

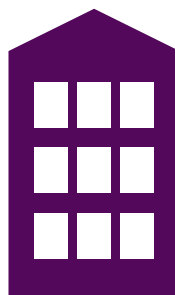


# Proposed Variation No. 1

## Appendix 2 Strategic Environmental Assessment Screening Report

September 2019

Fingal Development Plan 2017-2023





# **STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT SCREENING REPORT**

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**FOR  
PROPOSED VARIATION No. 1  
TO THE  
FINGAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2017-2023**

## **Fingal County Council**

County Hall  
Swords  
County Dublin



**SEPTEMBER 2019**

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# Section 1 Introduction and Background

## 1.1 Introduction and Legislative Requirements

This is the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Screening Report for Proposed Variation No. 1 to the Fingal Development Plan 2017-2023. This report has been prepared by CAAS Ltd.

SEA is the formal, systematic evaluation of the likely significant environmental effects of implementing a plan or programme, or variation to a plan or programme, before a decision is made to adopt it. The SEA Directive<sup>1</sup> requires, inter alia, that SEA is undertaken for certain plans and programmes. Screening is the process for determining whether a particular plan, other than those for which SEA is mandatory, would be likely to have significant environmental effects, and would thus warrant SEA.

Under Article 7 (13K) of the Planning and Development (SEA) Regulations 2004 (SI No. 436 of 2004) as amended by the Planning and Development (SEA) (Amendment) Regulations 2011 (SI No. 201 of 2011), Fingal County Council is required to determine whether any Proposed Variation needs to be subject to SEA.

The purpose of this report is to inform whether or not to undertake SEA on Proposed Variation No. 1. This report should be read in conjunction with the documents cited within, including the Proposed Variation and the AA Screening Report.

## 1.2 Context and Reasons for Proposed Variation No. 1

The Fingal Development Plan 2017-2023 provides for sustainable development and proper planning within the administrative area of Fingal County Council. Objective DA02 of the Development Plan seeks to: *'Prepare and implement a new Local Area Plan for Dublin Airport which will accommodate the future sustainable growth and development of the airport lands while also facilitating the efficient and effective operation of Dublin Airport in accordance with the requirements of the Local Area Plan and proper planning and sustainable development.'*

Fingal County Council is proposing to make a new Local Area Plan (LAP) for Dublin Airport under Section 20 of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended). In the context of Objective DA02 and the need for the Draft LAP to be consistent with the objectives of the Development Plan, the Planning Authority considers that it is appropriate to propose a number of amendments to the Fingal Development Plan 2017-2023.

The reasons for the proposed Variation are to provide for revised Airport Noise Zones and revisions to the Rural Housing Policy to ensure consistency between the objectives of the Fingal Development Plan 2017-2023 and the draft Dublin Airport Local Area Plan and in accordance with Objective DA11 of the Fingal Development Plan 2017-2023; to provide for consideration of environmental noise from other sources and ensure consistency with the Dublin Agglomeration Environmental Noise Action Plan 2018-2023; and to remove Red Approach Zones to take into account relevant publications issued by the Irish Aviation Authority in respect of the operations of and development in and around Dublin Airport.

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<sup>1</sup> Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of Ministers, of 27<sup>th</sup> June 2001, on the Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment

## 1.3 Consultations

As part of the screening process, environmental authorities<sup>2</sup> were notified that a submission or observation in relation to whether or not implementation of Proposed Variation No. 1 would be likely to have significant effects on the environment may be made to the Council. Submissions were received from Dublin City Council, the Environmental Protection Agency and Meath County Council. The issues raised in these submissions are presented and responded to in Table 1.1 below.

**Table 1.1 Issues Raised in SEA Scoping Submissions and Responses**

Ref.	Issue Raised in Submission	Response
<b>Submission from Dublin City Council</b>		
<b>DCC1</b>	Thank you for forwarding details of proposed variation no. 1 to the Fingal Development Plan in relation to noise zones at Dublin Airport. Whilst Dublin City Council has no objections to the proposed variation, the following observations may be considered of relevance given the transboundary nature of noise associated with Dublin Airport.	Noted.
<b>DCC2</b>	<p>Dublin City Council is preparing work on a variation of the Dublin City Development Plan in accordance with section 11 of the P and D Act (as amended), to render the City Development Plan consistent with the objectives of the RSES recently published by EMRA. In this regard I note the following regional level objectives therein (p155 and 195 respectively) relating to noise pollution, and secondly, Dublin Airport;</p> <p><b>RPO 7.8:</b> <i>Local authorities shall incorporate the objectives of the EU Environmental Noise Directive in the preparation of strategic noise maps and action plans that support proactive measures to avoid, mitigate, and minimise noise, in cases where it is likely to have harmful effects.</i></p> <p><b>RPO 8.19:</b> <i>Spatial planning policies in the vicinity of the airport shall protect the operation of Dublin Airport in respect to its growth and the safe navigation of aircraft from non-compatible land uses. Policies shall recognise and reflect the airport noise zones associated with Dublin Airport. Within the Inner Airport Noise Zone, provision of new residential and/or other noise sensitive development shall be actively resisted. Within the Outer Noise Zone, provision of new residential and/or other noise sensitive development shall be strictly controlled and require appropriate levels of noise insulation in all cases</i></p>	Noted. This issue is taken into account by the SEA Screening Report at Section 2.3.
<b>DCC3</b>	<p>Relevant sections of the adopted Current Dublin City Development Plan include Policy SI25 and objectives SIO23-25 inclusive, and SIO27-29 inclusive, which all relate to noise and will be subject to review.</p> <p><u>Environmental Noise Action Plans</u></p> <p>Dublin City Council acknowledges the content of the Dublin Environmental Noise Action Plan December 2018 – July 2023, of which Volume 1 (Dublin City Council) is of relevance, in considering the above.</p> <p><u>Relevant Local Area Plan</u></p> <p>More locally, the Clongriffin Belmayne LAP relates to a broad area adjoining the administrative boundary between Fingal and DCC, and this area includes areas positioned within proposed 'Zone C' in the variation. At present, the LAP includes the following objective:</p> <p><i>O10 – To minimise the adverse impacts of noise and promote good health and a good quality of life through the effective management of noise within the Clongriffin/Belmayne Local Area Plan</i></p> <p><u>Red approach areas</u></p> <p>DCC acknowledges the proposed removal of the illustrated aircraft approach areas. This can be taken into account as part of the forthcoming review of the Dublin City Development Plan, particularly since the outer public safety zones have been illustrated graphically on Development Plan Map B and may need to be removed. This said, the safeguarding map prepared by the DAA, which has been referred to in page 6 your variation report, may be relevant and will be examined in due course in relation to any implications for building heights.</p>	Noted. Any review, variation or amendment to Dublin City Council land use plans will have to be subject to their own environmental assessment/ environmental assessment screening processes as appropriate.
<b>Submission from Environmental Protection Agency</b>		
<b>EPA1</b>	We acknowledge your notice, dated 14th June 2019, in relation to the proposed Variation No. 1 to the Fingal County Development Plan 2017-2023 (the 'Variation') and associated Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) screening. The EPA is one of five statutory environmental authorities under the SEA Regulations. In our role as an SEA environmental authority, we focus on	Noted. The EPA's online resources have been considered in the preparation of this report.

<sup>2</sup> The following environmental authorities were notified: Environmental Protection Agency; Department of Communications, Climate Action and Environment; Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine; Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht; Dublin City Council; South Dublin County Council; Kildare County Council; and Meath County Council.

Ref.	Issue Raised in Submission	Response
	<p>promoting the full and transparent integration of the findings of the Environmental Assessment into the Plan and advocating that the key environmental challenges for Ireland are addressed as relevant and appropriate to the plan. Our functions as an SEA environmental authority do not include approving or enforcing SEAs or plans.</p> <p>As a priority, we focus our efforts on reviewing and commenting on key sector plans. For land use plans at county and local level, we provide a 'self-service approach' via our guidance document 'SEA of Local Authority Land Use Plans – EPA Recommendations and Resources'. This document is updated regularly and sets out our key recommendations for integrating environmental considerations into Local Authority land use plans. In finalising your SEA screening determination, we suggest that you take this guidance document into account and incorporate the relevant recommendations as relevant and appropriate to the Plan.</p>	
<b>EPA2</b>	<p><b>Proposed SEA Determination</b></p> <p>Fingal County Council should determine whether implementing the proposed Variation would be likely to have significant effects on the environment.</p> <p>We refer you to Schedule 2A of the SEA Regulations (S.I. No. 436 of 2004 as amended by S.I. No. 201 of 2011) which sets out the 'Criteria for determining whether a Plan is likely to have significant effects on the environment', to use to determine whether the Variation would be likely to have significant effects on the environment.</p> <p>Guidance on the SEA process, including an SEA pack and checklist are available on our website at <a href="http://www.epa.ie/monitoringassessment/assessment/sea/">www.epa.ie/monitoringassessment/assessment/sea/</a>. We recommend that you take the available guidance into account in making your SEA Screening Determination and incorporate the relevant recommendations as relevant and appropriate to the Variation.</p>	Fingal County Council are making a determination, taking into account Schedule 2A, as to whether Proposed Variation would be likely to have significant effects on the environment. The EPA's online resources have been considered in the preparation of this report, which will inform the Council's determination.
<b>EPA3</b>	<p><b>Sustainable Development</b></p> <p>In proposing and in implementing the Variation, Fingal County Council should ensure that the Variation is consistent with the need for proper planning and sustainable development. Adequate and appropriate critical service infrastructure should be in place, or required to be put in place, to service any development proposed and authorised during the lifetime of the Variation.</p> <p>In considering the Variation, Fingal County Council should take into account the need to align with national commitments on climate change mitigation and adaptation, as well as incorporating any relevant recommendations in sectoral, regional and local climate adaptation plans.</p> <p>Fingal County Council should also ensure that the Variation is consistent with key relevant higher-level plans and programmes.</p>	The Proposed Variation is consistent with the need for proper planning and sustainable development and is consistent with key relevant higher-level plans and programmes. Provisions have already been integrated into the existing Fingal Development Plan 2017-2023 that address infrastructure and issues relating to climate adaptation and mitigation.
<b>EPA4</b>	<p><b>Specific Comments on the Variation</b></p> <p>We note in Section 2.1 of the Variation documentation provided (page 3), that the noise action plan for Dublin Airport (2019) sets out the strategic management and control of environmental noise for the next five years. We note that there are now two Round 3 noise action plans for Fingal, one for the airport, and one for Fingal County covering the years 2019-2023. This should be acknowledged in the Variation.</p>	Proposed Variation text revised in this regard.
<b>EPA5</b>	<p>The linkages between the requirements of EU Regulation No. 598/2014 and the Environmental Noise Directive merits further discussion and consideration. The EPA would welcome efforts to review and align areas of potential overlap between these requirements. This is something that will need to be considered during 2019 in collaboration with the Department of Communications, Climate Action and the Environment, and Fingal County Council as the competent authority for Regulation 598.</p>	The Proposed Variation describes the linkage between EU Regulation No. 598/2014 and the Environmental Noise Directive. The Proposed Variation relates to noise zones for the purposes of land use planning and for the assessment of future development proposals.
<b>EPA6</b>	<p>In preparing the Variation, you should also consider the 2018 World Health Organisation Noise guidelines, and their implementation over the next few years by the member states including Ireland, as relevant and appropriate.</p>	The 2018 World Health Organisation Noise guidelines have been considered in the preparation of the Proposed Variation.
<b>EPA7</b>	<p><b>State of the Environment Report – Ireland's Environment 2016</b></p> <p>In preparing the Variation and associated SEA screening, the recommendations, key issues and challenges described in our most recent State of the Environment Report Ireland's Environment – An Assessment 2016 (EPA, 2016) should be considered, as relevant and appropriate to the Variation.</p>	The cited state of the environmental report has been considered in the preparation of the Proposed Variation and SEA Screening.

Ref.	Issue Raised in Submission	Response
<b>EPA8</b>	<p><b>Available Guidance &amp; Resources</b></p> <p>Our website contains SEA resources and guidance, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SEA process guidance and checklists</li> <li>- list of relevant spatial datasets</li> <li>- topic specific SEA guidance, such as how to integrate climate change into SEA.</li> </ul> <p>You can access these resources at: <a href="http://www.epa.ie/pubs/advice/ea/">http://www.epa.ie/pubs/advice/ea/</a></p> <p><b>EPA SEA Search and Reporting Tool</b></p> <p>This tool allows public authorities to explore, interrogate and produce high level environmental summary reports. It is intended to assist in screening and scoping exercises. The tool is available through EDEN <a href="http://www.edenireland.ie">www.edenireland.ie</a></p> <p><b>EPA WFD Application</b></p> <p>Our WFD Application provides access to water quality and catchment data from the national WFD monitoring programme. The Application is accessed through EDEN <a href="https://wfd.edenireland.ie/">https://wfd.edenireland.ie/</a> and is available to public agencies. Publicly available data can be accessed via the <a href="http://www.catchments.ie">www.catchments.ie</a> website.</p>	The EPA's online resources have been considered in the preparation of this report, which will inform the Council's determination.
<b>EPA9</b>	<p><b>Future amendments to the Variation</b></p> <p>Where changes to the Plan are made prior to finalisation, or where modifications to the Plan are proposed following its adoption, these should be screened for potential for likely significant effects in accordance with the criteria set out in Schedule 2A of the SEA Regulations (S.I. No. 436 of 2004)</p>	Any proposed changes to the Variation will be screened for potential for likely significant effects in accordance with the criteria set out in Schedule 2A of the SEA Regulations (S.I. No. 436 of 2004), as amended.
<b>EPA10</b>	<p><b>Appropriate Assessment</b></p> <p>You should ensure that the Variation complies with the requirements of the Habitats Directive where relevant. Where Appropriate Assessment is required, the key findings and recommendations should be incorporated into the SEA and the Variation.</p>	Screening for Appropriate Assessment is being undertaken and key findings have been incorporated into the SEA (see Section 2.2).
<b>EPA11</b>	<p><b>Environmental Authorities</b></p> <p>Under the SEA Regulations, you should also consult with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Minister for Housing, Planning and Local Government</li> <li>• Minister for Agriculture, Food and the Marine, and the Minister for Communications, Climate Action and Environment, where it appears that the plan or programme, or modification of the plan or programme, might have significant effects on fisheries or the marine environment</li> <li>• where it appears to the competent authority that the plan or programme, or amendment to a plan or programme, might have significant effects in relation to the architectural or archaeological heritage or to nature conservation, the Minister for Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, and</li> <li>• any adjoining planning authority whose area is contiguous to the area of a planning authority which prepared a draft plan, proposed variation or local area plan.</li> </ul>	The cited environmental authorities have been consulted with in the preparation of this screening.
<b>EPA12</b>	<p>As soon as practicable after making your determination as to whether SEA is required or not, you should make a copy of your decision, including, as appropriate, the reasons for not requiring an environmental assessment, available for public inspection in your offices and on your website. You should also send a copy of your determination to the relevant environmental authorities consulted.</p> <p>If you have any queries or need further information in relation to this submission, please contact me directly. I would be grateful if you could send an email confirming receipt of this submission to: <a href="mailto:sea@epa.ie">sea@epa.ie</a>.</p> <p>Please also note that the Agency no longer wishes to receive hardcopy versions of plans and related SEA notifications. Future SEA related notifications should be directed to the <a href="mailto:sea@epa.ie">sea@epa.ie</a>.</p>	A copy of the Council's determination and associated SEA Screening Report will be circulated to environmental authorities and made available for public inspection in the Council's offices and on the Council's website.
<b>Submission from Meath County Council</b>		
<b>MCC1</b>	I acknowledge receipt of the above-mentioned and wish to confirm that Meath County Council, Planning Department have no comments to make in relation to same.	Noted.



