, I01, D01.01, C01.01.02, A04, K02.03, B, E01, J02.10, J02.01.02, E03, J02.12.01, A08, F02.03, F03.01, J02.01.01, H04	Hand cutting of peat, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Nautical sports, Invasive non-native species, Paths, tracks, cycling tracks, Removal of beach materials, Grazing, Eutrophication (natural), Sylviculture, forestry, Urbanised areas, human habitation, Management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, Reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, Discharges, Sea defense or coast protection works, tidal barrages, Fertilisation, Leisure fishing, Hunting, Polderisation, Air pollution, air-borne pollutants
004151	Donegal Bay SPA	Beyond 15km	Great Northern Diver (Gavia immer) [A003] Light-bellied Brent Goose (Branta bernicla hrota) [A046] Common Scoter (Melanitta nigra) [A065] Sanderling (Calidris alba) [A144] Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]	F01, A08, D01.02, A04, E01.01, G01.01, G01.02	Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Fertilisation, Roads, motorways, Grazing, Continuous urbanisation, Nautical sports, Walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles
004058	Lough Derg (Shannon) SPA	Beyond 15km	Cormorant (Phalacrocorax carbo) [A017] Tufted Duck (Aythya fuligula) [A061] Goldeneye (Bucephala clangula) [A067] Common Tern (Sterna hirundo) [A193] Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]	G01.01, F03.01, F02.03, A08	Nautical sports, Hunting, Leisure fishing, Fertilisation
004077	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA	Beyond 15km	Cormorant (Phalacrocorax carbo) [A017] Whooper Swan (Cygnus cygnus) [A038] Light-bellied Brent Goose (Branta bernicla hrota) [A046] Shelduck (Tadorna tadorna) [A048] Wigeon (Anas penelope) [A050] Teal (Anas crecca) [A052] Pintail (Anas acuta) [A054] Shoveler (Anas clypeata) [A056] Scaup (Aythya marila) [A062] Ringed Plover (Charadrius hiaticula) [A137] Golden Plover (Pluvialis apricaria) [A140] Grey Plover (Pluvialis squatarola) [A141] Lapwing (Vanellus vanellus) [A142] Knot (Calidris canutus) [A143] Dunlin (Calidris alpina) [A149] Black-tailed Godwit (Limosa limosa) [A156] Bar-tailed Godwit (Limosa lapponica) [A157] Curlew (Numenius arquata) [A160] Redshank (Tringa totanus) [A162] Greenshank (Tringa nebularia) [A164] Black-headed Gull (Chroicocephalus idibundus) [A179] Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]	F01, G01.01, E03, A08, E02, D03.02, E01	Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Nautical sports, Discharges, Fertilisation, Industrial or commercial areas, Shipping lanes, Urbanised areas, human habitation
002241	Lough Derg, North-east Shore SAC	Beyond 15km	Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles [91J0], Alkaline fens [7230], Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae [7210], Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae) [91E0], Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130], Limestone pavements [8240]	A08, K02.01, A10.01, J02, G02.09, G01, H01, B02.01.01, J02.10, M01.02, A04.01, J02.01.03, I01, D03.01.02, H01.08, C01, M01.03, M01.01, A04.02.05, K02.03, I02, D01.01	Fertilisation, Species composition change (succession), Removal of hedges and copses or scrub, Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, Wildlife watching, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), Forest replanting (native trees), Management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, Droughts and less precipitations, Intensive grazing, Infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, Invasive non-native species, Piers or tourist harbours or recreational piers, Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, Mining and quarrying, Flooding and rising precipitations, Temperature changes (e.g. rise of temperature & extremes), Non intensive mixed animal grazing, Eutrophication (natural), Problematic native species, Paths, tracks, cycling tracks
UK0016614	Upper Lough Erne SPA	Beyond 15km	Whooper Swan (Cygnus cygnus) [A038]	N/A	Disturbance effects, shoreline works, fishing, habitat alterations, water quality issues, and invasive species.
UK9020071	Upper Lough Erne SAC	Beyond 15km	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae) [91E0] Lutra lutra [1355], Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0]	N/A	Both on-site and off-site activities can potentially affect SAC/ASSI features. The list below is not exhaustive, but deals with the most likely factors that are either affecting Upper Lough Erne, or could affect it in the future. Although Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition-type vegetation, Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles, Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae) and Otter Lutra lutra are the qualifying SAC features, factors affecting ASSI features are also considered.

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

Qualifying Interests	Current threats to Qualifying Interests	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
Active raised bogs [7110]	Drainage; burning; peat extraction; overgrazing; afforestation; erosion; and climate change.	Surface and groundwater dependent. Low sensitivity to hydrological changes. Erosion, land-use changes.
Alkaline fens [7230]	Land reclamation, peat extraction; afforestation; erosion and landslides triggered by human activity; drainage; burning and infrastructural development.	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Inappropriate management.
Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae) [91E0]	Inappropriate grazing levels; invasive species; and clearance for agriculture or felling for timber.	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Changes in management.
White-clawed Crayfish (Austropotamobius pallipes) [1092]	Poor substrate quality due to increased growth of algal and macrophyte vegetation as a result of severe nutrient enrichment, as well as physical siltation.	Invasive species, disease, surface water dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological change. Very highly sensitive to pollution.

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Qualifying Interests	Current threats to Qualifying Interests	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
Bog woodland [91D0]	The introduction of alien species; sub-optimal grazing patterns; general forestry management; increases in urbanisation and human habitation adjacent to oak woodlands; and the construction of communication networks through the woodland.	Changes in management. Changes in nutrient or base status. Introduction of alien species.
Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]	Drainage; burning; peat extraction; overgrazing; afforestation; erosion; and climate change.	Surface and groundwater dependent. Low sensitivity to hydrological changes. Erosion, land-use changes.
Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]	Drainage; burning; peat extraction; overgrazing; afforestation; erosion; and climate change.	Surface and groundwater dependent. Low sensitivity to hydrological changes. Erosion, land-use changes.
Slender Green Feather Moss ( <i>Drepanocladus vernicosus</i> ) [1393]	Pollution, land use, climate change and invasive species.	Erosion, overgrazing and recreation.
Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp. [3140]	Hydrological changes, afforestation; waste water; invasive alien species; sport and leisure activities.	Surface and groundwater dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution.
Limestone pavements [8240]	Overgrazing; extractive industries; recreational activities and improved access.	Erosion, overgrazing and recreation.
Lowland hay meadows ( <i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> , <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i> ) [6510]	Agricultural intensification; drainage; abandonment of pastoral systems.	Surface and groundwater dependent. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change. Changes in management. Changes in nutrient status.
Otter ( <i>Lutra lutra</i> ) [1355]	Decrease in water quality: Use of pesticides; fertilization; vegetation removal; professional fishing (including lobster pots and fyke nets); unting; poisoning; sand and gravel extraction; mechanical removal of peat; urbanised areas; human habitation; continuous urbanization; drainage; management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes; and canalization or modifying structures of inland water course.	Surface and marine water dependent. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change. Sensitivity to pollution.
Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils ( <i>Molinia caerulea</i> ) [6410]	Agricultural intensification; drainage; abandonment of pastoral systems.	Surface and groundwater dependent. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change. Changes in management. Changes in nutrient status.
Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharitum - type vegetation [3150]	Hydrological changes, afforestation; waste water; invasive alien species; sport and leisure activities.	Surface and groundwater dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution.
Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0]	The introduction of alien species; sub-optimal grazing patterns; general forestry management; increases in urbanisation and human habitation adjacent to oak woodlands; and the construction of communication networks through the woodland.	Changes in management. Changes in nutrient or base status. Introduction of alien species.
Rivers with muddy banks with <i>Chenopodium rubri</i> p.p. and <i>Bidens</i> p.p. vegetation [3270]	Aquaculture, fishing, bait digging, removal of fauna, reclamation of land, coastal protection works and invasive species, particularly cord-grass; hard coastal defence structures; sea-level rise.	Surface and marine water dependent. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change. Moderate sensitivity to pollution. Changes to salinity and tidal regime. Coastal development.
Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates ( <i>Festuco-Brometalia</i> ) (* important orchid sites) [6210]	Land reclamation, afforestation; drainage; and infrastructural development.	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Inappropriate management.
Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140]	Drainage; burning; peat extraction; overgrazing; afforestation; erosion; and climate change.	Surface and groundwater dependent. Low sensitivity to hydrological changes. Erosion, land-use changes.
Turloughs [3180]	Nutrient enrichment; afforestation; waste water; invasive alien species; sport and leisure activities.	Surface and groundwater dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution.
Geyer's Whorl Snail ( <i>Vertigo geyeri</i> ) [1013]	Loss of riverside and canal-side habitat; exploitation of esker sites and drainage of wetlands, and sheep grazing and overexploitation of dune sites.	Changes to ground vegetation condition, groundwater dependent and is highly sensitive to hydrological changes.