## Section 2 SEA Screening

### 2.1 Introduction

The section examines whether Proposed Variation No. 1 would be likely to have significant environmental effects (and thus would warrant the undertaking of SEA).

This examination takes account of relevant criteria set out in Schedule 2A '*Criteria for determining whether a plan is likely to have significant effects on the environment*' of the Planning and Development (SEA) Regulations, as amended, (see Section 2.4).

### 2.2 Appropriate Assessment and Strategic Flood Risk Assessment

AA is an impact assessment process concerning *Natura 2000*, or *European*, sites - these sites have been designated or proposed for designation by virtue of their ecological importance. The Habitats Directive<sup>3</sup>, its transposing Birds and Natural Habitats Regulations 2011 (as amended) and the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended) provide the requirement to screen for effects on European Sites. If the effects are deemed to be significant, potentially significant or uncertain then AA must be undertaken.

The Proposed Variation is being subject to a screening process in order to establish whether or not AA must be undertaken. The Screening for AA identifies that implementation of the objectives proposed in respect of the Variation, individually or in combination with other plans and projects, will not have a likely significant effect on European sites. Therefore, at this stage, AA is not required. Any proposed changes to the Variation will be subject to further Screening for AA.

As the land use zoning objectives contained in the existing Fingal Development Plan 2017-2023 are not being affected by Proposed Variation No. 1, Strategic Flood Risk Assessment is not required to be undertaken on the Variation.

### 2.3 SEA Screening Analysis

The analysis of the Proposed Variation is undertaken with reference to the main interactions with Strategic Environmental Objectives<sup>4</sup> (SEOs). SEOs are taken from the Fingal Development Plan 2017-2023 SEA and are detailed in full at Table 2.1. The range of interactions identified with symbols are detailed on Table 2.2.

Using the SEO codes (Table 2.1) and interaction symbols (Table 2.2), Table 2.3 examines whether each relevant part of the Proposed Variation would be likely to have significant environmental effects (and thus would warrant the undertaking of SEA).

Table 2.3 is supplemented by Table 2.4, which identifies measures in force under the existing Fingal Development Plan that any projects relating to the Variation will be required to comply with.

The examination takes account relevant criteria set out in Schedule 2A '*Criteria for determining whether a plan is likely to have significant effects on the environment*' of the Planning and Development (SEA) Regulations, as amended, (see Section 2.4).

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<sup>3</sup> Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora

<sup>4</sup> Strategic Environmental Objectives (SEOs) are methodological measures developed from policies which generally govern environmental protection objectives established at international, Community or Member State level and are used as standards against which the provisions of the Proposed Variation can be considered in order to help identify whether any provisions would be likely to result in significant environmental effects, if unmitigated.

The full range of environmental effects, including cumulative effects, are considered by this assessment. These include secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects.

The Fingal Development Plan 2017--2023 sits within a hierarchy of strategic actions such as plans and programmes and is subject to a number of high level environmental protection policies and objectives with which it must comply (including those detailed in Appendix I). The Development Plan as varied will be implemented within areas that have existing plans and programmes for a range of sectors at a range of levels (e.g. National, River Basin District, Regional, County and Local) that are already subject to more specific higher and lower tier SEA and AA. The Development Plan and associated Proposed Variation are consistent with such plans, programmes and legislation and may, in turn, guide lower level strategic actions. In this regard, Appendix I includes statutory provisions, plans, policies and strategies that set the context within which the Development Plan and associated Proposed Variation are framed. These Plans include the Draft Dublin Airport Local Area Plan 2020-2026 that proposes an overall strategy for the proper planning and sustainable development of the Airport.

**Table 2.1 Strategic Environmental Objectives**

<b>Environmental Component</b>	<b>SEO No.</b>	<b>SEO</b>
<b>Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna</b>	1	<b>B1</b> Preserve, protect, maintain and where appropriate restore the terrestrial, aquatic and soil biodiversity, particularly EU and nationally designated sites and protected species
<b>Population and Human Health</b>	2	<b>PHH1</b> Provide high quality residential, working and recreational environments with access to sustainable transport options
	3	<b>PHH2</b> Protect human health
<b>Soil</b>	4	<b>S1</b> Safeguard the soil resources within Fingal in recognition of the strong agricultural and horticultural base
<b>Water</b>	5	<b>W1</b> Protect and where necessary improve and maintain water quality and the management of watercourses and groundwater, in compliance with the requirements of the Water Framework Directive objectives and measures
<b>Air and Climatic Factors</b>	6	<b>AC1</b> Minimise emissions of pollutants to air associated with transport
	7	<b>AC2</b> Minimise contribution to climate change by adopting adaptation and mitigation measures
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	8	<b>CH1</b> Protect places, features, buildings and landscapes of cultural, archaeological and/ or architectural heritage from impact as a result of development in Fingal
<b>Material Assets</b>	9	<b>M1</b> Make best use of existing infrastructure and promote the sustainable development of new infrastructure to meet the needs of Fingal's population
<b>Landscape</b>	10	<b>L1</b> Protect and maintain the special qualities of the landscape character, including coastal character within Fingal

**Table 2.2 Main Interactions and associated Symbols**

<b>Symbol</b>	<b>Main Interactions Identified</b>
+	Potential beneficial environmental effects are present already and would be further contributed towards.
-	Potentially adverse environmental effects are present already, would be further contributed towards and would be mitigated so as not to result in significant residual effects <sup>5</sup> .
+/-	Potential environmental effects either: are beneficial, present already and would be further contributed towards; or are potentially adverse, present already, would be further contributed towards and would be mitigated so as not to be significant <sup>6</sup> .

<sup>5</sup> Including by the measures identified on Table 2.4.<sup>6</sup> Including by the measures identified on Table 2.4.

**Table 2.3 SEA Screening Analysis**

No.	Description Text proposed to be deleted is shown <del>crossed through</del> and text proposed to be included is shown <u>underlined</u> .	SEO Codes (see Table 2.2) for Main Interactions										SEA Screening Comments
		B1	PHH1	PHH2	S1	W1	AC1	AC2	CH1	M1	L1	
1.2	<p><b>Aircraft Noise</b></p> <p><b>Change Section 7.1, pg 264 Written Statement by insertion of additional text and amendments as follows:</b></p> <p><u>Noise Zones have been prepared in relation to aircraft noise associated with Dublin Airport as outlined in Table 7.1 below and supported by the following objectives. The approach taken in preparing these noise zones is considered to be supportive of National Policy Objective 65 set out in the Department of Housing Planning and Local Government (DHPLG) National Planning Framework 2040, February 2018, to:</u></p> <p><u>"Promote the pro-active management of noise where it is likely to have significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life and support the aims of the Environmental Noise Regulations through national planning guidance and Noise Action Plans".</u></p> <p><u>This approach also has regard for land use planning which is a component of the ICAO Balanced Approach to Aircraft Noise Management, as set out under EU Regulation 598/2014. This approach is therefore considered also to align with the key objective set out in the Dublin Airport Noise Action Plan 2018, which is to:</u></p> <p><u>"to avoid, prevent and reduce, where necessary, on a prioritised basis the effects due to long term exposure to aircraft noise, including health and quality of life through implementation of the International Civil Aviation Organisation's 'Balanced Approach' to the management of aircraft noise as set out under EU Regulation 598/2014".</u></p> <p>There is a need to minimise the adverse impact of noise without placing unreasonable restrictions on development and to avoid future conflicts between the community and the operation of the airport. <del>Two</del> <u>Three</u> noise zones are shown in the Development Plan maps, <u>Zones B and C</u> within which the Council will continue to restrict inappropriate development, and <del>an Inner-Zone</del> <u>Zone A</u> within which new provisions for residential development and other noise sensitive uses will be actively resisted. <u>An additional assessment zone, Zone D is also proposed to identify any larger residential developments in the vicinity of the flight paths serving the Airport in order to promote appropriate land use and to identify encroachment.</u></p> <p><u>Table 7.1<sup>7</sup> presents the four aircraft noise zones and the associated objective of each zone along with an indication of the potential noise exposure from operations at</u></p>	-	+/-	+/-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<p>This part of the Proposed Variation would facilitate the replacement of the older, current Noise Zones with new Noise Zones that take into account best available scientific knowledge and the most up to date policy guidance.</p> <p>The protection of sensitive noise receptors and human health from aircraft noise is provided for by the existing Fingal Development Plan 2017-2023, including through existing Objectives DA07 to DA12 and NP02<sup>8</sup>. There are also higher-level policy objectives in force to this effect, including those under relevant policies, plans, etc. detailed at Appendix I of this document<sup>9</sup>. Taking into account best available scientific knowledge and the most up to date policy guidance, the new Noise Zones would facilitate the most appropriate forward planning/development management response and further contribute towards and facilitate the protection of sensitive noise receptors and human health. These beneficial environmental effects are already provided for by the existing Plan and would be further contributed towards by the Proposed Variation.</p> <p>The Inner Noise Zone, existing and proposed, seeks to resist the provision of new residential development and other noise sensitive uses. The Variation proposes a decrease in the overall area covered by this zone. The Land Use Zoning of all lands within the County, including those overlapping with the existing and proposed Noise Zones, is already provided for by the existing Development Plan that was subject to detailed SEA, AA and SFRA. Various provisions have already been integrated into the Development Plan in order to, inter alia, mitigate potentially significant adverse environmental effects, if unmitigated, arising from development on zoned lands and to provide for the protection and management of environmental components (see Table 2.4).</p>

<sup>7</sup> Table 7.1 and the list of townlands to which Noise Zone D applies are not reproduced here – please refer to the Proposed Variation document.

<sup>8</sup> **Objective DA07** Strictly control inappropriate development and require noise insulation where appropriate within the Outer Noise Zone, and actively resist new provision for residential development and other noise sensitive uses within the Inner Noise Zone, as shown on the Development Plan maps, while recognising the housing needs of established families farming in the zone. To accept that time based operational restrictions on usage of a second runway are not unreasonable to minimize the adverse impact of noise on existing housing within the inner and outer noise zone. **Objective DA08** Notwithstanding Objective DA07, apply the provisions with regard to New Housing for Farming Families only, as set out in Chapter 5 Rural Fingal, within the Inner Noise Zone subject to the following restrictions: • Under no circumstances shall any dwelling be permitted within the predicted 69 dB LAeq 16 hours noise contour, • Comprehensive noise insulation shall be required for any house permitted under this objective, • Any planning application shall be accompanied by a noise assessment report produced by a specialist in noise assessment which shall specify all proposed noise mitigation measures together with a declaration of acceptance of the

## SEA Screening Report for Proposed Variation No. 1 to the Fingal Development Plan 2017-2023

No.	Description Text proposed to be deleted is shown <del>crossed through</del> and text proposed to be included is shown <u>underlined</u> .	SEO Codes (see Table 2.2) for Main Interactions										SEA Screening Comments
		B1	PHH1	PHH2	S1	W1	AC1	AC2	CH1	M1	L1	
	<p><u>Dublin Airport. The zones are based on potential noise exposure levels due to the airport using either the new northern or existing southern runway for arrivals or departures.</u></p> <p><u>The noise zoning system has been developed with the overarching objective to balance the potential impact of aircraft noise from the Airport on both external and internal noise amenity. This allows larger development which may be brought forward in the vicinity of the Airport's flight paths to be identified and considered as part of the planning process. The focus of the noise zones is to ensure compatibility of residential development and ensuring compatibility with pertinent standards and guidance in relation to planning and noise, namely:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>National Planning Framework 2040, DHPLG, February 2018;</u></li> <li><u>ProPG: Planning &amp; Noise – New Residential Development, May 2017;</u></li> <li><u>British Standard BS8233:2014 'Guidance on sound insulation and noise reduction for buildings'; and</u></li> <li><u>ICAO guidance on Land-use Planning and Management in Annex 16, Volume I, Part IV and in the ICAO Doc 9184, Airport Planning Manual, Part 2 – Land Use and Environmental Control.</u></li> </ul> <p><u>Where development includes other non-residential noise sensitive receptors, alternative design guidance will need to be considered by the developer. Non-residential buildings and uses which are viewed as being noise sensitive within the functional area of FCC include hospitals, residential care facilities and schools.</u></p> <p><i>Amend Objective DA07 as follows: 'Strictly control inappropriate development and require noise insulation where appropriate <u>in accordance with table 1 above</u> within <del>the Outer</del> Noise Zone B and Noise Zone C and where necessary in Assessment Zone D, and actively resist new provision for residential development and other noise sensitive uses within <del>the Inner</del> <del>Noise</del> Noise Zone A, as shown on the Development Plan maps, while recognising the housing needs of established families farming in the zone. To accept that time based operational restrictions on usage of a second runway are not unreasonable to minimize the adverse impact of noise on existing housing within the inner and outer noise zone.'</i></p> <p><b>Change Appendix 6: Map Based Local Objectives, pg 132 as follows: Delete Local Objective 54 which is no longer relevant in the context of</b></p>											<p>The Proposed Variation provides for an increase in the overall area covered by the Outer Noise Zones, however the implications of these zones are different to those of the Inner Noise Zone. The Variation proposes that the Outer Zone is separated into three Outer Zones. Zones B and C seek "To manage noise sensitive development in areas where aircraft noise may give rise to annoyance and sleep disturbance, and to ensure noise insulation is incorporated within the development". Potentially adverse environmental effects arising from any development or works, such as those relating to noise management measures, would be mitigated by provisions already integrated into the Development Plan (see Table 2.4).</p> <p>Zone D seeks "To identify noise sensitive developments which could potentially be affected by aircraft noise and to identify any larger residential developments in the vicinity of the flight paths serving the Airport in order to promote appropriate land use and to identify encroachment." Taking into account the above and the existing measures providing for environmental protection and management that are already in force through the Development Plan, significant environmental effects arising from Zone D are not likely.</p> <p>Any review, variation or amendment to other land use plans, including those that have effect beyond the administrative boundary of Fingal County Council, which may occur to take account of the new noise zones will have to be subject to their own environmental assessment/environmental assessment screening processes as appropriate.</p> <p>Taking into account all of the above, it is determined</p>

applicant with regard to the result of the noise assessment report. **Objective DA09** Ensure that aircraft-related development and operation procedures proposed and existing at the Airport consider all measures necessary to mitigate against the potential negative impact of noise from aircraft operations (such as engine testing, taxiing, taking off and landing), on existing established residential communities, while not placing unreasonable, but allowing reasonable restrictions on airport development to prevent detrimental effects on local communities, taking into account EU Regulation 598/2014 (or any future superseding EU regulation applicable) having regard to the 'Balanced Approach' and the involvement of communities in ensuring a collaborative approach to mitigating against noise pollution. **Objective DA10** Restrict development which would give rise to conflicts with aircraft movements on environmental or safety grounds on lands in the vicinity of the Airport and on the main flight paths serving the Airport, and in particular restrict residential development in areas likely to be affected by levels of noise inappropriate to residential use. **Objective DA11** Review the operation of the Noise Zones on an ongoing basis in line with the most up to date legislative frameworks in the area, the ongoing programme of noise monitoring in the vicinity of the Airport flight paths, and the availability of improved noise forecasts. **Objective DA12** Restrict the Crosswind Runway to essential occasional use on completion of the second eastwest runway. **Objective NP02:** Continue to promote appropriate land use patterns in the vicinity of Dublin Airport to minimise the amount of residents exposed to undesirable noise levels.