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

Special Conservation Interests			Vulnerabilities of Special Conservation Interests
<p>Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017]  Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038]  Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A046]  Shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) [A048]  Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050]  Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052]  Pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>) [A054]  Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056]  Scaup (<i>Aythya marila</i>) [A062]  Ringed Plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>) [A137]  Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140]</p>	<p>Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141]  Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142]  Knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) [A143]  Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) [A149]  Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156]  Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157]  Curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>) [A160]  Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162]  Greenshank (<i>Tringa nebularia</i>) [A164]  Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus idibundus</i>) [A179]  Coot (<i>Fulica atra</i>) [A125]  Pochard (<i>Aythya ferina</i>) [A059]  Tufted Duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>) [A061]</p>	<p>Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395]  Great Crested Grebe (<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>) [A005]  Little Grebe (<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>) [A004]  Goldeneye (<i>Bucephala clangula</i>) [A067]  Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>) [A053]  Common Scoter (<i>Melanitta nigra</i>) [A065]  Common Tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193]  Corncrake (<i>Crex crex</i>) [A122]  Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156]  Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bird species are particularly vulnerable to direct disturbance due to noise and/or vibration. These effects are localised, and disturbance effects are foreseen to be low at distances beyond 2km.</li> <li>Direct habitat loss is a serious concern for bird species, as well as the reduction in habitat quality. Habitat degradation could occur through effects such as local enrichment due to agricultural practices or damage to habitat through activities such as trampling.</li> <li>Prey species diversity and availability is a key element of species conservation. Community dynamics and ecosystem functionality are complex concepts and require site specific information. The site synopsis and conservation objectives for the SPAs identified within the ZOI were used to identify any specific prey sensitivities.</li> <li>Availability of nesting/roosting habitat.</li> <li>Vegetation composition, structure and functionality.</li> </ul>
Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]			Direct land take is a common vulnerability to all sites; as well as significant water quality effects. The conservation objective of all SPAs designated for Wetland and Waterbirds is to maintain the favourable conservation condition of the wetland habitat as a resource for the regularly-occurring migratory waterbirds using it.

# Appendix II Relationship 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	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan and Alterations
<b>European Level</b>			
<b>SEA Directive (2001/42/EC)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Carry out an environmental assessment for plans or programmes referred to in Articles 2 to 4 of the Directive.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Consult with relevant authorities, stakeholders and public allowing sufficient time to make a submission.</li> <li>Consult other Member States where the implementation of a plan or programme is likely to have transboundary environmental effects.</li> <li>Inform relevant authorities and stakeholders on the decision to implement the plan or programme.</li> <li>Issue a statement to include requirements detailed in Article 9 of the Directive.</li> <li>Monitor and mitigate significant environmental effects identified by the assessment.</li> </ul>	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>EIA Directive (2011/92/EU as amended by 2014/52/EU)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Requires the assessment of the environmental effects of public and private projects which are likely to have significant effects on the environment.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All projects listed in Annex I are considered as having significant effects on the environment and require an EIA.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Consult with relevant authorities, stakeholders and public allowing sufficient time to make a submission before a decision is made.</li> </ul>	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote the preservation, protection and improvement of the quality of the environment, including the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora.</li> <li>Contribute towards ensuring biodiversity through the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora.</li> <li>Maintain or restore to favourable conservation status, natural habitats and species of wild fauna and flora of community interest.</li> <li>Promote the maintenance of biodiversity, taking account of economic, social, cultural and regional requirements.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Propose and protect sites of importance to habitats, plant and animal species.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Carry out comprehensive assessment of habitat types and species present.</li> <li>Establish a system of strict protection for the animal species and plant species listed in Annex IV.</li> </ul>	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Birds Directive (2009/147/EC)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conserve all species of naturally occurring birds in the wild state including their eggs, nests and habitats.</li> <li>Protect, manage and control these species and comply with regulations relating to their exploitation.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preserve, maintain or re-establish a sufficient diversity and area of habitats for all the species of birds referred to in Annex 1.</li> <li>Preserve, maintain and establish biotopes and habitats to include the creation of protected areas (Special Protection Areas).</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>EU Nitrates Directive (91/676/EC)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reducing water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources and - preventing further such pollution.</li> </ul>	<p>Ireland's Nitrates Action Programme is designed to prevent pollution of surface waters and ground water from agricultural sources and to protect and improve water quality. Ireland's third NAP came into operation in 2014. Each Member State's NAP must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a limit on the amount of livestock manure applied to the land each year</li> <li>set periods when land spreading is prohibited due to risk</li> <li>set capacity levels for the storage of livestock manure</li> </ul>	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory



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Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan and Alterations
<b>EU Integrated Pollution Prevention Control Directive (2008/1/EC)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The purpose of this Directive is to achieve integrated prevention and control of pollution arising from the activities listed in Annex I. It lays down measures designed to prevent or, where that is not practicable, to reduce emissions in the air, water and land from the abovementioned activities, including measures concerning waste, in order to achieve a high level of protection of the environment taken as a whole, without prejudice to Directive 85/337/EEC and other relevant Community provisions.</li> </ul>	<p>The IPPC Directive is based on several principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>an integrated approach</li> <li>best available techniques,</li> <li>flexibility; and</li> <li>public participation</li> </ul>	<p>framework for environmental protection and management.</p> <p>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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<b>EU Plant Protection (products) Directive 2009/127/EC</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Directive aims at reducing the risks and impacts of pesticide use on human health and</li> <li>the environment by introducing different targets, tools and measures such as Integrated Pest Management (IPM) or National Action Plans (NAPs).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Framework Directive applies to pesticides which are plant protection products.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<p>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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<b>EU Renewables Directive (2009/28/EC)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Renewable Energy Directive establishes an overall policy for the production and promotion of energy from renewable sources in the EU.</li> <li>It requires the EU to fulfil at least 20% of its total energy needs with renewables by 2020 – to be achieved through the attainment of individual national targets.</li> <li>All EU countries must also ensure that at least 10% of their transport fuels come from renewable sources by 2020.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Directive promotes cooperation amongst EU countries (and with countries outside the EU) to help them meet their renewable energy targets.</li> <li>The Directive specifies national renewable energy targets for each country, taking into account its starting point and overall potential for renewables.</li> <li>EU countries set out how they plan to meet these targets and the general course of their renewable energy policy in national renewable energy action plans.</li> <li>Progress towards national targets is measured every two years when EU countries publish national renewable energy progress reports.</li> </ul>	<p>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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<b>Indirect Land Use Change Directive (2012/0288 (COD))</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limit the contribution that conventional biofuels (with a risk of ILUC emissions) make towards attainment of the targets in the Renewable Energy Directive;</li> <li>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;</li> <li>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;</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<p>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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<b>Alternative Fuels Infrastructure Directive (2014/94/EU)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This Directive establishes a common framework of measures for the deployment of alternative fuels infrastructure in the Union in order to minimise dependence on oil and to mitigate the environmental impact of transport.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This Directive sets out minimum requirements for the building-up of alternative fuels infrastructure, including recharging points for electric vehicles and refuelling points for natural gas (LNG and CNG) and hydrogen, to be implemented by means of Member States' national policy frameworks, as well as common technical specifications for such recharging and refuelling points, and user information requirements.</li> </ul>	<p>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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<b>EU Energy Efficiency Directive (2012/27/EU)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishes a set of binding measures to help the EU reach its 20% energy efficiency target by 2020.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Energy distributors or retail energy sales companies have to achieve 1.5% energy savings per year through the implementation of energy efficiency measures</li> <li>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</li> <li>The public sector in EU countries should purchase energy efficient buildings, products and services</li> <li>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</li> </ul>	<p>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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory</p>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Energy consumers should be empowered to better manage consumption. This includes easy and free access to data on consumption through individual metering</li> <li>National incentives for SMEs to undergo energy audits</li> <li>Large companies will make audits of their energy consumption to help them identify ways to reduce it</li> <li>Monitoring efficiency levels in new energy generation capacities.</li> </ul>	framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>EU Seveso Directive (2012/18/EU)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Classification, labelling and packaging of chemicals;</li> <li>The Union's Civil Protection Mechanism;</li> <li>The Security Union Agenda including CBRN-E and Protection of critical infrastructure;</li> <li>Policy on environmental liability and on the protection of the environment through criminal law;</li> <li>Safety of offshore oil and gas operations.</li> </ul>	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>European Union Biodiversity Strategy to 2020</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aims to halt or reverse biodiversity loss and speed up the EU's transition towards a resource efficient and green economy.</li> <li>Halting the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystem services in the EU by 2020, and restoring them in so far as feasible.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Outlines six targets and twenty actions to aid European Union in halting the loss to biodiversity and eco-system services.</li> <li>The six targets cover: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Full implementation of EU nature legislation to protect biodiversity</li> <li>Maintaining, enhancing and protecting for ecosystems, and green infrastructure</li> <li>Ensuring sustainable agriculture, and forestry</li> <li>Sustainable management of fish stocks</li> <li>Reducing invasive alien species</li> <li>Addressing the global need to contribute towards averting global biodiversity loss</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>EU Green Infrastructure Strategy</b>	Aims to create a robust enabling framework in order to promote and facilitate Green Infrastructure (GI) projects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promoting GI in the main EU policy areas.</li> <li>Supporting EU-level GI projects.</li> <li>Improving access to finance for GI projects.</li> <li>Improving information and promoting innovation.</li> </ul>	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>UN Kyoto Protocol (2<sup>nd</sup> Kyoto Period), the Second European Climate Change Programme (ECCP II), Paris climate conference (COP21) 2015 (Paris Agreement)</b>	<p>The UN Kyoto Protocol set of policy measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>At the Paris climate conference (COP21) in December 2015, 195 countries adopted the first-ever universal, legally binding global climate deal. The agreement sets out a global action plan to put the world on track to avoid dangerous climate change by limiting global warming to well below 2°C.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Kyoto Protocol is implemented through the European Climate Change Programme (ECCP II).</li> <li>EU member states implement measures to improve on or complement the specified measures and policies arising from the ECCP.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>EU 2020 Climate and Energy Package</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Binding legislation which aims to ensure the European Union meets its climate and energy targets for 2020.</li> <li>Aims to achieve a 20% reduction in EU greenhouse gas emissions from 1990 levels.</li> <li>Aims to raise the share of EU energy consumption produced from renewable resources to 20%.</li> <li>Achieve a 20% improvement in the EU's energy efficiency.</li> </ul>	<p>Four pieces of complimentary legislation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reform of the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) to include a cap on emission allowances in addition to existing system of national caps.</li> <li>Member States have agreed national targets for non-EU ETS emissions from countries outside the EU.</li> <li>Meet the national renewable energy targets of 16% for Ireland by 2020.</li> <li>Preparing a legal framework for technologies in carbon capture and storage.</li> </ul>	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>EU 2030 Framework for Climate and Energy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A 2030 Framework for climate and energy, including EU-wide targets and policy objectives for the period between 2020 and 2030 that has been agreed by European countries.</li> <li>Targets include a 40% cut in greenhouse gas emissions compared to 1990 levels, at least a 27% share of renewable energy consumption and</li> </ul>	<p>To meet the targets, the European Commission has proposed the following policies for 2030:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A reformed EU emissions trading scheme (ETS).</li> <li>New indicators for the competitiveness and security of the energy system, such as price differences with major trading partners, diversification of supply, and interconnection capacity between EU countries.</li> </ul>	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and