<sup>9</sup> For example: **Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy (2019-2031) Objective RPO 8.19:** Spatial planning policies in the vicinity of the airport shall protect the operation of Dublin Airport in respect to its growth and the safe navigation of aircraft from non-compatible land uses. Policies shall recognise and reflect the airport noise zones associated with Dublin Airport. Within the Inner Airport Noise Zone, provision of new residential and/or other noise sensitive development shall be actively resisted. Within the Outer Noise Zone, provision of new residential and/or other noise sensitive development shall be strictly controlled and require appropriate levels of noise insulation in all cases. **Noise Action Plan for Dublin Airport (2019)** – which sets out an approach to the strategic management and control of environmental noise over the next five years having regard to the existing noise management framework. The following actions are contained within the NAP: "Keep under review land-use policies in relation to aircraft noise through the review of existing land use planning frameworks in so far as they relate to Dublin Airport" and "Monitor noise encroachment associated with Dublin Airport to ensure that airport noise policy is appropriately informed through land use planning frameworks in so far as they relate to Dublin Airport".

## SEA Screening Report for Proposed Variation No. 1 to the Fingal Development Plan 2017-2023

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	<p><b>revised noise zones from Appendix 6 and Map Sheet No. 8:</b></p> <p><del>Local Objective 54 'Development on these lands, if any, shall be subject to the following restrictions:</del></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><del>Under no circumstances shall any dwelling be permitted within the predicted 69 dB LAeq 16 hours noise contour.</del></li> <li><del>Comprehensive noise insulation shall be required for any house permitted under this objective.</del></li> </ul> <p><del>Any planning application shall be accompanied by a noise assessment report produced by a specialist in noise assessment which shall specify all proposed noise mitigation measures together with a declaration of acceptance of the applicant with regard to the result of the noise assessment report.'</del></p> <p><del>Amend Development Plan Maps to reflect proposed amendments to noise zones.</del></p>											<p>that all potential effects arising from this part of the Proposed Variation: either are present already (beneficial) and will be further contributed towards; or will be mitigated so as not to result in significant residual effects (adverse). Consequently, this part of the Variation does not necessitate the undertaking of SEA.</p> <p>This determination has taken into account potential effects arising in-combination with the potential effects described for the part of the Variation described under No. 2.1, which increases the area within which consideration will be given to the development of new rural housing in certain situations.</p> <p><b>SEA is not required</b></p>
1.2	<p><b>Noise from Road and Rail</b></p> <p><b>Change Section 7.6, page 300 and 301 as follows:</b></p> <p><u>There are now two Noise Action Plans for Fingal in accordance with the requirements of the Environmental Noise Regulations 2006, S.I. 140 of 2006 which give effect to the EU Directive 2002/49/EC relating to the assessment of noise.</u> Fingal County Council together with the other Dublin Local Authorities prepared the <u>Dublin Agglomeration Environmental Noise Action Plan 2013-2018</u> <del>2013-2018</del> <u>2018-2023</u>. <u>Fingal County Council also prepared the Noise Action Plan for Dublin Airport 2019-2023.</u> The key objective of the <del>is</del> <u>Noise Action Plans</u> is to avoid, prevent and reduce where necessary on a prioritised basis the harmful effects including annoyance due to long term exposure to environmental noise.</p> <p><b>Insert new text as follows in Section 7.6 on page 301:</b></p> <p><b><u>Noise from road and rail</u></b></p> <p><u>The National Planning Framework includes National Policy Objective 65 which seeks to "Promote the pro-active management of noise where it is likely to have significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life and support the aims of the Environmental Noise Regulations through national planning guidance and Noise Action Plans".</u></p> <p><u>The Noise Action Plan for Fingal County 2019-2023, is aimed at managing Environmental Noise from Road, Rail and Industrial sources within the Fingal County</u></p>	-	+/-	+/-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<p>This part of the Proposed Variation relates to the existing wider planning and environmental protection/management framework (including the Noise Action Plan for the Agglomeration of Dublin 2018-2023, the Noise Action Plan for Dublin Airport 2019-2023 and the Eastern and Midlands Assembly Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy 2019-2031), which already contributes towards and facilitates the protection of sensitive noise receptors and human health by avoiding, preventing and reducing, where necessary, on a prioritised basis, harmful effects due to long-term exposure to environmental noise.</p> <p>Various provisions<sup>11</sup> relating to the protection of sensitive noise receptors and human health by avoiding, preventing and reducing effects due to exposure to environmental noise are already in force through the existing Development Plan. The changes proposed by the Variation will further contribute towards these measures and the implementation of the existing wider framework, including the Noise Action Plan for the Agglomeration of Dublin 2018-2023 and the Noise Action Plan for Dublin Airport 2019-2023, as well as improving coherence, coordination and transparency with regard to relevant requirements and initiatives.</p>

<sup>11</sup> Such as: **Objective NP01** Implement the relevant spatial planning recommendations and actions of the Dublin Agglomeration Environmental Noise Action Plan 2013-2018 (or any subsequent plan), working in conjunction with relevant statutory agencies. **Objective NP02** Continue to promote appropriate land use patterns in the vicinity of Dublin Airport to minimise the amount of residents exposed to undesirable noise levels. **Objective NP03** Require all developments to be designed and operated in a manner that will minimise and contain noise levels. **Objective NP04** Ensure that future developments are designed and constructed to minimise noise disturbance and take into account the multi-functional uses of streets including movement and recreation as detailed in the Urban Design Manual (2009) and the Design Manual for Urban Roads and Streets (2013). **Objective NP05** Ensure that development complies with the NRA's design goal for sensitive receptors exposed to road traffic noise or as updated by any subsequent guidelines published by Transport Infrastructure Ireland.

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	<p><u>Council administrative area.</u></p> <p><u>The key objective of the Noise Action Plan is to-</u>  <del>"avoid, prevent and reduce, where necessary, on a prioritised basis the harmful effects, including annoyance, due to long term exposure to environmental noise. This will be achieved by taking a strategic approach to managing environmental noise and following a balanced approach within the context of sustainable development."</del></p> <p><u>Strategic Noise Maps identifying the most significant sources of noise exposure from road and rail have been identified under the Environmental Noise Regulations and are presented in the Noise Action Plan for Fingal County 2019-2023. These maps can be used to identify the main areas where noise may be considered relevant to planning applications associated with noise-sensitive development. The FDP supports the objective of the NAP to identify noise sources and supports the integration of the Noise Action Plan into the FDP.</u></p> <p><u>In order to give effect to National Policy Objective 65 in respect of the management of noise and to prevent members of the community being exposed to undesirable noise levels in new developments, the Council will take a strategic approach to managing environmental noise within its functional area.</u></p> <p><u>This will be undertaken through ensuring that appropriate noise assessments are carried out in respect of planning applications for residential and other noise sensitive developments within the relevant noise contours presented by the Strategic Noise Maps in the Noise Action Plan or any other noise contour maps prepared by Fingal County Council. Noise assessments should follow the principles of good acoustic design in line with "Professional Practice Guidance on Planning &amp; Noise: New Residential Developments" (2017) (ProPG)<sup>10</sup> so that development is designed to achieve acceptable internal noise levels. Predicted internal and external noise levels should be in keeping with BSI Standards Publication BS 8233:2014 <i>Guidance on sound insulation and noise reduction for buildings</i>, table 4: Indoor ambient noise levels for dwellings while external noise should be in accordance with section 7.7.3.2 Design Criteria for external noise.</u></p> <p><u>Where there is the likelihood of an adverse noise impact planning applications should be supplemented by an Acoustic Design Statement carried out by appropriately qualified competent persons demonstrating that the general principles of good acoustic design have been followed (refer to footnote 1 below).</u></p> <p><u>Objective NP06: Developments for noise sensitive uses shall have regard to any future national planning guidance, or in the interim any local planning guidance developed under the Noise Action Plan.</u></p> <p><u>Objective NP07: Developments for noise sensitive uses shall have regard to the</u></p>											<p>Potentially adverse environmental effects arising from any development or works, such as those relating to noise management measures, would be mitigated by provisions already integrated into the Development Plan (see Table 2.4).</p> <p>Taking into account all of the above, it is determined that all potential effects arising from this part of the Proposed Variation: either are present already (beneficial) and will be further contributed towards; or will be mitigated so as not to result in significant residual effects (adverse). Consequently, this part of the Variation does not necessitate the undertaking of SEA.</p> <p><b>SEA is not required</b></p>

<sup>10</sup> ProPG: Planning & Noise for New Residential Development Supplementary Document 2 Good Acoustic Design in section 3 outlines general principles of Good Acoustic Design which should be followed in this regard  
<https://www.ioa.org.uk/sites/default/files/14720%20ProPG%20Supplementary%202.pdf>



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	<p><u>noise exposure maps contained within the Fingal Noise Action Plan 2019 – 2023 or any supplementary mapping prepared by Fingal County Council and developers shall be required to produce a noise impact assessment and mitigation plans, where necessary, for any new noise sensitive development within these areas.</u></p> <p><b><u>Amend the following objective on page 300:</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Objective NP01</u></b></p> <p>Implement the relevant spatial planning recommendations and actions of the <i>Dublin Agglomeration Environmental Noise Action Plan 2019-2018</i> <del>2019-2018</del> <i>2019-2023 and the Noise Action Plan for Dublin Airport 2019-2023</i> (or any subsequent plan), working in conjunction with relevant statutory agencies.</p>											
2.1	<p><b>Rural Housing Policy</b></p> <p><b>Section 5.2 Fingal's Rural Settlement Strategy</b></p> <p><b>Housing within the Airport Noise Zones (page 164)</b></p> <p>The development of new housing for those who are not involved in farming will be actively resisted within the area delineated by the noise zone A for Dublin Airport. However, consideration will be given to the development of new housing for those not involved in farming but who have family homes within <del>the inner</del> noise zone <u>A</u>, in locations on suitable sites outside <del>the inner</del> noise zone <u>A</u> but within <del>two</del> <u>five</u> kilometres from that noise zone. To ensure that the need to live as close as possible to the existing family is met and to avoid undue pressure on certain areas of the Greenbelt, the M1 will provide an east-west boundary, with those living to the east being considered for housing on suitable sites to the east, and those living to the west being considered for housing on suitable sites to the west. Site selection should ensure that the rural character of the area is maintained and that multiple sites on single landholdings are avoided.</p> <p>Objective RF40</p> <p>Apply the provisions of the Rural Settlement Strategy, only with regard to 'New Housing for Farming Families' as set out within this chapter, within the Airport <del>Inner Noise Zone A</del>, and subject to the following restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Under no circumstances shall any dwelling be permitted within the predicted 69dB LAeq 16 hours noise contour.</li> <li>Comprehensive noise insulation shall be required for any house permitted under this objective.</li> <li>Any planning application shall be accompanied by a noise assessment report produced by a specialist in noise assessment which shall specify all proposed noise mitigation measures together with a declaration of acceptance of the applicant with regard to the result of the noise acceptance report.</li> </ul> <p>Objective RF41</p> <p>Apply the provisions of the Rural Settlement Strategy as it applies to "New Housing for the Rural Community other than for those who are actively engaged in farming" for rural community members located within <del>the inner</del> Noise Zone <u>A</u> on suitable sites located within <del>two</del> <u>five</u> kilometres outside <del>the Inner Noise Zone A</del>. For those living to the east of the M1, only suitable sites located to the east of the M1 will be considered, and for those living to the west of the M1, only suitable sites located to the west of the M1 will be considered.</p> <p>Objective RF61 (Page 171)</p>	-	-/+	-/+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<p>This part of the Proposed Variation increases the area within which consideration will be given to the development of new housing for those not involved in farming but who have family homes within the Inner Noise Zone, in locations on suitable sites outside the Inner Noise Zone, to five kilometres from the new Inner Noise Zone (the current Plan allows for two kilometres from the existing Zone). As Variation proposes a decrease in the overall area covered by the Inner Noise Zone (see No. 1.1 above), increases in the area within which such consideration will be given will vary around the new Zone.</p> <p>Proposals for development under the new rural housing policy would continue to be required to comply with other relevant Development Plan provisions that are already in force, including various measures relating to environmental protection, environmental management and sustainable development (see Table 2.4) as well as demonstrating a rural housing need. Any potential significant adverse effects arising from the changes would be mitigated to the extent that any residual effects would not be significant.</p> <p>The change would further facilitate the existing situation whereby families can move away from the Inner Noise Zone, thereby further contributing towards the protection of human health and sensitive noise receptors. These beneficial environmental effects are already provided for by the existing Plan and would be further contributed towards by the Proposed Variation.</p> <p>Taking into account all of the above, it is determined that all potential effects arising from this part of the Proposed Variation: either are present already (beneficial) and will be further contributed towards; or will be mitigated so as not to result in significant</p>



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	<p>Encourage new dwellings in the rural area to be sited at a location in close proximity to the family home where the drainage conditions can safely accommodate the cumulative impact of such clustering and where such clustering will not have a negative impact on the amenities of the original house. Where this arrangement is clearly demonstrated not to be available, permit the new dwelling to be located on an alternative site which is within two kilometres from the family home, or, in the case of applications made under Objective RF41 within <del>two</del> <u>five</u> kilometres outside <del>the Inner Noise Zone A</del> and subject to the East/West of the M1 stipulation.</p> <p>Change Chapter 12, Section 12.6, Page 429 as follows: Amend Objective DMS51</p> <p>Encourage new dwellings in the rural area to be sited at a location in close proximity to the family home where the drainage conditions can safely accommodate the cumulative impact of such clustering and where such clustering will not have a negative visual and amenity impact on the original house. Where such an arrangement is clearly demonstrated not to be available, permit the new dwelling to be located on an alternative site which is within two kilometres from the family home, or, in the case of applications made under Objective RF40 and RF41, within <del>two</del> <u>five</u> kilometres outside <del>the Inner Noise Zone A</del>.</p>											<p>residual effects (adverse). Consequently, this part of the Variation does not necessitate the undertaking of SEA.</p> <p>This determination has taken into account potential effects arising in-combination with the potential effects described for the part of the Variation described under No. 1.1, which facilitates the replacement of the older, current Noise Zones with new Noise Zones.</p> <p><b>SEA is not required</b></p>
3.1	<p><b>Removal of Red Approach Areas</b></p> <p><b>Change Section 7.1 Transportation, page 265 (Dublin Airport, Safety) as follows:</b></p> <p><b>Insert new objective as follows:</b></p> <p><u>Objective DA18</u> <u>To refer planning applications for any proposals that may be developed in the environs of the airport to the Irish Aviation Authority and daa in accordance with the Obstacle Limitation Requirements of Regulation (EU) No 139 / 2014 (EASA Certification Specifications), previously required under ICAO Annex 14, and which are depicted on the aerodrome operator's map.</u></p> <p><b>Amend Development Plan Maps to reflect removal of Red Approach Areas.</b></p>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p>This part of the Proposed Variation provides for the removal of Red Approach Areas from the existing Development Plan (as the Irish Aviation Authority has advised that these no longer hold any aviation significance) and the insertion of a new objective in relation to the aerodrome operator's safeguarding map.</p> <p>The existing Development Plan already contains various provisions<sup>12</sup> that seek to ensure the safe operation of Dublin Airport and control development in the environs of Dublin Airport. These objectives benefit the ongoing protection of all environmental components (population and human health, biodiversity, flora, fauna, soil, water, air and climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage and landscape) that could be significantly and adversely affected by collisions.</p> <p>Impact of height on airport operations becomes less onerous with increasing distance from the airport. An aerodrome operator's safeguarding map has been prepared in this regard which will form part of the development management process within the planning department for referring applications to the Irish</p>

<sup>12</sup> **Objective DA13** 'Promote appropriate land use patterns in the vicinity of the flight paths serving the Airport, having regard to the precautionary principle, based on existing and anticipated environmental and safety impacts of aircraft movements.'

**Objective DA15** 'Take into account relevant publications issued by the Irish Aviation Authority in respect of the operations of and development in and around Dublin Airport.'

**Objective DA16** 'Continue to take account of the advice of the Irish Aviation Authority with regard to the effects of any development proposals on the safety of aircraft or the safe and efficient navigation thereof.'

**Objective DA10** 'Restrict development which would give rise to conflicts with aircraft movements on environmental or safety grounds on lands in the vicinity of the Airport and on the main flight paths serving the Airport, and in particular restrict residential development in areas likely to be affected by levels of noise inappropriate to residential use.'

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												<p>Aviation Authority as required under Article 28(1)(h) of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001 (as amended).</p> <p>Taking into account all of the above, it is determined that all potential effects arising from this part of the Proposed Variation are present already (beneficial) and will be further contributed towards.</p> <p><b>SEA is not required</b></p>

**Table 2.4 Potentially Significant Adverse Environmental Effects, if unmitigated, and existing Environmental Requirements/Mitigation Measures**

Environmental Component	Potentially Significant Adverse Effects	Environmental Requirements/Mitigation Measures already in force under the Fingal Development Plan, including:
All	All	Objective DMS02 Ensure Local Authority development proposals are subject to environmental assessment, as appropriate, including Screening for Appropriate Assessment and Environmental Impact Assessment.
<b>Biodiversity and Flora and Fauna</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loss of/damage to biodiversity in designated sites (including European Sites and Wildlife Sites) and Annexed habitats and species, listed species, ecological connectivity and non-designated habitats – including terrestrial and aquatic habitats – and disturbance to biodiversity and flora and fauna – including terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity and flora and fauna;</li> <li>Habitat loss, fragmentation and deterioration, including patch size and edge effects and effects on aquatic habitats; and</li> <li>Disturbance (e.g. due to noise and lighting along transport corridors) and displacement of protected species such as birds and bats.</li> </ul>	<p><i>Also, see measures related to soil, water quality, air and material assets.</i></p> <p>Objective NH01 Support the implementation of the Fingal Heritage Plan in relation to the promotion and protection of Fingal's Natural Heritage.</p> <p>Objective NH02 Integrate provision for biodiversity with public open space provision and sustainable water management measures (including SuDS) where possible and appropriate.</p> <p>Objective NH03 Implement the Fingal Biodiversity Action Plan 2015 and any revisions thereof in partnership with all relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>Objective NH04 Undertake necessary ecological surveys and complete habitat mapping for the County during the lifetime of the Plan, prioritising sensitive coastal areas.</p> <p>Objective NH05 Raise awareness in relation to biodiversity across the community.</p> <p>Objective NH06 Consider developing a Natural Heritage Trail or Trails to support raising awareness about these natural assets amongst the public.</p> <p>Objective NH07 Actively support the aims and objectives of the All Ireland Pollinator Plan 2015-2020 by encouraging bee keeping and other measures to protect and increase the population of bees and other pollinating insects in Fingal.</p> <p>Objective NH08 Ensure that the management of the Council's open spaces and parks is pollinator-friendly, provides more opportunities for biodiversity, and does not introduce or lead to the spread of invasive species.</p> <p>Objective NH09 Support the National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Arts, Heritage, Regional, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs, in the maintenance and, as appropriate, the achievement of favourable conservation status for the habitats and species in Fingal to which the Habitats Directive applies.</p> <p>Objective NH10 Ensure that the Council takes full account of the requirements of the Habitats and Birds Directives, as they apply both within and without European Sites in the performance of its functions.</p> <p>Objective NH11 Ensure that the Council, in the performance of its functions, takes full account of the objectives and management practices proposed in any management or related plans for European Sites in and adjacent to Fingal published by the Department of Arts, Heritage, Regional, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs.</p> <p>Objective NH12 Undertake field studies and map invasive species throughout the County and initiate control programs with all relevant stakeholders and landowners to control the key invasive species.</p> <p>Objective NH13 Ensure that proposals for development do not lead to the spread or introduction of invasive species. If developments are proposed on sites where invasive species are or were previously present, the applicants will be required to submit a control and management program for the particular invasive species as part of the planning process and to comply with the provisions of the European Communities Birds and Habitats Regulations 2011 (S.I. 477/2011).</p> <p>Objective NH14 Protect inland fisheries within and adjacent to Fingal and take full account of Inland Fisheries Ireland Guidelines in this regard when undertaking, approving or authorising development or works which may impact on rivers, streams and watercourses and their associated habitats and species.</p> <p>Objective NH15 Strictly protect areas designated or proposed to be designated as Natura 2000 sites (i.e. Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs); also known as European sites) including any areas that may be proposed for designation or designated during the period of this Plan.</p> <p>Objective NH16 Protect the ecological integrity of proposed Natural Heritage Areas (pNHAs), Natural Heritage Areas (NHAs), Statutory Nature Reserves, Refuges for Fauna, and Habitat Directive Annex I sites.</p> <p>Objective NH17 Ensure that development does not have a significant adverse impact on proposed Natural Heritage Areas (pNHAs), Natural Heritage Areas (NHAs), Statutory Nature Reserves, Refuges for Fauna, Habitat Directive Annex I sites and Annex II species contained therein, and on rare and threatened species including those protected by law and their habitats.</p> <p>Objective NH18 Protect the functions of the ecological buffer zones and ensure proposals for development have no significant adverse impact on the habitats and species of interest located therein.</p> <p>Objective NH19 Develop Ecological Masterplans for the Rogerstown, Malahide and Baldoyle Estuaries focusing on their ecological protection and that of their surrounding buffer zones.</p> <p>Objective NH20 Maintain and/or enhance the biodiversity of the Nature Development Areas indicated on the Green Infrastructure maps.</p> <p>Objective NH21 Develop a demonstration site for each Nature Development Area.</p> <p>Objective NH22 Explore the development of a small grants scheme to assist landowners with the management of their lands within the ecological network for nature conservation purposes.</p> <p>Objective NH23 Protect the ecological functions and integrity of the corridors indicated on the Development Plan Green Infrastructure Maps.</p> <p>Objective NH24 Protect rivers, streams and other watercourses and maintain them in an open state capable of providing suitable habitat for fauna and flora, including fish.</p> <p>Objective NH25 Provide for public understanding of and public access to rivers, waterway corridors and wetlands, where feasible and appropriate, in partnership with the National Parks and Wildlife Service, Waterways Ireland and other relevant stakeholders, while maintaining them free from inappropriate development and subject to Ecological Impact Assessment and screening for Appropriate Assessment as appropriate.</p> <p>Objective NH26 Promote the use of watercourses, rivers and lakes for the pursuit of angling, through working with Inland Fisheries Ireland to improve water quality, to improve fish stocks and to provide safe access to fishing, where appropriate, taking full account of the requirements of the Habitats Directive and other relevant legislation.</p> <p>Objective NH27 Protect existing woodlands, trees and hedgerows which are of amenity or biodiversity value and/or contribute to landscape character and ensure that proper provision is made for their protection and management.</p> <p>Objective NH28 Consider the use of Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) to protect important trees, groups of trees or woodlands.</p> <p>Objective NH29 Promote, encourage and support NeighbourWood Schemes by identifying suitable areas and support other initiatives that aim to establish and enhance woodlands for recreational purposes in partnership with local communities.</p> <p>Objective GI10 Develop and implement a Green Infrastructure Strategy for Fingal in partnership with key stakeholders and the public, taking an ecosystem services approach to strategy development and public consultation.</p> <p>Objective GI11 Ensure the Green Infrastructure Strategy for Fingal protects existing green infrastructure resources and plans for future green infrastructure provision which addresses the five main themes identified in this Plan, namely: • Biodiversity, • Parks, Open Space and Recreation, • Sustainable Water Management, • Archaeological and Architectural Heritage, • Landscape.</p>

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Environmental Component	Potentially Significant Adverse Effects	Environmental Requirements/Mitigation Measures already in force under the Fingal Development Plan, including:
		<p>Objective GI15 Ensure the protection of European Sites is central to Fingal County Council's Green Infrastructure Strategy.</p> <p>Objective GI18 Require all Local Area Plans to protect, enhance, provide and manage green infrastructure in an integrated and coherent manner addressing the five GI themes set out in the Development Plan – Biodiversity, Parks, Open Space and Recreation, Sustainable Water Management, Archaeological and Architectural Heritage, and Landscape.</p> <p>Objective GI19 Set targets for the provision of green infrastructure elements such as trees and green roofs as part of the preparation of Local Area Plans.</p> <p>Objective GI20 Require all new development to contribute to the protection and enhancement of existing green infrastructure and the delivery of new green infrastructure, as appropriate.</p> <p>Objective GI21 Require all new development to address the protection and provision of green infrastructure for the five GI themes set out in the Development Plan (Biodiversity, Parks, Open Space and Recreation, Sustainable Water Management, Archaeological and Architectural Heritage, and Landscape) in a coherent and integrated manner.</p> <p>Objective GI22 Require all proposals for large scale development such as road or drainage schemes, wind farms, housing estates, industrial parks or shopping centres to submit a Green Infrastructure Plan as an integral part of a planning application.</p> <p>Objective GI23 Investigate the development decision-support tools based on existing models, such as the Seattle Green Factor, to assist in the integration of different green infrastructure elements into development proposals.</p> <p>Objective GI24 Ensure biodiversity conservation and/or enhancement measures, as appropriate, are included in all proposals for large scale development such as road or drainage schemes, wind farms, housing estates, industrial parks or shopping centres.</p> <p>Objective GI25 Integrate provision for biodiversity with public open space provision and sustainable water management measures (including SuDS) where possible and appropriate.</p> <p>Objective MT14 The Council will work in cooperation with the NTA and adjoining Local Authorities to implement the Greater Dublin Area Cycle Network Plan subject to detailed engineering design and the mitigation measures presented in the SEA and Natura Impact Statement accompanying the NTA Plan.</p> <p>Objective LP01 Require that the design of lighting schemes minimises the incidence of light spillage or pollution into the surrounding environment. New schemes shall ensure that there is no unacceptable adverse impact on neighbouring residential or nearby properties; visual amenity and biodiversity in the surrounding areas.</p> <p>Objective LP02 Establish a hierarchy of light intensities on lands that are subject to Local Area Plans, Masterplans and larger tracts of lands subject to comprehensive developments in order to ensure that environmental impacts are minimised as far as possible through the designation of Environmental Zones.</p> <p>Objective DMS01 Ensure that all plans and projects in the County which could, either individually or in combination with other plans and projects, have a significant effect on a European site or sites are subject to Screening for Appropriate Assessment.</p> <p>Objective DMS17 Promote and encourage the use of green walls and roofs as part of an integrated approach to green infrastructure provision.</p> <p>Objective DMS71 Provide green corridors in all new developments where the opportunity exists.</p> <p>Objective DMS72 Encourage the use of green roofs as amenity space.</p> <p>Objective DMS77 Protect, preserve and ensure the effective management of trees and groups of trees.</p> <p>Objective DMS78 Ensure during the course of development, trees and hedgerows that are conditioned for retention are fully protected in accordance with 'BS5837 (2012) Trees in relation to the Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations' or as may be updated.</p> <p>Objective DMS79 Require the use of native planting where appropriate in new developments in consultation with the Council.</p> <p>Objective DMS80 Ensure trees, hedgerows and other features which demarcate townland boundaries are preserved and incorporated where appropriate into the design of developments.</p> <p>Objective DMS81 Consider in tree selection the available rooting area and proximity to dwellings or business premises particularly regarding shading of buildings and gardens.</p> <p>Objective DMS82 Promote the planting of large canopy trees on public open space and where necessary provide for constructed tree pits as part of the landscape specification.</p> <p>Objective DMS83 Ensure roadside verges have a minimum width of 2.4 metres at locations where large trees are proposed and where necessary provide for constructed tree pits as part of the landscape specification. Road verges shall be a minimum of 1.2 metres wide at locations where small canopy trees are proposed.</p> <p>Objective DMS150 Proposals for new lighting shall ensure there is no dazzling or distraction to road users including cyclists, equestrians and pedestrians, and road and footway lighting meets Council standards.</p> <p>Objective DMS151 Establish a hierarchy of light intensities on lands that are subject to Local Area Plans, Masterplans and larger tracts of lands subject to comprehensive developments in order to ensure that environmental impacts are minimised as far as possible through the designation of Environmental Zones.</p> <p>Objective DMS152 A site assessment should be carried out prior to starting any design work to help inform and direct the layout, form and architectural treatment of the proposed development and identify issues that may need to be avoided, mitigated or require sensitive design and professional expertise. The site assessment should evaluate: Character of the site in its setting (including existing buildings), Access to the site, Services, Protected Designations, Rare and protected species (such as bats).</p> <p>Objective DMS168 Ensure that proposals for developments involving works to upstanding archaeological sites and features or works to the historic building stock include an assessment of the presence of bats in any such sites or structures and, where appropriate, ensure that suitable avoidance and/ or mitigation measures are proposed to protect bats in consultation with the National Parks and Wildlife Service.</p>
<b>Population and Human Health</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Spatially concentrated deterioration in human health if effects arising from environmental vectors such as air and water.</li> </ul>	<p><i>Also, see measures related to soil, water (quality and flooding) and material assets.</i></p> <p>Objective DA26 Restrict housing development in order to minimize the potential for future conflict between Airport operations and the environmental conditions for residents.</p> <p>Objective DA27 Permit improvement and extensions to existing properties in the area where it can be demonstrated that such works do not represent significant intensification of development, and that appropriate consideration of potential noise impacts are incorporated within the proposals.</p> <p>Objective DA28 Prepare a strategy for 'St. Margaret's Special Policy Area' involving consultation between the existing community, Fingal County Council and the Dublin Airport Authority.</p> <p>Objective DA13 Promote appropriate land use patterns in the vicinity of the flight paths serving the Airport, having regard to the precautionary principle, based on existing and anticipated environmental and safety impacts of aircraft movements.</p> <p>Objective DA14 Review Public Safety Zones associated with Dublin Airport and implement the policies to be determined by the Government in relation to these Public Safety Zones.</p> <p>Objective DA15 Take into account relevant publications issued by the Irish Aviation Authority in respect of the operations of and development in and around Dublin Airport.</p> <p>Objective DA16 Continue to take account of the advice of the Irish Aviation Authority with regard to the effects of any development proposals on the safety of aircraft or the safe and efficient navigation thereof.</p> <p>Objective DA17 Have regard to the safety and environmental impacts of aircraft movements associated with Weston Aerodrome in the assessment of any relevant development proposal</p> <p>Objective GI13 Ensure the Green Infrastructure Strategy for Fingal protects the County's natural coastal defences, such as beaches, sand dunes, salt marshes and estuary lands, and promotes</p>