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	at least 27% energy savings compared with the business-as-usual scenario.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>First ideas for a new governance system based on national plans for competitive, secure, and sustainable energy. These plans will follow a common EU approach. They will ensure stronger investor certainty, greater transparency, enhanced policy coherence and improved coordination across the EU.</li> </ul>	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.
<b>The Clean Air for Europe Directive (2008/50/EC)</b> <b>(EU Air Framework Directive)</b>  <b>Fourth Daughter Directive (2004/107/EC)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The CAFE Directive merges existing legislation into a single directive (except for the fourth daughter directive).</li> <li>Sets new air quality objectives for PM<sub>2.5</sub> (fine particles) including the limit value and exposure related objectives.</li> <li>Accounts for the possibility to discount natural sources of pollution when assessing compliance against limit values.</li> <li>Allows the possibility for time extensions of three years (PM<sub>10</sub>) or up to five years (NO<sub>2</sub>, benzene) for complying with limit values, based on conditions and the assessment by the European Commission.</li> <li>The Fourth Daughter Directive lists pollutants, target values and monitoring requirements for the following: arsenic, cadmium, mercury, nickel and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in ambient air.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sets objectives for ambient air quality designed to avoid, prevent or reduce harmful effects on human health and the environment as a whole.</li> <li>Aims to assess the ambient air quality in Member States on the basis of common methods and criteria.</li> <li>Obtains information on ambient air quality in order to help combat air pollution and nuisance and to monitor long-term trends and improvements resulting from national and community measures.</li> <li>Ensures that such information on ambient air quality is made available to the public.</li> <li>Aims to maintain air quality where it is good and improving it in other cases.</li> <li>Aims to promote increased cooperation between the Member States in reducing air pollution.</li> </ul>	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Noise Directive (2002/49/EC)</b>	The Noise Directive - Directive 2002/49/EC relating to the assessment and management of environmental noise - is part of an EU strategy setting out to reduce the number of people affected by noise in the longer term and to provide a framework for developing existing Community policy on noise reduction from source.	<p>The Directive requires competent authorities in Member States to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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;</li> <li>Draw up action plans to reduce noise where necessary and maintain environmental noise quality where it is good; and</li> <li>Inform and consult the public about noise exposure, its effects, and the measures considered to address noise.</li> </ul> <p>The Directive does not set any limit value, nor does it prescribe the measures to be used in the action plans, which remain at the discretion of the competent authorities.</p>	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Floods Directive (2007/60/EC)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishes a framework for the assessment and management of flood risks</li> <li>Reduce adverse consequences for human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity associated with floods in the Community</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assess all water courses and coast lines at risk from flooding through Flood Risk Assessment</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Implement flood risk management plans and take adequate and coordinated measures to reduce flood risk for the areas covered by the Articles listed above.</li> <li>Inform the public and allow the public to participate in planning process.</li> </ul>	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Preserve and prevent the deterioration of water status and where necessary improve and maintain “good status” of water bodies.</li> <li>Promote sustainable water usage.</li> <li>The Water Framework Directive repealed the following Directives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Drinking Water Abstraction Directive</li> <li>Sampling Drinking Water Directive</li> <li>Exchange of Information on Quality of Surface Freshwater Directive</li> <li>Shellfish Directive</li> <li>Freshwater Fish Directive</li> <li>Groundwater (Dangerous Substances) Directive</li> <li>Dangerous Substances Directive</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protect, enhance and restore all water bodies and meet the environmental objectives outlined in Article 4 of the Directive.</li> <li>Achieve “good status” for all waters.</li> <li>Manage water bodies based on identifying and establishing river basins districts.</li> <li>Involve the public and streamline legislation.</li> <li>Prepare and implement a River Basin Management Plan for each river basin districts identified and a Register of Protected Areas.</li> <li>Establish a programme of monitoring for surface water status, groundwater status and protected areas.</li> <li>Recover costs for water services.</li> </ul>	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Groundwater Directive (2006/118/EC)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protect, control and conserve groundwater.</li> <li>Prevent the deterioration of the status of all bodies of groundwater.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meet minimum groundwater standards listed in Annex 1 of Directive.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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<b>Drinking Water Directive (98/83/EC)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve and maintain the quality of water intended for human consumption.</li> <li>Protect human health from the adverse effects of any contamination of water intended for human consumption by ensuring that it is wholesome and clean.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Set values applicable to water intended for human consumption for the parameters set out in Annex I.</li> <li>Set values for additional parameters not included in Annex I, where the protection of human health within national territory or part of it so requires. The values set should, as a minimum, satisfy the requirements of Article 4(1) (a).</li> <li>Implement all measures necessary to ensure that regular monitoring of the quality of water intended for human consumption is carried out, in order to check that the water available to consumers meets the requirements of this Directive and in particular the parametric values set in accordance with Article 5.</li> <li>Ensure that any failure to meet the parametric values set in accordance with Article 5 is immediately investigated in order to identify the cause.</li> <li>Ensure that the necessary remedial action is taken as soon as possible to restore its quality and shall give priority to their enforcement action.</li> <li>Undertake remedial action to restore the quality of the water where necessary to protect human health.</li> <li>Notify consumers when remedial action is being undertaken except where the competent authorities consider the non-compliance with the parametric value to be trivial.</li> </ul>	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (91/271/EEC)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This Directive concerns the collection, treatment and discharge of urban waste water and the treatment and discharge of waste water from certain industrial sectors.</li> <li>The objective of the Directive is to protect the environment from the adverse effects of waste water discharges.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Urban waste water entering collecting systems shall before discharge, be subject to secondary treatment.</li> <li>Annex II requires the designation of areas sensitive to eutrophication which receive water discharges.</li> <li>Establishes minimum requirements for urban waste water collection and treatment systems in specified agglomerations to include special requirements for sensitive areas and certain industrial sectors.</li> </ul>	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Environmental Liability Directive (2004/35/EC) as amended by Directive 2006/21/EC, Directive 2009/31/EC and Directive 2013/30/EU</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish a framework of environmental liability based on the 'polluter-pays' principle, to prevent and remedy environmental damage.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>The operator shall bear the costs for the preventive and remedial actions taken pursuant to this Directive.</li> <li>The competent authority shall be entitled to initiate cost recovery proceedings against the operator.</li> <li>The operator may be required to provide financial security guarantees to ensure their responsibilities under the directive are met.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Valletta 1992)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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<b>Convention of the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada 1995)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The reinforcement and promotion of policies for protecting and enhancing the heritage within the territories of the parties.</li> <li>The affirmation of European solidarity with regard to the protection of the heritage and the fostering of practical co-operation between states and regions.</li> </ul>	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Council of Europe Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society (Faro 2005)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Recognise individual and collective responsibility towards cultural heritage.</li> <li>Emphasise that the conservation of cultural heritage and its sustainable use have human development and quality of life as their goal.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Greater synergy of competencies among all the public, institutional and private actors concerned.</li> </ul>	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>European Landscape Convention 2000</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The developments in agriculture, forestry, industrial and mineral production techniques, together with the practices followed in town and country planning, transport, networks, tourism and recreation, and at a more general level, changes in the world economy, have in many cases accelerated the transformation of landscapes. The Convention expresses a concern to achieve sustainable development based on a balanced and harmonious relationship between social needs, economic activity and the environment. It aims to respond to the public's wish to enjoy high quality landscapes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote protection, management and planning of landscapes.</li> <li>Organise European co-operation on landscape issues.</li> </ul>	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>The Seventh Environmental Action Programme (EAP) of the European Community (2013-2020)</b>	<p>It identifies three key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to protect, conserve and enhance the Union's natural capital</li> <li>to turn the Union into a resource-efficient, green, and competitive low-carbon economy</li> <li>to safeguard the Union's citizens from environment-related pressures and risks to health and wellbeing</li> </ul>	<p>Four so called "enablers" will help Europe deliver on these objectives (goals):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Better implementation of legislation.</li> <li>Better information by improving the knowledge base.</li> <li>More and wiser investment for environment and climate policy.</li> <li>Full integration of environmental requirements and considerations into other policies.</li> </ul> <p>Two additional horizontal priority objectives complete the programme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To make the Union's cities more sustainable.</li> <li>To help the Union address international environmental and climate challenges more effectively.</li> </ul>	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Bern Convention (Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats)</b>	<p>The convention has three main aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to conserve wild flora and fauna and their natural habitats</li> <li>to promote cooperation between states</li> <li>to give particular attention to endangered and vulnerable species including endangered and vulnerable migratory species</li> </ul>	<p>The Parties under the convention recognise the intrinsic value of nature, which needs to be preserved and passed to future generations, they also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Seek to ensure the conservation of nature in their countries, paying particular attention to planning and development policies and pollution control.</li> <li>Look at implementing the Bern Convention in central Eastern Europe and the Caucasus.</li> <li>Take account of the potential impact on natural heritage by other policies.</li> <li>Promote education and information of the public, ensuring the need to conserve species is understood and acted upon.</li> <li>Develop an extensive number of species action plans, codes of conducts, and guidelines, at their own initiative or in co-operation with other organisations.</li> <li>Created the Emerald Network, an ecological network made up of Areas of Special Conservation Interest.</li> </ul>	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Bali Road Map (2007)</b>	<p>The overall goals of the project are twofold:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To increase national capacity to co-ordinate ministerial views, participate in the UNFCCC process, and negotiate positions within the timeframe of the Bali Action Plan; and</li> <li>To assess investment and financial flows to address climate change for up to three key sectors and/or economic activities.</li> </ul>	<p>The Bali Action Plan is centred on four main building Blocks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>mitigation</li> <li>adaptation</li> <li>technology</li> <li>financing</li> </ul>	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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<b>Cancun Agreements (2010)</b>	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mitigation</li> <li>• Transparency of actions</li> <li>• Technology</li> <li>• Finance</li> <li>• Adaptation</li> <li>• Forests</li> <li>• Capacity building</li> </ul>	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Doha Climate Gateway (2012)</b>	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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Set out a timetable to adopt a universal climate agreement by 2015 (to come into effect in 2020);</li> <li>• Complete the work under Bali Action Plan and to focus on new completing new targets;</li> <li>• Strengthen the aim to cut greenhouse gases and help vulnerable countries to adapt;</li> <li>• Amend Kyoto Protocol to include a new commitment period for cutting down the greenhouse gases emissions; and</li> <li>• Provide the financial and technology support and new institutions to allow clean energy investment and sustainable growth in developing countries.</li> </ul>	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>EU Common Agricultural Policy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To improve agricultural productivity, so that consumers have a stable supply of affordable food; and</li> <li>• To ensure that EU farmers can make a reasonable living.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ensuring viable food production that will contribute to feeding the world's population, which is expected to rise considerably in the future;</li> <li>• Climate change and sustainable management of natural resources;</li> <li>• Looking after the countryside across the EU and keeping the rural economy alive.</li> </ul>	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>EU REACH Regulation (EC 1907/2006)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aims to improve the protection of human health and the environment through the better and earlier identification of the intrinsic properties of chemical substances.</li> </ul>	<p>The aims are achieved by applying REACH, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Registration,</li> <li>• Evaluation,</li> <li>• Authorisation; and</li> <li>• Restriction of chemicals.</li> </ul> <p>REACH also aims to enhance innovation and competitiveness of the EU chemicals industry.</p>	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Stockholm Convention</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The objective of the Stockholm Convention is to protect human health and the environment from persistent organic pollutants.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• Reduce or eliminate releases from unintentionally produced POPs that are listed in Annex C to the Convention</li> <li>• Ensure that stockpiles and wastes consisting of, containing or contaminated with POPs are managed safely and in an environmentally sound manner</li> <li>• To target additional POPs</li> <li>• 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</li> </ul>	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Ramsar Convention</b>	The Convention's mission is "the conservation and wise use of all wetlands through local and national actions and international cooperation, as a contribution towards achieving sustainable development throughout the world".	<p>Under the "three pillars" of the Convention, the Contracting Parties commit to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work towards the wise use of all their wetlands;</li> <li>• Designate suitable wetlands for the list of Wetlands of International Importance (the "Ramsar List") and ensure their effective management;</li> <li>• Cooperate internationally on transboundary wetlands, shared wetland systems and shared species.</li> </ul>	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory

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<b>European 2020 Strategy for Growth</b>	Europe 2020 sets out a vision of Europe's social market economy for the 21st century and puts forward three mutually reinforcing priorities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Smart growth: developing an economy based on knowledge and innovation;</li> <li>Sustainable growth: promoting a more resource efficient, greener and more competitive economy;</li> <li>Inclusive growth: fostering a high-employment economy delivering social and territorial cohesion.</li> </ul>	In order to reach these priorities, the Commission proposes five quantitative targets to fulfil by 2020: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>75 % of the population aged 20-64 should be employed;</li> <li>3% of the EU's GDP should be invested in R&amp;D;</li> <li>the "20/20/20" climate/energy targets should be met (including an increase to 30% of emissions reduction if the conditions are right);</li> <li>the share of early school leavers should be under 10% and at least 40% of the younger generation should have a tertiary degree;</li> <li>20 million less people should be at risk of poverty.</li> </ol>	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>The European Green Deal (EGD) 2019</b>	The deal sets out how to make Europe the first climate-neutral continent by 2050, boosting the economy, improving people's quality of life, caring for nature and leaving no one behind.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It sets out a roadmap with actions to boost the efficient use of resources by moving to a clean, circular economy, restore biodiversity and cut pollution.</li> <li>It outlines investments required, financing tools available and explains how to ensure a just and inclusive transition.</li> <li>In order to meet the goal to become climate neutral by 2050 as part of the European Green Deal, the European Union (EU) Commission proposed on 4th March 2020 to bring about the first European Climate Law and legally bind the target of net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050.</li> </ul>	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>National Level</b>			
<b>Ireland 2040 - Our Plan, the National Planning Framework, (replacing the National Spatial Strategy 2002-2020) and the National Development Plan (2018-2027)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The National Planning Framework is the Government's high-level strategic plan for shaping the future growth and development of to the year 2040. It is a framework to guide public and private investment, to create and promote opportunities for people, and to protect and enhance the environment - from villages to cities, and everything around and in between.</li> <li>The National Development Plan sets out the investment priorities that will underpin the successful implementation of the new National Planning Framework. This will guide national, regional and local planning and investment decisions in Ireland over the next two decades, to cater for an expected population increase of over 1 million people.</li> </ul>	National Strategic Outcomes as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compact Growth</li> <li>Enhanced Regional Accessibility</li> <li>Strengthened Rural Economies and Communities</li> <li>Sustainable Mobility</li> <li>A Strong Economy, supported by Enterprise, Innovation and Skills</li> <li>High-Quality International Connectivity</li> <li>Enhanced Amenity and Heritage</li> <li>Transition to a Low-Carbon and Climate-Resilient Society</li> <li>Sustainable Management of Water and other Environmental Resources</li> <li>Access to Quality Childcare, Education and Health Services</li> </ol>	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Planning, Land Use and Transport Outlook 2040 [in preparation]</b>	The PLUTO will take account of forecasted future economic and demographic scenarios, affordability considerations and relevant Government policies and will: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quantify in broad terms the appropriate scale of financial investment in land transport over the long term;</li> <li>Consider how fiscal, environmental and technological developments might impact on this investment; and,</li> <li>Identify strategic priorities for future investment to ensure land transport infrastructure provision facilitates the objectives of Project Ireland 2040.</li> </ol>	In preparation	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The core principal objectives of this Act are to amend the Planning Acts of 2000 – 2009 with specific regard given to supporting economic renewal and sustainable development.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Additionally, Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is required for a range of classes and large-scale projects.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>European Communities (Environmental Assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (S.I. 435 of 2004), as amended by S.I. 200 of 2011</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Regulations cover plans and programmes in all of the sectors listed in article 3(2) of the Directive except land-use planning.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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).</li> </ul>	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the



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<b>European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (S.I. 477 of 2011, as amended)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for 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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Waste Management Act 1996, as amended</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>European Communities Environmental Objectives (FPM) Regulations 2009 (S.I. 296 of 2009)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The purpose of these Regulations is to support the achievement of favourable conservation status for freshwater pearl mussels</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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).</li> <li>Require the production of sub-basin management plans with programmes of measures to achieve these objectives.</li> <li>Set out the duties of public authorities in respect of the sub-basin management plans and programmes of measure.</li> </ul>	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>European Communities Environmental Objectives (Groundwater) Regulations 2010 (S.I. 9 of 2010), as amended (S.I. No. 366 of 2016)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>European Communities (Good Agricultural Practice for Protection of Waters) Regulations 2014 (S.I. No. 31 of 2014)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>These Regulations, which give effect to Ireland's 3<sup>rd</sup> Nitrates Action Programme, provide statutory support for good agricultural practice to protect waters against pollution from agricultural sources</li> </ul>	<p>The Regulations include measures such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Periods when land application of fertilisers is prohibited</li> <li>Limits on the land application of fertilisers</li> <li>Storage requirements for livestock manure; and</li> <li>Monitoring of the effectiveness of the measures in terms of agricultural practice and impact on water quality.</li> </ul>	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Climate Action and Low Carbon Development Act 2015</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<p>When considering a plan or framework, for approval, the Government shall endeavour to achieve the national transition objective within the period to which the objective relates and shall, in endeavouring to achieve that objective, ensure that such objective is achieved by the implementation of measures that are cost effective and shall, for that purpose, have regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> </ul>	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with