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Environmental Component	Potentially Significant Adverse Effects	Environmental Requirements/Mitigation Measures already in force under the Fingal Development Plan, including:
		<p>the use of soft engineering techniques as an alternative to hard coastal defence works wherever possible.</p> <p>Objective DMS180 Have regard to the provision of the 'Major Accident Directive' (Seveso III) (European Council Directive 2012/18/EU) and impose restrictions in consultation with the HSA, on developments abutting or within proximity of a Seveso site. The extent of restrictions on development will be dependent on the type of risk present and the quantity and form of the dangerous substance present or likely to be present.</p> <p>Objective DMS181 Permit new Seveso development only in low risk locations away from vulnerable residential, retail and commercial development.</p> <p>Objective DMS182 Prohibit new extensions to long-established Seveso sites where they are a non-conforming use and where they pose an unacceptable accident risk to the public.</p> <p>Objective DMS183 In areas where Seveso sites exist in appropriate locations with low population densities, ensure that proposed uses in adjacent sites do not compromise the potential for expansion of the existing Seveso use and in particular the exclusion of developments with the potential to attract large numbers of the public.</p> <p>Objective DMS184 Attach to any grant of permission for new warehouses or similar industrial buildings, a condition to exclude use/storage of SEVESO substances (or require a separate planning permission for it).</p> <p>Objective DMS185 Have regard to the advice of the Health and Safety Authority when proposals for new Seveso sites are considered and for all planning applications within the consultation distances stated in Table 12.13.</p> <p>Objective DMS186 Require developers to submit a detailed consequence and risk assessment with all Environmental Impact Statements and/or legislative licence applications for all Seveso sites.</p>
<b>Soil</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Potential adverse effects on the hydrogeological and ecological function of the soil resource, including as a result of development on contaminated lands.</li> <li>Potential for riverbank erosion.</li> </ul>	<p><i>Also, see measures related to biodiversity, flora and fauna and water and material assets.</i></p> <p>Objective NH30 Protect and enhance the geological and geomorphological heritage of the County Geological Sites listed in Table GH01 and indicated on Green Infrastructure Maps.</p> <p>Objective NH31 Protect and promote safe and sustainable public access to County Geological Sites where appropriate and feasible subject to the requirements of Article 6 of the Habitats Directive.</p> <p>Development Management 12.14 In all cases involving contaminated land, it is the policy of Fingal County Council to require the highest standards of remediation and where appropriate to consult with the Environmental Protection Agency and other relevant bodies to resolve the environmental pollution created by contaminated land. Decontamination activities should ensure there is no off-site migration of contaminants via runoff, soils or groundwater and the area is available for use.</p>
<b>Water</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Potential adverse effects upon the status of water bodies and entries to the WFD Register of Protected Areas (ecological and human value), arising from changes in quality, flow and/or morphology.</li> <li>Increase in flood risk and associated effects in flood events.</li> </ul>	<p><i>Also, see measures related to soil, biodiversity, flora and fauna, human health and material assets.</i></p> <p>Objective DA19 Ensure that every development proposal in the environs of the Airport takes into account the impact on water quality, water based-habitats and flooding of local streams and rivers and to provide mitigation of any negative impacts through avoidance or design and ensure compliance with the Eastern River Basin District Management Plan.</p> <p>Objective WQ01 Strive to achieve 'good status' in all waterbodies in compliance with the Water Framework Directive, the Eastern River Basin District Management Plan 2009-2015 and the associated Programme of Measures (first cycle) and to cooperate with the development and implementation of the second cycle national River Basin Management Plan 2017-2021.</p> <p>Objective WQ02 Protect and develop, in a sustainable manner, the existing groundwater sources and aquifers in the County and control development in a manner consistent with the proper management of these resources in conformity with the Eastern River Basin Management Plan 2009-2015 and the second cycle national River Basin Management Plan 2017-2021 and any subsequent plan and the Groundwater Protection Scheme.</p> <p>Objective WQ04 Protect existing riverine wetland and coastal habitats and where possible create new habitats to maintain naturally functioning ecosystems whilst ensuring they do not impact negatively on the conservation objectives of any European Sites.</p> <p>Objective WQ05 Establish riparian corridors free from new development along all significant watercourses and streams in the County. Ensure a 10 to 15 metre wide riparian buffer strip measured from the top of the bank either side of all watercourses, except in respect of the Liffey, Tolka, Pinkeen, Mayne, Sluice, Ward, Broadmeadow, Corduff, Matt and Delvin where a 30m wide riparian buffer strip from top of bank to either side of all watercourses outside urban centres is required as a minimum.</p> <p>Objective WQ06 Minimise the impact on surface water of discharges from septic tanks, proprietary effluent treatment systems and percolation areas by ensuring that they are located and constructed in accordance with the recommendations and guidelines of the EPA and Fingal County Council.</p> <p>Objective NH68 Protect bathing waters, including those listed in the Water Framework Directive Register of Protected Areas for the Eastern River Basin District, at Sutton, Portmarnock, Malahide, Donabate, Portrane, Rush, Loughshinny, Skerries and Balbriggan in order that they meet the required bathing water standards and implement the findings and recommendations of the Quality of Bathing Water in Ireland reports as published.</p> <p>Objective NH69 Protect the quality of designated shellfish waters off the Fingal coast.</p> <p>Objective NH70 Ensure that the Council, in the performance of its functions, complies with the requirements of the Shellfish Directive (2006/113/EC), statutory regulations pursuant to the Shellfish Directive and the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government's Pollution Reduction Programmes for the Balbriggan/Skerries Shellfish Area and the Malahide Shellfish Area.</p> <p>Objective GI31 Ensure the provision of new green infrastructure addresses the requirements of functional flood storage, the sustainable management of coastal erosion, and links with provision for biodiversity, Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) and provision for parks and open space wherever possible and appropriate.</p> <p>Objective GI32 Seek the creation of new wetlands and/or enhancement of existing wetlands through provision for Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS).</p> <p>Objective GI33 Seek the provision of green roofs and green walls as an integrated part of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) and which provide benefits for biodiversity, wherever possible.</p> <p>Objective SW02 Allow no new development within floodplains other than development which satisfies the justification test, as outlined in the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines 2009 for Planning Authorities (or any updated guidelines).</p> <p>Objective SW03 Identify existing surface water drainage systems vulnerable to flooding and develop proposals to alleviate flooding in the areas served by these systems.</p> <p>Objective SW04 Require the use of sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) to minimise and limit the extent of hard surfacing and paving and require the use of sustainable drainage techniques where appropriate, for new development or for extensions to existing developments, in order to reduce the potential impact of existing and predicted flooding risks.</p> <p>Objective SW05 Discourage the use of hard non-porous surfacing and pavements within the boundaries of rural housing sites.</p> <p>Objective SW06 Encourage the use of Green Roofs particularly on apartment, commercial, leisure and educational buildings.</p>

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Environmental Component	Potentially Significant Adverse Effects	Environmental Requirements/Mitigation Measures already in force under the Fingal Development Plan, including:
		<p>Objective SW07 Implement the Planning System and Flood Risk Management-Guidelines for Planning Authorities (DoEHLG/OPW 2009) or any updated version of these guidelines. A site-specific Flood Risk Assessment to an appropriate level of detail, addressing all potential sources of flood risk, is required for lands identified in the SFRA, located in the following areas: Courtlough; Ballymadun; Rowlestown; Ballyboghil; Coolatrath; Milverton, Skerries; Channell Road, Rush; Blakescross; Lanestown/Turvey; Lissenhall, Swords; Balheary, Swords; Village/Marina Area, Malahide; Streamstown, Malahide; Balgriffin; Damastown, Macetown and Clonee, Blanchardstown; Mulhuddart, Blanchardstown; Portrane; Sutton; and Howth, demonstrating compliance with the aforementioned Guidelines or any updated version of these guidelines, paying particular attention to residual flood risks and any proposed site specific flood management measures</p> <p>Objective SW09 Assess and implement the recommendations of the Eastern CFRAMS when complete.</p> <p>Objective SW10 Require the provision of regional stormwater control facilities for all Local Area Plan lands and Strategic Development Zones with a view to also incorporating these control facilities in currently developed catchments prone to flooding.</p> <p>Objective DMS16 Promote and encourage the use of green walls and roofs for new developments that demonstrate benefits in terms of SuDS as part of an integrated approach to green infrastructure provision.</p> <p>Objective DMS73 Ensure as far as practical that the design of SuDS enhances the quality of open spaces. SuDS do not form part of the public open space provision, except where it contributes in a significant and positive way to the design and quality of open space. In instances where the Council determines that SuDS make a significant and positive contribution to open space, a maximum 10% of open space provision shall be taken up by SuDS. The Council will give consideration to the provision of SuDS on existing open space, where appropriate.</p> <p>Objective DMS74 Underground tanks and storage systems will not be accepted under public open space, as part of a SuDS solution.</p>
Air Climatic and Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emissions to air including greenhouse gas emissions and other emissions.</li> <li>• Potential conflicts with climate adaptation measures including those relating to flood risk management.</li> </ul>	<p>Objective DA01 Facilitate the operation and future development of Dublin Airport, in line with Government policy, recognising its role in the provision of air transport, both passenger and freight.</p> <p>Objective DA02 Prepare and implement a new Local Area Plan for Dublin Airport which will accommodate the future sustainable growth and development of the airport lands while also facilitating the efficient and effective operation of Dublin Airport in accordance with the requirements of the Local Area Plan and proper planning and sustainable development.</p> <p>Objective DA03 Safeguard the current and future operational, safety, technical and developmental requirements of Dublin Airport and provide for its ongoing development within a sustainable development framework, having regard to both the environmental impact on local communities and the economic impact on businesses within the area.</p> <p>Objective DA06 Continue to participate in the Dublin Airport Stakeholders Forum, St Margaret's Community Liaison Group and other public stakeholder forums involving representatives from Local Authorities, airport operators, community and other stakeholders, providing a forum for discussion of environmental, community and other issues.</p> <p>Objective DA07 Strictly control inappropriate development and require noise insulation where appropriate within the Outer Noise Zone, and actively resist new provision for residential development and other noise sensitive uses within the Inner Noise Zone, as shown on the Development Plan maps, while recognising the housing needs of established families farming in the zone. To accept that time based operational restrictions on usage of a second runway are not unreasonable to minimize the adverse impact of noise on existing housing within the inner and outer noise zone.</p> <p>Objective DA08 Notwithstanding</p> <p>Objective DA07, apply the provisions with regard to New Housing for Farming Families only, as set out in Chapter 5 Rural Fingal, within the Inner Noise Zone subject to the following restrictions: • Under no circumstances shall any dwelling be permitted within the predicted 69 dB Laeq 16 hours noise contour, • Comprehensive noise insulation shall be required for any house permitted under this objective, • Any planning application shall be accompanied by a noise assessment report produced by a specialist in noise assessment which shall specify all proposed noise mitigation measures together with a declaration of acceptance of the applicant with regard to the result of the noise assessment report.</p> <p>Objective DA09 Ensure that aircraft-related development and operation procedures proposed and existing at the Airport consider all measures necessary to mitigate against the potential negative impact of noise from aircraft operations (such as engine testing, taxiing, taking off and landing), on existing established residential communities, while not placing unreasonable, but allowing reasonable restrictions on airport development to prevent detrimental effects on local communities, taking into account EU Regulation 598/2014 (or any future superseding EU regulation applicable) having regard to the 'Balanced Approach' and the involvement of communities in ensuring a collaborative approach to mitigating against noise pollution.</p> <p>Objective DA10 Restrict development which would give rise to conflicts with aircraft movements on environmental or safety grounds on lands in the vicinity of the Airport and on the main flight paths serving the Airport, and in particular restrict residential development in areas likely to be affected by levels of noise inappropriate to residential use.</p> <p>Objective DA11 Review the operation of the Noise Zones on an ongoing basis in line with the most up to date legislative frameworks in the area, the ongoing programme of noise monitoring in the vicinity of the Airport flight paths, and the availability of improved noise forecasts.</p> <p>Objective DA12 Restrict the Crosswind Runway to essential occasional use on completion of the second eastwest runway.</p> <p>Objective DA18 Ensure that every development proposal in the environs of the Airport takes account of the current and predicted changes in air quality, greenhouse emissions and local environmental conditions.</p> <p>Objective DA20 Take account of the global and local impacts of aviation as well as the likelihood of international action to limit greenhouse gas emissions from aviation through action at the International Civil Aviation Organisation ICAO as mandated in the Kyoto Protocol when evaluating any proposals to significantly increase the use of Dublin Airport.</p> <p>Objective MT01 Support National and Regional transport policies as they apply to Fingal. In particular, the Council supports the Government's commitment to the proposed new Metro North and DART expansion included in Building on Recovery: Infrastructure and Capital Investment 2016-2021. The Council also supports the implementation of sustainable transport solutions.</p> <p>Objective MT02 Support the recommendations of the National Transport Authority's Transport Strategy for the Greater Dublin Area 2016-2035 to facilitate the future sustainable growth of Fingal.</p> <p>Objective MT03 Implement Smarter Travel – A Sustainable Travel Future policy and work to achieve the Key Goals set out in this policy.</p> <p>Objective MT10 Facilitate the provision of electricity charging infrastructure for electric vehicles both on street and in new developments in accordance with car parking standards.</p> <p>Objective MT11 Support the growth of Electric Vehicles and EBikes, with support facilities, through a roll-out of additional electric charging points in collaboration with relevant agencies at appropriate locations.</p> <p>Objective MT15 Investigate and avail of the opportunities provided by new Metro North and any other public transport infrastructure to provide new cycle and pedestrian links including crossings of the M50 which currently represents a major barrier to active transport modes.</p> <p>Objective MT24 Support and advise the NTA and TII on the planning and implementation of public transport infrastructure, in particular by providing an understanding of Fingal's policies, objectives and requirements, including environmental sensitivities.</p> <p>Objective GI28 Provide attractive and safe routes linking key green space sites, parks and open spaces and other foci such as cultural sites and heritage assets as an integral part of new green infrastructure provision, where appropriate and feasible.</p>

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Environmental Component	Potentially Significant Adverse Effects	Environmental Requirements/Mitigation Measures already in force under the Fingal Development Plan, including:
		<p>Objective GI30 Develop a Cycle/Pedestrian Network Strategy for Fingal that encompasses the Fingal Way and other proposed routes which will be screened for Appropriate Assessment and Strategic Environmental Assessment.</p> <p>Objective GI12 Ensure the Green Infrastructure Strategy for Fingal reflects a long-term perspective, including the need to adapt to climate change.</p> <p>Objective MT38 Maximise capacities of junctions by using traffic management measures thereby reducing congestion.</p> <p>Objective MT40 Implement a programme of road construction and improvement works closely integrated with existing and planned land uses, taking into account both car and non-car modes of transport whilst promoting road safety as a high priority. Major road construction and improvement works will include an appraisal of environmental impacts.</p> <p>Objective MT41 Seek to implement the Road Improvement Schemes indicated in Table 7.1 within the Plan period, subject to assessment against the criteria set out in Section 5.8.3 of the NTA Transport Strategy for the GDA, where appropriate and where resources permit. Reserve the corridors of the proposed road improvements free of development</p> <p>Objective MT42 Protect the strategic transport function of national roads, including motorways through the implementation of the DoECLG 'Spatial Planning and National Roads – Guidelines for Planning Authorities'.</p> <p>Objective CC01 Comply with the recommendations of the GDSDS Climate Change Policy with regard to the provision and management of drainage services in the County and recognise that climate mitigation and adaption measures are evolving and comply with new national measures as presented in National Plans and Frameworks.</p> <p>Objective CC02 Implement the specific recommendations of Table CC1 of the GDSDS Regional Policy Volume 5 Climate Change Policy for all housing, commercial and industrial developments within the County.</p> <p>Objective CC03 Continue to reduce energy and chemical consumption within the Council's treatment plants and pumping stations.</p> <p>Objective CC04 Mitigate the causes of climate change as per COP21 also known as the 2015 Paris Climate Conference.</p> <p>Objective EN05 Prepare a Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Strategy and a Local Authority Renewable Energy Strategy (LARES), Spatial Energy Demand Analysis (SEDA) and a Sustainable Energy Action Plan (SEAP).</p> <p>Objective EN06 Encourage and facilitate the development of renewable energy sources, optimising opportunities for the incorporation of renewable energy in large scale commercial and residential development.</p> <p>Objective EN07 Support the implementation of the 'Strategy for Renewable Energy 2012-2020' Department of Communications, Energy and Natural Resources (now Department of Communications, Climate Action and Environment) and the related National Renewable Energy Action Plan (NREAP) and National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (NEEAP).</p> <p>Objective EN08 Work with relevant stakeholders to carry out a Spatial Energy Demand Analysis (SEDA) of the County within the Plan period as resources permit.</p> <p>Objective EN09 Require details of the requirements for alternative renewable energy systems, for buildings greater than 1000sq m or residential schemes above 30 units, under SI 243 of 2012 European Communities (Energy Performance of Buildings) to be submitted at pre planning stage for consideration. These should take the form of an Energy Statement or Feasibility Study carried out by qualified and accredited experts.</p> <p>Objective EN23 Establish a Climate Change Adaptation Team within Fingal County Council to prepare a Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Strategy with relevant stakeholders, Dublin Local Authorities and various interest groups. The Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Strategy will include targets for emissions reduction from the County; provision for reporting on progress in reducing emissions; and a process of engagement with citizens, businesses and civil society in relation to the changes required.</p> <p>Objective AQ01 Implement the provisions of EU and National legislation on air, light and noise and other relevant legislative requirements, as appropriate and in conjunction with all relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>Objective AQ02 Implement the recommendations of the Dublin Regional Air Quality Management Plan (or any subsequent plan) and any other relevant policy documents and legislation in order to preserve good air quality where it exists or aim to improve air quality where it is unsatisfactory.</p> <p>Objective NP01 Implement the relevant spatial planning recommendations and actions of the Dublin Agglomeration Environmental Noise Action Plan 2013-2018 (or any subsequent plan), working in conjunction with relevant statutory agencies.</p> <p>Objective NP02 Continue to promote appropriate land use patterns in the vicinity of Dublin Airport to minimise the amount of residents exposed to undesirable noise levels.</p> <p>Objective NP03 Require all developments to be designed and operated in a manner that will minimise and contain noise levels.</p> <p>Objective NP04 Ensure that future developments are designed and constructed to minimise noise disturbance and take into account the multi-functional uses of streets including movement and recreation as detailed in the Urban Design Manual (2009) and the Design Manual for Urban Roads and Streets (2013).</p> <p>Objective NP05 Ensure that development complies with the NRA's design goal for sensitive receptors exposed to road traffic noise or as updated by any subsequent guidelines published by Transport Infrastructure Ireland.</p> <p>Objective DMS116 Require that all new developments with over 100 employees and all new schools shall have a Mobility Management Plan. Existing schools that apply for planning permission to accommodate expansion will also be required to provide a Mobility Management Plan. Require new developments to be designed in accordance with DMURS. In particular they shall have layouts and designs which reflect the primacy of walking and cycling by providing safe, convenient and direct access to local services, employment and public transport. The promotion of cycling as a sustainable mode of transport depends on providing sufficient parking at places of employment and education. Bicycle parking standards, which are norms, are set out in Table 12.9.</p> <p>Objective DMS118 Ensure that all new employment and education developments include adequate, secure and dry bicycle parking, in accordance with the standards set out in Table Objective DMS119 Support public transport improvements by reserving the corridors of planned routes free from development. Provide setbacks along public transport corridors to allow for future improvement to enable the provision of a safe and efficient network of public transport infrastructure.</p>
<b>Material Assets</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Failure to provide adequate and appropriate waste water treatment (water services infrastructure and capacity ensures the mitigation of potential conflicts).</li> </ul>	<p>Objective DA22 Control the supply of car parking at the Airport so as to maximize as far as is practical the use of public transport by workers and passengers and to secure the efficient use of land.</p> <p>Objective DA23 Encourage and facilitate the provision of an integrated public transport network to serve Dublin Airport.</p> <p>Objective DA24 Protect and enhance the transportation capacity required to provide for the surface access needs of the Airport.</p> <p>Objective DA25 Maintain and protect accessibility to the Airport as a priority.</p> <p>Objective GI14 Ensure the Green Infrastructure Strategy for Fingal safeguards important agricultural and horticultural lands in the County.</p> <p>Objective MT24 Support and advise the NTA and TII on the planning and implementation of public transport infrastructure, in particular by providing an understanding of Fingal's policies, objectives and requirements, including environmental sensitivities.</p> <p>Objective MT25 Support TII and the NTA in developing a revised design of the proposed new Metro North that addresses the needs of the Swords-Airport-City Centre corridor, environmental</p>

SEA Screening Report for Proposed Variation No. 1 to the Fingal Development Plan 2017-2023

Environmental Component	Potentially Significant Adverse Effects	Environmental Requirements/Mitigation Measures already in force under the Fingal Development Plan, including:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Failure to comply with drinking water regulations and serve new development with adequate drinking water (water services infrastructure and capacity ensures the mitigation of potential conflicts).</li> <li>• Increases in waste levels.</li> <li>• Potential future changes in land use, including from agricultural grasslands to artificial surfaces.</li> <li>• Potential impacts upon public assets and infrastructure.</li> </ul>	<p>sensitivities and securing permission from An Bord Pleanála.</p> <p>Objective MT26 Support TII and the NTA in a possible future extension of the proposed new Metro North finishing point to connect with the Northern Line in Donabate, with a view to securing permission from An Bord Pleanála.</p> <p>Objective MT27 Support TII in progressing the design of a Light Rail Corridor that addresses the needs of Fingal, in particular the Blanchardstown area, with a view to securing permission from An Bord Pleanála.</p> <p>Objective MT34 Work with public transport providers and State agencies to create bus connectivity between Dublin 15 and Dublin Airport/Swords.</p> <p>Objective DW01 Liaise with and work in conjunction with Irish Water during the lifetime of the Plan to develop and identify an additional sustainable water source serving the Eastern and Midlands Region and the existing population of Fingal while also facilitating the sustainable development of the County, in accordance with the requirements of the Settlement Strategy and associated Core Strategy.</p> <p>Objective DW02 Liaise with Irish Water to ensure that an adequate supply of drinking water for domestic, commercial, industrial and other uses is available for the sustainable development of the County.</p> <p>Objective DW03 Protect both ground and surface water resources and work with Irish Water to develop and implement Water Safety Plans to protect sources of public water supply and their contributing catchment.</p> <p>Objective DW04 Support the development of a new sustainable Water Source for the Greater Dublin Area.</p> <p>Objective DW06 Promote the sustainable use of water and water conservation in existing and new development within the County and encourage demand management measures among all water users.</p> <p>Objective WT02 Liaise with Irish Water to ensure the provision of wastewater treatment systems in order to ensure compliance with existing licences, EU Water Framework Directive, River Basin Management Plans, the Urban Waste Water Directive and the EU Habitats Directive.</p> <p>Objective WT03 Facilitate the provision of appropriately sized and located waste water treatment plants and networks including a new Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant and the implementation of other recommendations of the Greater Dublin Strategic Drainage Study, in conjunction with relevant stakeholders and services providers, to facilitate development in the County and Region and to protect the water quality of Fingal's coastal and inland waters through the provision of adequate treatment of wastewater.</p> <p>Objective WT05 Seek the best available technology in all waste water treatment plants proposed for the County.</p> <p>Objective WT07 Require all new developments to provide separate foul and surface water drainage systems and to incorporate sustainable urban drainage systems.</p> <p>Objective WT08 Prohibit the discharge of additional surface water to combined (foul and surface water) sewers in order to maximise the capacity of existing collection systems.</p> <p>Objective WT09 Promote the appropriate development and use of Integrated Constructed Wetlands within the County.</p> <p>Objective WM02 Facilitate the implementation of national legislation and national and regional waste management policy having regard to the waste hierarchy.</p> <p>Objective WM03 Implement the provisions of the Eastern Midlands Region Waste Management Plan 2015 -2021 or any subsequent Waste Management Plan applicable within the lifetime of the Development Plan. All prospective developments in the County will be expected to take account of the provisions of the Regional Waste Management Plan and adhere to the requirements of that Plan.</p> <p>Objective WM04 Facilitate the transition from a waste management economy to a green circular economy to enhance employment and increase the value recovery and recirculation of resources.</p> <p>Objective WM18 Ensure that construction and demolition Waste Management Plans meet the relevant recycling / recovery targets for such waste in accordance with the national legislation and regional waste management policy.</p> <p>DMS146 Ensure all new large-scale residential and mixed-use developments include appropriate facilities for source segregation and collection of waste.</p> <p>Objective DMS147 Ensure all new developments include well designed facilities to accommodate the three bin collection system.</p> <p>Objective DMS148 Ensure all new developments make provision for bring bank facilities where appropriate.</p> <p>Objective DMS149 Require that construction and demolition waste management plans be submitted as part of any planning application for projects in excess of any of the following thresholds: • New residential development of 10 units or more. • New developments other than above, including institutional, educational, health and other public facilities, with an aggregate floor area in excess of 1,250sqm. • Demolition / renovation / refurbishment projects generating in excess of 100m3 in volume of C&amp;D waste. • Civil engineering projects in excess of 500m3 of waste materials used for development of works on the site.</p>
Cultural Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential effects on designated and unknown archaeological heritage including entries to the Record of Monuments and Places, including underwater archaeology.</li> <li>• Potential effects on architectural heritage as designated or included within the NIAH and RPS.</li> </ul>	<p>Objective GI34 Ensure, wherever possible and appropriate, that elements of the archaeological and architectural heritage are fully integrated into proposals for new developments at the project design stage.</p> <p>Objective GI35 Seek to provide and/or enhance access to archaeological and architectural heritage assets in a sustainable manner, where appropriate, thus facilitating opportunities for education and understanding.</p> <p>Objective CH01 Support the implementation of the Fingal Heritage Plan in relation to the promotion and protection of Fingal's Cultural Heritage.</p> <p>Objective CH02 Favour the preservation in situ or at a minimum preservation by record, of archaeological sites, monuments, features or objects in their settings. In securing such preservation the Council will have regard to the advice and recommendations of the National Monuments Service of the Department of the Arts, Heritage, Regional, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs.</p> <p>Objective CH03 Protect all archaeological sites and monuments, underwater archaeology, and archaeological objects, which are listed in the Record of Monuments and Places and all sites and features of archaeological and historic interest discovered subsequent to the publication of the Record of Monuments and Places, and to seek their preservation in situ (or at a minimum, preservation by record) through the planning process.</p> <p>Objective CH04 Encourage and promote the appropriate management and maintenance of the County's archaeological heritage, including historical burial grounds, in accordance with conservation principles and best practice guidelines.</p> <p>Objective CH05 Ensure archaeological remains are identified and fully considered at the very earliest stages of the development process, that schemes are designed to avoid impacting on the archaeological heritage.</p> <p>Objective CH06 Require that proposals for linear development over one kilometre in length; proposals for development involving ground clearance of more than half a hectare; or developments in proximity to areas with a density of known archaeological monuments and history of discovery; to include an Archaeological Impact Assessment and refer such applications to the relevant Prescribed Bodies.</p>