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		<p>commitment entered into by the European Union in response or otherwise in relation to that objective,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The policy of the Government on climate change,</li> <li>• Climate justice,</li> <li>• Any existing obligation of the State under the law of the European Union or any international agreement referred to in section 2; and</li> <li>• The most recent national greenhouse gas emissions inventory and projection of future greenhouse gas emissions, prepared by the Agency.</li> </ul>	<p>other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<b>The Sustainable Development Goals National Implementation Plan (2018 – 2020)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Implementation Plan 2018 - 2020 is in direct response to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and provides a whole-of-government approach to implement the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).</li> <li>• The Plan provides a 'SDG Matrix' which identifies the responsible Government Departments for each of the 169 targets. It also includes a 'SDG Policy Map' indicating the relevant national policies for each of the targets.</li> </ul>	<p>The Plan identifies four strategic priorities to guide implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Awareness: raise public awareness of the SDGs;</li> <li>• Participation: provide stakeholders opportunities to engage and contribute to follow-up and review processes, and further develop national implementation of the Goals;</li> <li>• Support: encourage and support efforts of communities and organisations to contribute towards meeting the SDGs, and foster public participation; and</li> <li>• Policy alignment: develop alignment of national policy with the SDGs and identify opportunities for policy coherence.</li> </ul>	<p>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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<b>Infrastructure and Capital Investment Plan (2016-2021)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• €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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This Capital Plan reflects the Government's commitment to supporting strong and sustainable economic growth and raising welfare and living standards for all.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<p>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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<b>European Union (Birds and Natural Habitats) (Sea-Fisheries) Regulations 2013 (S.I. 290 of 2013)</b>	<p>These regulations have been drafted to implement the responsibilities of the Minister for Agriculture Food and the Marine in relation to sea fisheries in Natura 2000 sites, in accordance with the Habitats and Birds Directives as transposed by the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (S.I. 477 of 2011).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regulation 3 provides for the submission of a Fisheries Natura Plan in relation to planned fisheries;</li> <li>• Regulation 4 provides for a screening of a Fisheries Natura Plan to determine whether or not an appropriate assessment is required;</li> <li>• Regulation 5 provides for an appropriate assessment of a Fisheries Natura Plan and also provides for public and statutory consultation;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• Regulation 7 provides for publication of the adopted Fisheries Natura Plan;</li> <li>• Regulation 8 provides for a Risk Assessment of unplanned fisheries and also provides for public and statutory consultation on the assessment;</li> <li>• Regulation 9 provides for the issue of a Natura Declaration to prohibit, restrict including restricting by permit, control, etc. of sea fishing activities;</li> <li>• Regulation 10 provides for Natura Permits to be issued where required by Natura Declarations; and</li> <li>• Regulations 11 to 31 deal with functions of authorised officers and related matters, offences, etc.</li> </ul>	<p>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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<b>Ireland's National Renewable Energy Action Plan 2010 (Irish Government submission to the European Commission)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The National Renewable Energy Action Plan (NREAP) sets out the Government's strategic approach and concrete measures to deliver on Ireland's 16% target under Directive 2009/28/EC.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The NREAP sets out the Member State's national targets for the share of energy from renewable sources to be consumed in transport, electricity and heating and cooling in 2020, and demonstrates how the Member State will meet its overall national target established under the Directive.</li> </ul>	<p>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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<b>Strategy for Renewable Energy (2012-2020)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Government's overarching strategic objective is to make renewable energy an increasingly significant component of Ireland's energy supply by 2020, so that at a minimum it will achieve its legally binding 2020 target in the most cost-efficient manner for consumers.</li> <li>• Of critical importance is the role which the renewable energy sector plays in job creation and economic activity as part of the Government's action plan for jobs.</li> </ul>	<p>This document sets out five strategic goals, reflecting the key dimensions of the renewable energy challenge to 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing on and offshore wind,</li> <li>• Building a sustainable bioenergy sector,</li> <li>• Fostering R&amp;D in renewables such as wave &amp; tidal,</li> <li>• Growing sustainable transport; and</li> <li>• Building out robust and efficient networks.</li> </ul>	<p>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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory</p>



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<b>National Climate Mitigation Plan 2017</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<p>The National Mitigation Plan focuses on the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Climate Action Policy Framework</li> <li>Decarbonising Electricity Generation</li> <li>Decarbonising the Built Environment</li> <li>Decarbonising Transport</li> <li>An Approach to Carbon Neutrality for Agriculture, Forest and Land Use Sectors</li> </ul>	<p>framework for environmental protection and management.</p> <p>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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<b>National Policy Position on Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (2014)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The National Policy Position provides a high-level policy direction for the adoption and implementation by Government of plans to enable the State to move to a low carbon economy by 2050.</li> <li>Statutory authority for the plans is set out in the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development Act 2015.</li> </ul>	<p>National climate policy in Ireland:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recognises the threat of climate change for humanity;</li> <li>Anticipates and supports mobilisation of a comprehensive international response to climate change, and global transition to a low-carbon future;</li> <li>Recognises the challenges and opportunities of the broad transition agenda for society; and</li> <li>Aims, as a fundamental national objective, to achieve transition to a competitive, low carbon, climate-resilient and environmentally sustainable economy by 2050.</li> </ul>	<p>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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<b>National Clean Air Strategy [in preparation]</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Clean Air Strategy will provide 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Having a National Strategy will provide a policy framework by which Ireland can develop the necessary policies and measures to comply with new and emerging EU legislation.</li> <li>The Strategy should also help tackle climate change.</li> <li>The Strategy will consider a wider range of national policies that are relevant to clean air policy such as transport, energy, home heating and agriculture.</li> <li>In any discussion relating to clean air policy, the issue of people's health is paramount and this will be a strong theme of the Strategy.</li> </ul>	<p>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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<b>EirGrid's Grid25 Strategy and associated Grid25 Implementation Programme 2017-2022</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>EirGrid's mission is to develop, maintain and operate a safe, secure, reliable, economical and efficient transmission system for Ireland: <i>"Our vision is of a grid developed to match future needs, so it can safely and reliably carry power all over the country to the major towns and cities and onwards to every home, farm and business where the electricity is consumed and so it can meet the needs of consumers and generators in a sustainable way."</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Grid25, EirGrid's roadmap to uprate the electricity transmission grid by 2025, continues to be implemented so as to increase the capacity of the grid, to satisfy future demand, and to help Ireland meet its target of 40 per cent of electricity from renewable energy by 2020.</li> </ul>	<p>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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<b>All Island Grid Study 2008</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The All Island Grid Study is the first comprehensive assessment of the ability of the electrical power system and, as part of that, the transmission network ("the grid") on the island of Ireland to absorb large amounts of electricity produced from renewable energy sources.</li> <li>The objective of this five-part study is to assess the technical feasibility and the relative costs and benefits associated with various scenarios for increased shares of electricity sourced from renewable energy in the all island power system.</li> </ul>	<p>Key conclusions of the study:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The presented results indicate that the differences in cost between the highest cost and the lowest cost portfolios are low (7%), given the assumptions made and costs included in the Study.</li> <li>All but the high coal-based portfolio lead to significant reductions of CO2 emissions compared to portfolio 1</li> <li>All but the high coal-based portfolio lead to reductions on the dependency of the all island system on fuel and electricity imports.</li> <li>The limitations of the study may overstate the technical feasibility of the portfolios analysed and could impact the costs and benefits resulting. Further work is required to understand the extent of such impact.</li> <li>Timely development of the transmission networks, requiring means to address the planning challenge, is a precondition for implementation of the portfolios considered.</li> <li>Market mechanisms must facilitate the installation of complementary, i.e. flexible, dispatchable plant, so as to maintain adequate levels of system security.</li> </ul>	<p>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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<b>Strategy for the Future Development of National and Regional Greenways (2018)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>It also aims to increase the number and geographical spread of Greenways of scale and quality around the country over the next 10</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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;</li> <li>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,</li> </ul>	<p>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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and</p>

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	years with a consequent significant increase in the number of people using Greenways as a visitor experience and as a recreational amenity.	<p>domestic visitors and locals thereby contributing to a healthier society through increased physical activity;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>Greenways that provide opportunities for the development of local businesses and economies; and</li> <li>Greenways that are developed with all relevant stakeholders in line with an agreed code of practice.</li> </ul>	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.
<b>National Water Resources Plan [in preparation]</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<p>The key objectives of the plan are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify areas where there are current and future potential water supply shortfalls, taking into account normal and extreme weather conditions</li> <li>Assess the current and future water demand from homes, businesses, farms, and industry</li> <li>Consider the impacts of climate change on Ireland's water resources</li> <li>Develop a drought plan advising measures to be taken before and during drought events</li> <li>Develop a plan detailing how we deal with the material that is produced as a result of treating drinking water</li> <li>Identify, develop and assess options to help meet potential shortfalls in water supplies</li> <li>Assess the water resources available at a national level including lakes, rivers and groundwater</li> </ul>	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>National Strategic Plan for Aquaculture Development (2014-2020)</b>	Vision: <i>"Aquaculture in RC is economically, socially and ecologically sustainable, with a developed infrastructure, strong human potentials and an organized market. The consumption of aquaculture products is equal or above EU average, while the technological development of the sector is among the best in the EU."</i>	<p>General development and growth objectives of marine and freshwater aquaculture (2014 – 2020):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen the social, business and administrative environment for aquaculture development</li> <li>Increase in the total production to 24,050 tonnes while adhering to the principles of economic, social and ecological sustainability</li> <li>Improvement of the perception and increase in the national consumption of National products</li> </ul>	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Construction 2020, A Strategy for a Renewed Construction Sector</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction 2020 sets out a package of measures agreed by the Government and is aimed at stimulating activity in the building industry.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<p>This Strategy therefore addresses issues including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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;</li> <li>Continuing improvement of the planning process, striking the right balance between current and future requirements;</li> <li>The availability of financing for viable and worthwhile projects;</li> <li>Access to mortgage finance on reasonable and sustainable terms;</li> <li>Ensuring we have the tools we need to monitor and regulate the sector in a way that underpins public confidence and worker safety;</li> <li>Ensuring a fit for purpose sector supported by a highly skilled workforce achieving high quality and standards; and</li> <li>Ensuring opportunities are provided to unemployed former construction workers to contribute to the recovery of the sector.</li> </ul>	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Sustainable Development: A Strategy for Ireland (1997)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>National Landscape Strategy for Ireland 2015-2025 and National Landscape Character Assessment (pending preparation)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Landscape Strategy Vision: <i>"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</i></li> </ul>	<p>The objectives of the National Landscape Strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement the European Landscape Convention by integrating landscape into the approach to sustainable development;</li> <li>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;</li> <li>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;</li> </ul>	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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	<i>obligation to ourselves and to future generations to promote its sustainable protection, management and planning."</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>National Hazardous Waste Management Plan (EPA) 2014-2020</b>	<p>This Plan sets out the priorities to be pursued over the next six years and beyond to improve the management of hazardous waste, taking into account the progress made since the previous plan and the waste policy and legislative changes that have occurred since the previous plan was published. Section 26 of the Waste Management Act 1996 as amended, sets out the overarching objectives for the National Hazardous Waste Management Plan. In this context, the following objectives are included as priorities for the revised Plan period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To prevent and reduce the generation of hazardous waste by industry and society generally;</li> <li>To maximise the collection of hazardous waste with a view to reducing the environmental and health impacts of any unregulated waste;</li> <li>To strive for increased self-sufficiency in the management of hazardous waste and to minimise hazardous waste export;</li> <li>To minimise the environmental, health, social and economic impacts of hazardous waste generation and management.</li> </ul>	<p>The revised Plan makes 27 recommendations under the following topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prevention</li> <li>Collection</li> <li>Self-sufficiency</li> <li>Regulation</li> <li>Legacy issues</li> <li>North-south cooperation</li> <li>Guidance and awareness</li> <li>Implementation</li> </ul>	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Ministerial Guidelines such as Sustainable Rural Housing Guidelines and Flood Risk Management Guidelines</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>HSE Healthy Ireland Framework for Improved Health and Wellbeing 2013-2025</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The vision is: <i>"A Healthy Ireland, where everyone can enjoy physical and mental health and wellbeing to their full potential, where wellbeing is valued and supported at every level of society and is everyone's responsibility."</i></li> </ul>	<p>These four goals are interlinked, interdependent and mutually supportive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Goal 1: Increase the proportion of people who are healthy at all stages of life</li> <li>Goal 2: Reduce health inequalities</li> <li>Goal 3: Protect the public from threats to health and wellbeing</li> <li>Goal 4: Create an environment where every individual and sector of society can play their part in achieving a healthy Ireland</li> </ul>	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Our Sustainable Future: A framework for Sustainable Development for Ireland 2012</b>	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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sets out the challenges facing us and how we might address them in making sure that quality of life and general wellbeing can be improved and sustained in the decades to come.</li> </ul>	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Smarter Travel – A Sustainable Transport Future – A New Transport Policy for Ireland 2009 – 2020 (2009)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Outlines a policy for how a sustainable travel and transport system can be achieved.</li> <li>Sets out five key goals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To reduce overall travel demand.</li> <li>To maximise the efficiency of the transport network.</li> <li>To reduce reliance on fossil fuels.</li> <li>To reduce transport emissions.</li> <li>To improve accessibility to transport.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Others lower level aims include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>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</li> <li>improving the fuel efficiency of motorised transport through improved fleet structure, energy efficient driving and alternative technologies</li> <li>strengthening institutional arrangements to deliver the targets</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Investing in our Future: A Strategic Framework for Investment in Land Transport (SFILT) – Department of Transport, Tourism and Sport</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<p>The three priorities stated in SFILT are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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);</li> <li>Priority 2: Address urban congestion; and</li> </ul>	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Priority 3: Maximise the value of the road network.</li> </ul> <p>In delivering on the steady state maintenance objective set out in SFILT, the Plan includes for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planned replacement programme for the bus fleet operated under Public Service Obligation ("PSO") contracts;</li> <li>• Tram refurbishment and asset renewal in the case of light rail; and</li> <li>• To the extent within the Authority' remit, support for the operation of the existing rail network within the GDA.</li> </ul>	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.
<b>Delivering a Sustainable Energy Future for Ireland – The Energy Policy Framework 2007 – 2020 (2007)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• White paper setting out a framework for delivering a sustainable energy future in Ireland.</li> <li>• Outlines strategic Goals for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Security of Supply</li> <li>o Sustainability of Energy</li> <li>o Competitiveness of Energy Supply</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>The underpinning Strategic Goals are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensuring that electricity supply consistently meets demand</li> <li>• Ensuring the physical security and reliability of gas supplies to Ireland</li> <li>• Enhancing the diversity of fuels used for power generation</li> <li>• Delivering electricity and gas to homes and businesses over efficient, reliable and secure networks</li> <li>• Creating a stable attractive environment for hydrocarbon exploration and production</li> <li>• Being prepared for energy supply disruptions</li> </ul>	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>National Adaptation Framework (NAF) 2018 and associated regional, local and sectoral adaptation plans</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adaptation under this Framework should seek to minimise costs and maximise the opportunities arising from climate change.</li> <li>• Adaptation actions range from building adaptive capacity (e.g. increasing awareness, sharing information and targeted training) through to policy and finance-based actions.</li> <li>• Adaptation actions must be risk based, informed by existing vulnerabilities of our society and systems and an understanding of projected climate change.</li> <li>• Adaptation actions taken to increase climate resilience must also consider impacts on other sectors and levels of governance</li> </ul>	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Governments White Paper 'Ireland's Transition to a Low Carbon Energy Future' (2015 – 2030)</b>	The White Paper sets out a vision and a framework to guide Irish energy policy between now and 2030. A complete energy policy update informed by the vision to transform Ireland into a low carbon society and economy by 2050.	<p>2030 will represent a significant milestone, meaning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduced GHG emissions from the energy sector by between 80% and 95%</li> <li>• Ensuring that secure supplies of competitive and affordable energy remain available to citizens and businesses.</li> </ul>	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>National Renewable Energy Action Plan (2010)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sets out the Member State's national targets for the share of energy from renewable sources to be consumed in transport, electricity and heating and cooling in 2020, and demonstrates how the Member State will meet its overall national target established under the Directive.</li> </ul>	Including Ireland's 16% target of gross final consumption to come from renewables by 2020.	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>National Energy Efficiency Action Plan for Ireland (2009 – 2020)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This is the second National Energy Efficiency Action Plan for Ireland.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Plan reviews the original 90 actions outlined in the first Plan and updates/renews/removes them as appropriate.</li> </ul>	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Wildlife Act of 1976</b>  <b>Wildlife (Amendment) Act, 2000</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The act provides protection and conservation of wild flora and fauna.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides protection for certain species, their habitats and important ecosystems</li> <li>• Give statutory protection to NHAs</li> <li>• Enhances wildlife species and their habitats</li> <li>• Includes more species for protection</li> </ul>	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise.

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			Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Actions for Biodiversity (2017-2021) Ireland's National Biodiversity Plan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sets out strategic objectives, targets and actions to conserve and restore Ireland's biodiversity and to prevent and reduce the loss of biodiversity in Ireland and globally.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To mainstream biodiversity in the decision-making process across all sectors.</li> <li>To substantially strengthen the knowledge base for conservation, management and sustainable use of biodiversity.</li> <li>To increase awareness and appreciation of biodiversity and ecosystems services.</li> <li>To conserve and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services in the wider countryside.</li> <li>To conserve and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services in the marine environment.</li> <li>To expand and improve on the management of protected areas and legally protected species.</li> <li>To substantially strengthen the effectiveness of international governance for biodiversity and ecosystem services.</li> </ul>	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>National Broadband Plan (2012)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sets out the strategy to deliver high speed broadband throughout Ireland.</li> </ul>	<p>The Plan sets out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A clear statement of Government policy on the delivery of High-Speed Broadband.</li> <li>Specific targets for the delivery and rollout of high-speed broadband and the speeds to be delivered.</li> <li>The strategy and interventions that will underpin the successful implementation of these targets.</li> <li>A series of specific complementary measures to promote implementation of Government policy in this area.</li> </ul>	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>European Communities (Water Policy) Regulations of 2003 (SI 722 of 2003)</b>  <b>European Communities (Water Policy) Regulations of 2003 (SI 350 of 2014)</b>  <b>European Communities Environmental Objectives (Surface waters) Regulations of 2009 (SI 272 of 2009)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Transpose the Water Framework Directive into legislation.</li> <li>Outlines the general duty of public authorities in relation to water.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implements River basin districts and characterisation of RBDs and River Basin Management Plans.</li> <li>Requires the public to be informed and consulted on the Plan and for progress reports to be published on RBDs.</li> <li>Implements a Register of protected areas, Classification systems and Monitoring programmes for water bodies.</li> <li>Allows the competent authority to recover the cost of damage/destruction of status of water body.</li> <li>Outlines environmental objectives and programme of measures and environmental quality standards for priority substances.</li> <li>Outlines criteria for assessment of groundwater.</li> <li>Outlines environmental objectives to be achieved for surface water bodies.</li> <li>Outlines surface water quality standards.</li> <li>Establishes threshold values for the classification and protection of surface waters against pollution and deterioration in quality.</li> </ul>	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>European Communities Environmental Objectives (Groundwater) Regulations of 2010 (SI 9 of 2010)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Transpose the requirements of the Groundwater Directive 2006/118/EC into Irish Legislation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Outlines environmental objectives to be achieved for groundwater bodies of groundwater against pollution and deterioration in quality.</li> <li>Sets groundwater quality standards.</li> <li>Outlines threshold values for the classification and protection of groundwater.</li> </ul>	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Water Pollution Acts 1977 to 1990</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Water Pollution Acts allow Local Authorities the authority regulate and supervise actions relating to water in their division.</li> </ul>	<p>The Water Pollution Acts enable local authorities to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prosecute for water pollution offences.</li> <li>Attach appropriate pollution control conditions in the licensing of effluent discharges from industry, etc., made to waters.</li> <li>Issue notices ("section 12 notices") to farmers, etc., specifying measures to be taken within a prescribed period to prevent water pollution.</li> <li>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;</li> <li>Seek court orders, including High Court injunctions, to prevent, terminate, mitigate or remedy pollution/its effects.</li> </ul>	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.