SEA Screening Report for Proposed Variation No. 1 to the Fingal Development Plan 2017-2023

Environmental Component	Potentially Significant Adverse Effects	Environmental Requirements/Mitigation Measures already in force under the Fingal Development Plan, including:
		<p>Objective CH07 Ensure that development within the vicinity of a Recorded Monument or Zone of Archaeological Notification does not seriously detract from the setting of the feature, and is sited and designed appropriately.</p> <p>Objective CH08 Develop a policy in relation to the treatment of archaeological monuments within open space of developments. A different designation from that of open space will be applied where subsurface archaeological remains are incorporated to differentiate the area.</p> <p>Objective CH09 Recognise the importance of archaeology or historic landscapes and the connectivity between sites, where it exists, in order to safeguard them from developments that would unduly sever or disrupt the relationship and/or inter-visibility between sites.</p> <p>Objective CH10 Co-operate with other agencies in the assessment of the potential for climate change to impact on coastal, riverine, inter-tidal and sub-tidal sites and their environments including shipwreck sites.</p> <p>Objective CH11 Encourage reference to or incorporation of significant archaeological finds into development schemes, where appropriate and sensitively designed, through layout, displays, signage, plaques, information panels and by using historic place names and the Irish language where appropriate.</p> <p>Objective CH12 Promote best practice for archaeological excavation by ensuring that they are undertaken according to best practice as outlined by the National Monuments Service, Department of Arts, Heritage, Regional, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs, The National Museum and the Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland.</p> <p>Objective CH13 Actively support the dissemination of the findings of archaeological investigations and excavations through the publication of excavation reports thereby promoting public awareness and appreciation of the value of archaeological resources.</p> <p>Objective CH14 Identify Zones of Archaeological Notification that contain clusters of Recorded Monuments or have a significant history of the discovery of archaeological sites, features and objects in order to allow for their designation, protection of their setting and environs.</p> <p>Objective CH15 Raise public awareness of the cultural heritage and improve legibility by providing appropriate signage or interpretation in areas, sites, villages, and buildings of archaeological and historic significance.</p> <p>Objective CH16 Develop and implement the findings of the Community Archaeology Strategy for Fingal.</p> <p>Objective CH17 Support the growth of cultural tourism in the County, including the potential for niche heritage based tourism products by facilitating the development of heritage events, infrastructure such as heritage trails, walkways and cycleways etc. and activities such as community excavation.</p> <p>Objective CH18 Manage the archaeological sites and monuments that Fingal County Council owns or is responsible for according to best practice and according to Conservation Plans where they exist</p> <p>Objective CH20 Ensure that any development, modification, alteration, or extension affecting a Protected Structure and/or its setting is sensitively sited and designed, is compatible with the special character, and is appropriate in terms of the proposed scale, mass, height, density, layout, materials, impact on architectural or historic features, and junction with the existing Protected Structure.</p> <p>Objective CH21 Seek that the form and structural integrity of the Protected Structure is retained in any redevelopment and that the relationship between the Protected Structure and any complex of adjoining buildings, designed landscape features, or designed views or vistas from or to the structure is conserved.</p> <p>Objective CH22 Encourage the sympathetic and appropriate reuse, rehabilitation and retention of Protected Structures and their grounds including public access seeking that the Protected Structure is conserved to a high standard, and the special interest, character and setting of the building preserved. In certain cases the relaxation of site zoning restrictions may be considered in order to secure the preservation and conservation of the Protected Structure where the use proposed is compatible with the existing structure and this will only be permitted where the development is consistent with conservation policies and the proper planning and sustainable development of the area</p> <p>Objective CH25 Ensure that proposals for large scale developments and infrastructure projects consider the impacts on the architectural heritage and seek to avoid them. The extent, route, services and signage for such projects should be sited at a distance from Protected Structures, outside the boundaries of historic designed landscapes, and not interrupt specifically designed vistas. Where this is not possible the visual impact must be minimised through appropriate mitigation measures such as high quality design and/or use of screen planting.</p> <p>Objective CH26 Prevent the demolition or inappropriate alteration of Protected Structures.</p> <p>Objective CH28 Carry out an audit and assess the condition of all Protected Structures within the Council's ownership and devise a management/maintenance plan for these structures.</p> <p>Objective CH29 Ensure that measures to up-grade the energy efficiency of Protected Structures and historic buildings are sensitive to traditional construction methods and materials and do not have a detrimental physical, aesthetic or visual impact on the structure. They should follow the principles and direction given in the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht's publication Energy Efficiency in Traditional Buildings.</p>
<b>Landscape</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential future changes in land use and visual appearance, including from agricultural grasslands to artificial surfaces.</li> <li>• Changes in the appearance of lands.</li> <li>• Potential impacts on landscape designations.</li> </ul>	<p>Objective NH32 Support the aims and objectives of the European Landscape Convention by implementing the relevant objectives and actions of the National Landscape Strategy 2015-2025.</p> <p>Objective NH33 Ensure the preservation of the uniqueness of a landscape character type by having regard to the character, value and sensitivity of a landscape when determining a planning application.</p> <p>Objective NH34 Ensure development reflects and, where possible, reinforces the distinctiveness and sense of place of the landscape character types, including the retention of important features or characteristics, taking into account the various elements which contribute to their distinctiveness such as geology and landform, habitats, scenic quality, settlement pattern, historic heritage, local vernacular heritage, land-use and tranquility.</p> <p>Objective NH37 Ensure that new development meets high standards of siting and design.</p> <p>Objective NH38 Protect skylines and ridgelines from development.</p> <p>Objective NH48 Participate in and actively support the work of the Dublin Bay Biosphere Partnership.</p> <p>Objective NH49 Develop and implement a Biosphere work programme within the County in support of the work of the Dublin Bay Biosphere Partnership.</p> <p>Objective GI26 Maximise the use and potential of existing parks, open space and recreational provision, both passive and active, by integrating existing facilities with proposals for new development and by seeking to upgrade existing facilities where appropriate.</p> <p>Objective GI27 Provide a range of accessible new parks, open spaces and recreational facilities accommodating a wide variety of uses (both passive and active), use intensities and interests.</p> <p>Objective GI36 Ensure green infrastructure provision responds to and reflects landscape character including historic landscape character, conserving, enhancing and augmenting the existing landscapes and townscapes of Fingal which contribute to a distinctive sense of place.</p>

## 2.4 Schedule 2A

### PART 1

#### **1. *The characteristics of the plan having regard, in particular, to: the degree to which the plan sets a framework for projects and other activities, either with regard to the location, nature, size and operating conditions or by allocating resources***

Proposed Variation No. 1 would contribute towards the already existing framework for future development consent of projects under the Fingal Development Plan 2017-2023, which provides for sustainable development within Fingal. The Variation, when made, will be one relatively minor part of this Plan and of the wider planning framework (including national, regional, county and local policies, plans and strategies).

The Proposed Variation provides for:

- The replacement of the older, current Dublin Airport Noise Zones in the Development Plan with new Noise Zones that take into account best available scientific knowledge and the most up to date policy guidance;
- Further contributions towards the implementation of the existing wider framework relating to the protection of sensitive noise receptors and human health by avoiding, preventing and reducing effects due to exposure to environmental noise;
- Increases the area within which consideration will be given to the development of new housing for those not involved in farming but who have family homes within the Inner Noise Zone, in locations on suitable sites outside the Inner Noise Zone, to five kilometres from the new Inner Noise Zone (the current Plan allows for two kilometres from the existing Zone); and
- The removal of Red Approach Areas from the existing Development Plan (as the Irish Aviation Authority has advised that these no longer hold any aviation significance) and the insertion of a new objective in relation to the aerodrome operator's safeguarding map.

As detailed on Table 2.3 potential effects arising from the Proposed Variation: either are present already (beneficial) and will be further contributed towards; or will be mitigated so as not to result in significant residual effects (adverse). Potentially significant adverse environmental effects, if unmitigated, and already in-force environmental requirements/mitigation measures from the existing Fingal Development Plan 2017-2023 are detailed on Table 2.4.

Taking the above and the other SEA commentary provided under Section 2.3 into account, arising from the degree to which Proposed Variation No. 1 and the Fingal Development Plan 2017-2023 set a framework for projects and other activities, the Proposed Variation would not be likely to result in significant environmental effects.

#### **2. *The characteristics of the plan having regard, in particular, to: the degree to which the plan influences other plans, including those in a hierarchy***

The Variation is proposed to the existing Fingal Development Plan 2017-2023. The County Development Plan is influenced by higher-level legislation, plans and programmes and influences lower-tier plans. Any future development of the lands that are subject to the Variation would have to comply with the various provisions of the existing Plan that relate to sustainable development and the protection and management of the environment – see Table 2.4.

Taking the above and the other SEA commentary provided under Section 2.3 into account, arising from the degree to which the Proposed Variation No. 1 and the Fingal Development Plan 2017-2023 influence other plans, the Proposed Variation would not be likely to result in significant environmental effects.

**3. *The characteristics of the plan having regard, in particular, to: the relevance of the plan for the integration of environmental considerations in particular with a view to promoting sustainable development***

The existing Fingal Development Plan 2017-2023 - to which the Proposed Variation relates - has undergone SEA. This process integrated environmental considerations into the existing Plan and found that the Plan contributes to environmental protection and management and sustainable development.

Taking the above and the other SEA commentary provided under Section 2.3 into account, arising from the relevance of Proposed Variation No. 1 and the Fingal Development Plan 2017-2023 for the integration of environmental considerations, in particular with a view to promoting sustainable development, the Proposed Variation would not be likely to result in significant environmental effects.

**4. *The characteristics of the plan having regard, in particular, to: environmental problems relevant to the plan or programme***

Environmental problems arise where there is a conflict between current environmental conditions and legislative targets.

Through its provisions relating to environmental protection and management, the existing Fingal Development Plan 2017-2023 contributes towards ensuring that environmental conditions do not get worse and, where possible, it contributes towards amelioration.

Taking the above and the other SEA commentary provided under Section 2.3 into account, arising from environmental problems relevant to Proposed Variation No. 1 and the Fingal Development Plan 2017-2023, the Proposed Variation would not be likely to result in significant environmental effects.

**5. *The characteristics of the plan having regard, in particular, to: the relevance of the plan or programme, or modification to a plan or programme, for the implementation of European Union legislation on the environment (e.g. plans and programmes linked to waste management or water protection)***

The Fingal Development Plan 2017-2023 to which Proposed Variation No. 1 relates includes various provisions that would contribute towards the implementation of European legislation on the environment. Some of these provisions are provided within Table 2.4. The Proposed Variation further contributes towards provisions including those relating to the management of noise and protection of human health that are already in place.

Taking the above and the other SEA commentary provided under Section 2.3 into account, arising from relevance of Proposed Variation No. 1 and the Fingal Development Plan 2017-2023, for the implementation of European Union legislation on the environment, the Proposed Variation would not be likely to result in significant environmental effects.

## **PART 2**

**1. *Characteristics of the effects and of the area likely to be affected, having regard, in particular, to: the probability, duration, frequency and reversibility of the effects***

The Proposed Variation would not be likely to result in significant environmental effects (see responses under Schedule 2A Part 1 above and the examination of the Proposed Variation provided under Section 2.3).

**2. Characteristics of the effects and of the area likely to be affected, having regard, in particular, to: the cumulative nature of the effects**

The Proposed Variation would not be likely to result in significant environmental effects (see responses under Schedule 2A Part 1 above and the examination of the various parts of the Plan provided under Section 2.3).

**3. Characteristics of the effects and of the area likely to be affected, having regard, in particular, to: the transboundary nature of the effects**

The Proposed Variation would not be likely to result in significant environmental effects (see responses under Schedule 2A Part 1 above and the examination of the various parts of the Plan provided under Section 2.3).

**4. Characteristics of the effects and of the area likely to be affected, having regard, in particular, to: the risks to human health or the environment (e.g. due to accidents)**

The Proposed Variation would not be likely to result in significant environmental effects (see responses under Schedule 2A Part 1 above and the examination of the various parts of the Plan provided under Section 2.3).

**5. Characteristics of the effects and of the area likely to be affected, having regard, in particular, to: the magnitude and spatial extent of the effects (geographical area and size of the population likely to be affected)**

The Proposed Variation would not be likely to result in significant environmental effects (see responses under Schedule 2A Part 1 above and the examination of the various parts of the Plan provided under Section 2.3).

**6. Characteristics of the effects and of the area likely to be affected, having regard, in particular, to: the value and vulnerability of the area likely to be affected due to:**

**a) special natural characteristics or cultural heritage;**

The Proposed Variation would not be likely to result in significant environmental effects (see responses under Schedule 2A Part 1 above and the examination of the various parts of the Plan provided under Section 2.3).

**b) exceeded environmental quality standards or limit values, and;**

The Proposed Variation would not be likely to result in significant environmental effects (see responses under Schedule 2A Part 1 above and the examination of the various parts of the Plan provided under Section 2.3).

**c) intensive land-use.**

The Proposed Variation would not be likely to result in significant environmental effects (see responses under Schedule 2A Part 1 above and the examination of the various parts of the Plan provided under Section 2.3).

**7. Characteristics of the effects and of the area likely to be affected, having regard, in particular, to: the effects on areas or landscapes which have a recognised national, European Union or international protection status**

The Proposed Variation would not be likely to result in significant environmental effects (see responses under Schedule 2A Part 1 above and the examination of the various parts of the Plan provided under Section 2.3).

## Section 3 Conclusion

Screening is the process for deciding whether a particular plan - or variation to a plan -, other than those for which SEA is mandatory, would be likely to have significant environmental effects, and would thus warrant SEA. The purpose of the report is to provide the findings of the evaluation of the requirement for SEA to be undertaken on Proposed Variation No. 1 to the Fingal Development Plan 2017-2023.

This SEA Screening Report has examined the Proposed Variation, including against relevant criteria set out in Schedule 2A *'Criteria for determining whether a plan is likely to have significant effects on the environment'* of the Planning and Development (SEA) Regulations 2004 (SI No. 436 of 2004), as amended by the Planning and Development (SEA) (Amendment) Regulations 2011 (SI No. 201 of 2011).