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<b>Water Services Act 2007</b> <b>Water Services (Amendment) Act 2012</b> <b>Water Services Act (No. 2) 2013</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides the water services infrastructure.</li> <li>Outlines the responsibilities involved in delivering and managing water services.</li> <li>Identifies the authority in charge of provision of water and waste water supply.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prepare water quality management plans for any waters in or adjoining their functional areas.</li> </ul> <p>Key strategic objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensuring Irish Water delivers infrastructural projects that meet key public health, environmental and economic objectives in the water services sector.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Promoting water conservation through Irish Water's Capital Investment Plan, the Rural Water Programme and other measures.</li> <li>Monitoring the on-going implementation of septic tanks inspection regime and the National Inspection Plan for Domestic Waste Water Treatment Systems.</li> <li>Ensuring a fair funding model to deliver water services.</li> <li>Overseeing the establishment of an economic regulation function under the CER.</li> </ul>	<p>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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<b>Irish Water's Water Services Strategic Plan 2015 and associated Proposed Capital Investment Plan (2014-2016)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<p>Six strategic objectives as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meet Customer Expectations.</li> <li>Ensure a Safe and Reliable Water Supply.</li> <li>Provide Effective Management of Waste water.</li> <li>Protect and Enhance the Environment.</li> <li>Support Social and Economic Growth.</li> <li>Invest in the Future.</li> </ul>	<p>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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<b>Raised Bog SAC Management Plan and Review of Raised Bog Natural Heritage Areas</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aims to meet nature conservation obligations while having regard to national and local economic, social and cultural needs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure that the implications of management choices for water levels, quantity and quality are fully explored, understood and factored into policy making and land use planning.</li> <li>Review the current raised bog NHA network in terms of its contribution to the national conservation objective for raised bog habitats and determine the most suitable sites to replace the losses of active raised bog habitat and high bog areas within the SAC network and to enhance the national network of NHAs.</li> </ul>	<p>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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<b>Food Harvest 2020</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Food Harvest 2020 is a roadmap for the Irish food industry, as it seeks to innovate and expand in response to increased global demand for quality foods. It sets out a vision for the potential growth in agricultural output after the removal of milk quotas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Seeks for the improvement of all agricultural sectors at all levels in terms of sustainability, environmental consideration and marketing development.</li> </ul>	<p>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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<b>Agri-vision 2015 Action Plan</b>	<p>Outlines the vision for agricultural industry to improve competitiveness and response to market demand while respecting and enhancing the environment</p>	<p>not applicable</p>	<p>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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<b>Rural Environmental Protection Scheme (REPS)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agri-environmental funding schemes aimed at rural development for the environmental enhancement and protection.</li> <li>GLAS is the new replacement for REPS and AEOS which are both expiring.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish best practice farming methods and production methods in order to protect landscapes and maximise conservation.</li> <li>Protect biodiversity, endangered species of flora and fauna and wildlife habitats.</li> <li>Ensure food is produced with the highest regard to the environment.</li> </ul>	<p>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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise.</p>



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Agri-Environmental Options Scheme (AEOS)  Green, Low-Carbon, Agri-environment Scheme (GLAS)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement nutrient management plans and grassland management plans.</li> <li>Protect and maintain water bodies, wetlands and cultural heritage.</li> </ul>	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Rural Development Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> </ul>	<p>At a more detailed level, the programme also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supports structural change at farm level including training young farmers and encouraging early retirement, support for restructuring, development and innovation;</li> <li>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</li> <li>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</li> </ul>	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Forestry Programme (2014-2020)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Represents Ireland's proposals for 100% State aid funding for a new Forestry Programme for the period 2014 – 2020.</li> </ul>	<p>Measures include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Afforestation and Creation of Woodland</li> <li>NeighbourWood Scheme</li> <li>Forest Roads</li> <li>Reconstitution Scheme</li> <li>Woodland Improvement Scheme</li> <li>Native Woodland Conservation Scheme</li> <li>Knowledge Transfer and Information Actions</li> <li>Producer Groups</li> <li>Innovative Forest Technology</li> <li>Forest Genetic Reproductive Material</li> <li>Forest Management Plans</li> </ul>	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
River Basin Management Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>River Basin Management Plans set out the measures planned to maintain and improve the status of waters.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aim to protect and enhance all water bodies in the RBD and meet the environmental objectives outlined in Article 4 of the Water Framework Directive.</li> <li>Identify and manages water bodies in the RBD.</li> <li>Establish a programme of measures for monitoring and improving water quality in the RBD.</li> <li>Involve the public through consultations.</li> </ul>	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National 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.	<p>Objectives of the Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To give direction to Ireland's approach to peatland management.</li> <li>To apply to all peatlands, including peat soils.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>To ensure that Ireland's peatlands are sustainably managed so that their benefits can be enjoyed responsibly.</li> <li>To inform appropriate regulatory systems to facilitate good decision making in support of responsible use.</li> <li>To inform the provision of appropriate incentives, financial supports and disincentives where required.</li> <li>To provide a framework for determining and ensuring the most appropriate future use of cutover and cutaway bogs.</li> </ul> <p>To ensure that specific actions necessary for the achievement of its objectives are clearly identified and delivered by those involved in or responsible for peatlands management or for decisions affecting their management.</p>	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Flood Risk Management Plans arising from National Catchment Flood Risk Assessment and Management Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory

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<b>Draft National Bioenergy Plan 2014 - 2020</b>	The Draft Bioenergy Plan sets out a vision as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	Three high level goals, of equal importance, based on the concept of sustainable development are identified: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To harness the market opportunities presented by bioenergy in order to achieve economic development, growth and jobs.</li> <li>To increase awareness of the value, opportunities and societal benefits of developing bioenergy.</li> <li>To ensure that bioenergy developments do not adversely impact the environment and its living and non-living resources.</li> </ul>	framework for 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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Draft Renewable Electricity Policy and Development Framework (DCCAE) 2016</b>	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>National Alternative Fuels Infrastructure for the Transport Sector (DTTAS) 2017- 2030</b>	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AFV forecasts</li> <li>Electricity targets</li> <li>Natural gas (CNG, LNG) targets</li> <li>Hydrogen targets</li> <li>Biofuels targets</li> <li>LPG targets</li> <li>Synthetic and paraffinic fuels targets</li> </ul>	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Food Wise 2025 (DAFM)</b>	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>85% increase in exports to €19 billion.</li> <li>70% increase in value added to €13 billion.</li> <li>60% increase in primary production to €10 billion.</li> <li>The creation of 23,000 additional jobs all along the supply chain from producer level to high-end value-added product development.</li> </ul>	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>National Cycle Network Scoping Study 2010</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Outlines objectives and actions aimed at developing a strong cycle network in Ireland</li> <li>Sets out 19 specific objectives, and details the 109 actions, aimed at ensuring that a cycling culture is developed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sets a target where 10% of all journeys will be made by bike by 2020</li> <li>Proposes the planning, infrastructure, communication, education and stakeholder participations measures required to implement the initiative</li> </ul>	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>National Policy Framework for Alternative Fuels Infrastructure for Transport in Ireland 2017 to 2030</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<p>This policy set out to achieve five key goals in transport:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce overall travel demand</li> <li>Maximise the efficiency of the transport network</li> <li>Reduce reliance on fossil fuels</li> <li>Reduce transport emissions</li> <li>Improve accessibility to transport</li> </ul> <p>These goals remain the cornerstone of transport policy and are fully aligned to the objectives of this National Policy Framework.</p>	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan and Alterations
<b>Tourism Action Plan 2019-2021</b>	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy Context</li> <li>• Marketing Ireland as a Visitor Destination</li> <li>• Enhancing the Visitor Experience</li> <li>• Research in the Irish Tourism Sector</li> <li>• Supporting Local Communities in Tourism</li> <li>• Wider Government Policy</li> <li>• International Context</li> <li>• Co-ordination Structures</li> </ul>	framework for 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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Tourism Policy Statement: People, Place and Policy – Growing Tourism to 2025</b>	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overseas tourism revenue of €5 billion per year</li> <li>• net of inflation excluding carrier receipts;</li> <li>• 250,000 people employed in tourism; and</li> <li>• 10 million overseas visitors to Ireland per year.</li> </ul>	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Draft Renewable Electricity Policy and Development Framework (DCCAE)</b>	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.  Methodology: Development of the Policy and Development Framework is to be informed by the carrying out of an SEA, including widespread consultation with stakeholders and public, and with AA under the Habitats 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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>National Alternative Fuels Infrastructure for the Transport Sector (DTTAS) 2017- 2030</b>	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AFV forecasts</li> <li>• Electricity targets</li> <li>• Natural gas (CNG, LNG) targets</li> <li>• Hydrogen targets</li> <li>• Biofuels targets</li> <li>• LPG targets</li> </ul> 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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>People Place and Policy - Growing Tourism to 2025, (DTTAS, 2014)</b>	Growing Tourism to 2025 is a policy framework for the development of tourism within the Country.	The framework establishes the overall tourism goal of Government: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Employment in the tourism sector will be 250,000 by 2025, compared with around 200,000 at present.</li> <li>• There will be 10 million visits to Ireland annually by 2025.</li> </ul> The Government's ambition is that overseas tourism revenue will reach €5 billion in real terms by 2025.	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Waterways Ireland Heritage Plan 2016-2020</b>	The overarching aim of the Plan is to: <i>"Identify and protect the unique waterways heritage and promote its sustainable use for the enjoyment of this and future generations".</i>	Four objectives of the Plan include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Objective 1: Fostering partnerships to continue building waterway heritage knowledge through storing information, undertaking research and developing best practice.</li> <li>• Objective 2: Promoting awareness, appreciation and enjoyment of our waterway heritage with a focus on community engagement.</li> <li>• Objective 3: Promoting the integrated management, conservation, protection and sustainable use of the inland navigable waterway asset.</li> <li>• Objective 4: To develop Waterways Ireland as a heritage organisation committed to achieving the aim of this plan.</li> </ul>	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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			framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Tourism Development and Innovation – A strategy for Investment 2016-2022, (Fáilte Ireland, 2016)</b>	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To successfully and consistently deliver a world class visitor experience;</li> <li>To support a tourism sector that is profitable and achieves sustainable levels of growth and delivers jobs;</li> <li>To facilitate communities to play an enhanced role in developing tourism in their locality, thereby strengthening and enriching local communities; and</li> <li>To recognise, value and enhance Ireland's natural environment as the cornerstone of Irish tourism.</li> </ul>	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Regional/ County/Local Level</b>			
<b>Eastern and Midlands Regional Economic and Spatial Strategy,</b>	The Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy provides a long-term strategic planning and economic framework for the Eastern and Midlands Region in order to support the implementation of the National Planning Framework.	The Eastern and Midlands Regional Economic and Spatial Strategy includes provisions for its 12 constituent local authorities: Fingal County Council; Dublin City Council; South Dublin County Council; Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council; Louth County Council; Kildare County Council; Meath County Council; Wicklow County Council; Longford County Council; Laois County Council; Offaly County Council; and Westmeath County Council.	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Integrated Implementation Plan 2019-2024</b>	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bus;</li> <li>Light Rail;</li> <li>Heavy Rail;</li> <li>Integration Measures and Sustainable Transport Investment;</li> <li>Integrated Service Plan; and</li> <li>Integration and Accessibility.</li> </ul>	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Longford Tourism Strategy 2017-2022</b>	The Strategy sets out the overall Vision for tourism in County Longford over the relevant period. The primary goal of the Longford Tourism Strategy is to achieve positive outcomes in a set of identified actions over the year life of this strategy.	The Vision will be achieved through the fulfilment of the following key objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Developing tourism infrastructure</li> <li>Delivery of visitor centric experiences</li> <li>Development of a Longford Tourism Brand</li> <li>Generating greater awareness of Longford as a tourism destination</li> </ul>	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>The Shannon, Mighty River of Ireland, A Tourism Masterplan for the Shannon 2020 – 2030</b>	The objective of this plan is to reposition the River Shannon as a key destination in Ireland identifying visitor experiences based on the region's natural and cultural assets.	Longford is identified as part of 'Discovery Zone 2: Mid Shannon' in the Shannon Tourism Masterplan. This area stretches from Clondra in the north to Portumna in the south of the region. The area is described as an elemental zone where lakes, rivers and canals meander through wetlands, peatlands and lowland farms, creating the distinctive 'soft' landscapes of the region. Lough Ree is described as the beating heart of Mid Shannon, a wonderful mosaic of open waters, hidden bays, monastic islands and wooded shorelines, renowned for angling, cruising, sailing and kayaking.  Specifically, for Longford and the Mid Shannon zone the Shannon Tourism Masterplan recommends Priority Project DZ2.3 Wet'n'Wild Peatlands of Mid Shannon. This involves developing an integrated Discovery Zone focused on peatlands, environmental and industrial heritage, recreational opportunities such as walking, hiking, cycling, guided tours and outdoor classrooms to demonstrate nature, biodiversity and the impact 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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>NPWS Conservation Plans and/or Conservation Objectives for SACs and SPAs</b>	Management planning for nature conservation sites has a number of aims. These include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To identify and evaluate the features of interest for a site</li> <li>To set clear objectives for the conservation of the features of interest</li> <li>To describe the site and its management</li> <li>To identify issues (both positive and negative) that might influence the site</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>These objectives are used when carrying out appropriate assessments for plans and projects that might impact on these sites.</li> </ul>	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To set out appropriate strategies/management actions to achieve the objectives</li> </ul>		other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Groundwater Protection Schemes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Local Economic and Community Plans (LECPs), including the Longford LECP 2016-2022</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The overarching vision for each LECP is: “to promote the well-being and quality of life of citizens and communities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Land Use Plans (those in force in County Longford and in other adjoining planning authorities)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Outline planning objectives for land use development (including transport and tourism objectives).</li> <li>Strategic framework for planning and sustainable development including those set out in National Planning Framework and Regional Economic and Spatial Strategies.</li> <li>Set out the policies and proposals to guide development in the specific Local Authority area.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify future infrastructure, development and zoning required.</li> <li>Protect and enhances amenities and environment.</li> <li>Guide planning authority in assessing proposals.</li> <li>Aim to guide development in the area and the amount of nature of the planned development.</li> <li>Aim to promote sustainable development.</li> <li>Provide for economic development and protect natural environmental, heritage.</li> </ul>	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>County Longford Heritage Plan 2019-2024 (Incorporating Longford Biodiversity Action Plan)</b>	Aims to protect, conserve, enhance and restore heritage, biodiversity and ecosystem services across all spectrums.	Plan's objectives include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement key Strategic Actions over the lifetime of the Heritage Plan to achieve</li> <li>greater awareness and protection of all aspects of the heritage of County Longford</li> <li>To develop knowledge, appreciation and access to Longford's heritage through research and innovation.</li> <li>Promote the protection and best practice in heritage management within the county</li> <li>Promote heritage education and awareness.</li> <li>Support organisations and communities in promoting sustainable enjoyment of Longford's countryside, waterways and heritage</li> <li>Implement the County Longford Biodiversity Action Plan.</li> </ul>	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>County Longford Landscape Character Assessment</b>	Characterises the geographical dimension of the landscape.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identifies the quality, value, sensitivity and capacity of the landscape area.</li> <li>Guides strategies and guidelines for the future development of the landscape.</li> </ul>	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Eastern and Midlands Regional Waste Management Plan 2015-2021</b>	These plans give effect to national and EU waste policy, and address waste prevention and management (including generation, collection and treatment) over the period 2015-2021.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To manage wastes in a safe and compliant manner, a clear strategy, policies and actions are required.</li> </ul>	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with

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			other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Longford Noise Action Plan 2018-2023</b>	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> </ul>	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Longford County Council's Climate Change Adaptation Strategy 2019-2024</b>	Respond to the impact that climate change is having, and will continue to have. Attempt to climate change adaptation and mitigation.	The Plans' objectives include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure that climate action awareness and adaptation responses are embedded within governance and management structures in Longford County Council.</li> <li>Incorporate climate action awareness and responses throughout Council policy.</li> <li>Ensure that structures are in place to secure continuity of service and business operations as part of adaptation mechanisms.</li> <li>Ensure/increase the resilience of infrastructural assets and inform investment decisions.</li> <li>Maintain the integrity of public infrastructure against negative climate change impacts and increase the design resilience of planned developments into the future.</li> <li>Promote a combined climate action response to infrastructure provision.</li> <li>Integrate climate action considerations into land use planning policy and influence positive behaviour.</li> <li>Manage the risk of flooding through a variety of responses and to mitigate the risk and impact of flooding.</li> <li>Provide for enhancement of natural environment to work positively towards climate action, to promote effective bio-diversity management and enhance protection of natural habitats and landscapes and to protect heritage and cultural infrastructure.</li> <li>Support climate action initiatives in line with Local Economic and Community Plan (LECP) actions.</li> <li>Build capacity and resilience within communities.</li> </ul>	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Fáilte Ireland Tourism plans, strategies, including those relating to the Ireland's Ancient East and Hidden Heartlands brands</b>	Fáilte Ireland's work includes preparing various plans and strategies for Ireland's Hidden Heartlands, the Wild Atlantic Way, Ireland's Ancient East and other 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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Various existing, planned and emerging projects provided for by the above plans and programmes</b>	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 (see Section 4.3.1) may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.