Proposed Variation No. 1 would contribute towards the already existing framework for future development consent of projects under the Fingal Development Plan 2017-2023, which provides for sustainable development within Fingal. The Variation, when made, will be one relatively minor part of this Plan and of the wider planning framework (including national, regional, county and local policies, plans and strategies).

Potential effects arising from the Proposed Variation: either are present already (beneficial) and will be further contributed towards; or will be mitigated by already in-force environmental requirements/mitigation measures from the existing Fingal Development Plan 2017-2023 so as not to result in significant residual effects (adverse).

Consequently, taking into account the findings of this screening exercise, SEA is not required to be undertaken on the Proposed Variation.

This SEA Screening Report for Proposed Variation No. 1 to the Fingal Development Plan 2017-2023 is referred to Fingal County Council for SEA Screening Determination.

## Appendix I Relationship with Legislation and 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, Scheme etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
<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>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, 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>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, 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</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</li> </ul>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and

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	<p>conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>	<p>the species' habitats concerned to be maintained or, where appropriate, restored at a favourable conservation status in their natural range.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>	<p>bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<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>	<p>Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<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; and</li> <li>• set capacity levels for the storage of livestock manure.</li> </ul>	<p>Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<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>Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, 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 the environment by introducing different targets, tools and measures such as Integrated Pest Management or National Action Plans.</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>Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the</p>

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			objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<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>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Indirect Land Use Change Directive (2012/0288(COD))</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When biofuels are produced on existing agricultural land, the demand for food and feed crops remains, and may lead to someone producing more food and feed somewhere else. This can imply land use change (by changing e.g. forest into agricultural land), which implies that a substantial amount of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are released into the atmosphere.</li> <li>The Directive seeks to make biofuels used in the EU more sustainable and will help us to reduce further Greenhouse Gas emissions and encourage greater market penetration of advanced biofuels.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limit the contribution that conventional biofuels (with a risk of Indirect Land Use Change Directive 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 1<sup>st</sup> July 2014.</li> <li>Encourage a greater market penetration of advanced (low-Indirect Land Use Change Directive) 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>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<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 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>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<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> </ul>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.



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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> <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>	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>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, 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>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, 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>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, 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>	<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</li> </ul>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes,

Legislation, Plan, Scheme etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
	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.	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.	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>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, 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 at least 27% energy savings compared with the business-as-usual scenario.</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> <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>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<p><b>The Clean Air for Europe Directive (2008/50/EC)</b>  <b>(EU Air Framework Directive)</b></p> <p><b>Fourth Daughter Directive (2004/107/EC)</b></p>	<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 PM2.5 (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 (PM10) or up to five years (NO2, 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>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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<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.	The Directive requires competent authorities in Member States to: <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> 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.	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, 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>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, 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>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, 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</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</li> </ul>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and

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	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.	characterisation of bodies or groups of bodies of groundwater as being at risk, also taking into account Part B of Annex II.	bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<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>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, 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>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, 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> </ul>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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 that are not of significant relevance to the SEA for the Guidelines. Implementation of the Environmental Liability Directive is contributed towards by a Multi-Annual Work Programme 'Making the Environmental Liability Directive more fit for purpose' that is updated annually to changing developments, growing knowledge and new needs.</li> </ul>	
<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.	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<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>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, 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</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> </ul>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and

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	<p>resulting from the interaction between people and places through time.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>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>	bodies and their plans, programmes, 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>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, 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; and</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>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, 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; and</li> <li>to give particular attention to endangered and vulnerable species including endangered and vulnerable migratory species.</li> </ul>	<p>The Parties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recognise the intrinsic value of nature</li> <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>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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<b>Bali Road Map (2007)</b>	The overall goals of the project are twofold: <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>	The Bali Action Plan is centred on four main building blocks: mitigation; adaptation; technology; and financing.	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<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.	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, 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.	The following actions were committed to by governments at this conference: <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>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, 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>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, 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>	The aims are achieved by applying REACH, namely: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Registration,</li> <li>Evaluation,</li> <li>Authorisation; and</li> <li>Restriction of chemicals.</li> </ul>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and

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		REACH also aims to enhance innovation and competitiveness of the EU chemicals industry.	bodies and their plans, programmes, 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 Pollutant (POPs).</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>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, 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; and</li> <li>Cooperate internationally on transboundary wetlands, shared wetland systems and shared species.</li> </ul>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>OSPAR Convention</b>	The OSPAR Convention is the most important outcome of a meeting of the Oslo and Paris Commissions meeting in Paris in 1992. The mission of OSPAR is to conserve marine ecosystems and safeguard human health in the North-East Atlantic by preventing and eliminating pollution; by protecting the marine environment from the adverse effects of human activities; and by contributing to the sustainable use of the seas.	<p>OSPAR's work is organised under six strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Biodiversity and Ecosystem Strategy</li> <li>Eutrophication Strategy</li> <li>Hazardous Substances Strategy</li> <li>Offshore Industry Strategy</li> <li>Radioactive Substances Strategy</li> <li>Strategy for the Joint Assessment and Monitoring Programme</li> </ul> <p>These six strategies fit together to underpin the ecosystem approach. For each strategy a programme of work is designed and implemented annually.</p>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.



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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>1. 75 % of the population aged 20-64 should be employed;</li> <li>2. 3% of the EU's GDP should be invested in R&amp;D;</li> <li>3. 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>4. 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>5. 20 million less people should be at risk of poverty.</li> </ol>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation (CORSIA)</b>	CORSIA is an emission mitigation approach for the global airline industry, and it aims to stabilize net CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from international civil aviation at 2020 levels.	CORSIA comprises of three implementation phases: the pilot phase (2021-2023), a first phase (2024-2026) and a second phase (2027-2035): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• From 2021 until 2026, only flights between states that volunteer to participate in the pilot and/or first phase will be subject to offsetting requirements.</li> <li>• From 2027, all international flights will be subject to offsetting requirements.</li> </ul>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, 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>	The National Planning Framework published alongside the National Development Plan yields ten National Strategic Outcomes as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Compact Growth</li> <li>2. Enhanced Regional Accessibility</li> <li>3. Strengthened Rural Economies and Communities</li> <li>4. Sustainable Mobility</li> <li>5. A Strong Economy, supported by Enterprise, Innovation and Skills</li> <li>6. High-Quality International Connectivity</li> <li>7. Enhanced Amenity and Heritage</li> <li>8. Transition to a Low-Carbon and Climate-Resilient Society</li> <li>9. Sustainable Management of Water and other Environmental Resources</li> <li>10. Access to Quality Childcare, Education and Health Services</li> </ol>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, 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>1. Quantify in broad terms the appropriate scale of financial investment in land transport over the long term;</li> <li>2. Consider how fiscal, environmental and technological developments might impact on this investment; and,</li> <li>3. Identify strategic priorities for future investment to ensure land transport infrastructure provision facilitates the objectives of Project Ireland 2040.</li> </ol>	In preparation	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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<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>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, 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 (Statutory Instrument Number (SI No. 435 of 2004) and the Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) Regulations 2004 (SI No. 436 of 2004), as amended</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>Combined, the Regulations transpose the requirements of the SEA Directive.</li> </ul>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<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>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, 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>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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<b>European Communities Environmental Objectives (Freshwater Pearl Mussel) 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>	<p>Actions:</p> <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>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, 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</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>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, 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>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, 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 commitment entered into by the European Union in response or</li> </ul>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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		<p>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>	
<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>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<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>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<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>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<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>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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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; and</li> <li>An Approach to Carbon Neutrality for Agriculture, Forest and Land Use Sectors.</li> </ul>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<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>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<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>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Eirgrid's Grid25 Strategy and associated Grid25 Implementation Programme 2011 -2016</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>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Strategy for the Future Development of National and Regional Greenways (2018)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The objective of the 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 years with a consequent significant increase in the number of people using Greenways as a visitor experience and as a</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, domestic visitors and locals thereby contributing to a healthier society through increased physical activity;</li> <li>Greenways that provide a substantially segregated off road</li> </ul>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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	recreational amenity.	<p>experience linking places of interest, recreation and leisure in areas with beautiful scenery of different types with plenty to see and do;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>	
<b>National Water Resources Plan (in preparation)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The National Water Resources Plan 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 Plan 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>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, 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>	<i>Vision: "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; and</li> <li>Improvement of the perception and increase in the national consumption of aquaculture products.</li> </ul>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, 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</li> </ul>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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<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>	<p>sector.</p> <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>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, 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 obligation to ourselves and to future generations to promote its sustainable protection, management and planning."</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; and</li> <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>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>National Hazardous Waste Management Plan (EPA) 2014-2020</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul> <p>Section 26 of the Waste Management Act 1996 as amended, sets out the overarching objectives for the National Hazardous Waste Management Plan. In this context, the following objectives are included as priorities for the revised Plan period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> </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>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To minimise the environmental, health, social and economic impacts of hazardous waste generation and management.</li> </ul>		
<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>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Healthy Ireland Framework for Improved Health and Wellbeing 2013-2025 (Health Service Executive)</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>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, 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>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, 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>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.



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<b>Investing in our Future: A Strategic Framework for Investment in Land Transport– Department of Transport, Tourism And Sport</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This Framework 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 Framework 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> <li>Priority 3: Maximise the value of the road network.</li> </ul> <p>In delivering on the steady state maintenance objective set out in Framework, the Plan includes for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Planned replacement programme for the bus fleet operated under Public Service Obligation 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 Greater Dublin Area.</li> </ul>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, 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>Security of Supply.</li> <li>Sustainability of Energy.</li> <li>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>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>National Adaptation Framework (NAF) 2018 and forthcoming regional, local and sectoral adaptation plans (including transport)</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>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Developing Resilience to Climate Change in the Irish Transport Sector (Climate Adaptation Plan for the Transport Sector 2017)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Minister for Transport, Tourism and Sport has prepared a Transport Sectoral Adaptation Plan under the non-statutory National Climate Change Adaptation Framework, 2012.</li> <li>This first Adaptation Plan examines the impacts of climate change and weather related events, both those impacts that have been observed and those projected for the future, on key transport services and infrastructure within the Irish Transport Sector.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This Strategy supports action by promoting greater co-ordination and information sharing between Member States with the aim of ensuring that adaptation considerations are addressed in all relevant EU policies.</li> <li>It sets out a framework and mechanisms for developing preparedness in respect of current and future climate impacts across the EU.</li> </ul>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

<b>Legislation, Plan, Scheme etc.</b>	<b>Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective</b>	<b>Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.</b>	<b>Relevance to the Plan</b>
<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.	2030 will represent a significant milestone, meaning: <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>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, 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.	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, 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>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, 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>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, 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</li> </ul>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, Scheme etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
		<p>services in the marine environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>	
<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>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>The Planning System and Flood Risk Management – Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2009)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sets out comprehensive mechanisms for the incorporation of flood risk identification, assessment and management into the planning process.</li> <li>Ensures flood risk is a key consideration in preparing land use plans and in the assessment of planning applications.</li> <li>Implementation of the Guidelines is through actions at national, regional, local authority and site-specific levels.</li> <li>Planning authorities and An Bord Pleanála are required to have regard to the Guidelines in carrying out their functions under the Planning Acts.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding.</li> <li>Avoid new developments increasing flood risk elsewhere, including that which may arise from surface water run-off.</li> <li>Ensure effective management of residual risks for development permitted in floodplains.</li> <li>Avoid unnecessary restriction of national, regional or local economic and social growth.</li> <li>Improve the understanding of flood risk among relevant stakeholders.</li> <li>Ensure that the requirements of EU and national law in relation to the natural environment and nature conservation are complied with at all stages of flood risk management.</li> </ul> <p>The 2009 Flood Risk Management Guidelines were amended by Circular PL 2/2014 (Department of the Environment, Community and Local Government) that provides advice on the use of OPW flood mapping in assessing planning applications and clarifies some advice from the 2009 Guidelines.</p>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<p><b>European Communities (Water Policy) Regulations of 2003 (SI 722 of 2003)</b></p> <p><b>European Communities (Water Policy) Regulations of 2003 (SI 350 of 2014)</b></p> <p><b>European Communities Environmental Objectives (Surface waters) Regulations of 2009 (SI 272 of 2009)</b></p>	<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 Central Energy Regulator the authority to regulate and supervise their actions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides for river basin management planning.</li> <li>Requires the public to be informed and consulted on the Plan and for progress reports to be published.</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</li> </ul>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, Scheme etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
<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>	<p>deterioration in quality.</p> <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>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, 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> <li>Prepare water quality management plans for any waters in or adjoining their functional areas.</li> </ul>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<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 wastewater services in the amendment act during 2013, therefore these services are no longer the responsibility of the 34 Local Authorities in Ireland.</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 wastewater treatment, for compliance with the requirements of the EU Urban Wastewater 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</li> </ul>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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<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>function under the Central Energy Regulator.</p> <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 Wastewater.</li> <li>Protect and Enhance the Environment.</li> <li>Support Social and Economic Growth.</li> <li>Invest in the Future.</li> </ul>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<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>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Agri-vision 2015 Action Plan</b>	Outlines the vision for agricultural industry to improve competitiveness and response to market demand while respecting and enhancing the environment.		Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Rural Environmental Protection Scheme (REPS)</b>  <b>Agri-Environmental Options Scheme (AEOS)</b>  <b>Green, Low-Carbon, Agri-environment Scheme (GLAS)</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> <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 as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>National Rural Development Programme</b>	<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> </ul>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>	for environmental protection and management.
<b>National Forestry Programme (2014-2020)</b>	<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>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>River Basin Management Plan</b>	<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 and meet the environmental objectives outlined in Article 4 of the Water Framework Directive.</li> <li>Identify and manages water bodies.</li> <li>Establish a programme of measures for monitoring and improving water quality.</li> <li>Involve the public through consultations.</li> </ul>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>National Peatlands Strategy (2015-2025)</b>	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 responsible.</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>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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<b>Flood Risk Management Plans arising from National Catchment Flood Risk Assessment and Management Programme</b>	<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.	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Draft National Bioenergy Plan 2014 – 2020</b>	<p>The Draft Bioenergy Plan sets out a vision as follows:</p> <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>	<p>Three high level goals, of equal importance, based on the concept of sustainable development are identified:</p> <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>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Draft Renewable Electricity Policy and Development Framework (Department of Communications, Climate Action and Environment) 2016</b>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>National Alternative Fuels Infrastructure for the Transport Sector (Department of Transport, Tourism and Sport) 2017- 2030</b>	<p>This Framework sets targets to achieve an appropriate level of alternative fuels infrastructure for transport, which is relative to national policy and Irish market needs. Non-infrastructure-based incentives to support the use of the infrastructure and the uptake of alternative fuels are also included within the scope of the Framework.</p>	<p>Targets for alternative fuel infrastructure include the following:</p> <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>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Food Wise 2025 (Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine)</b>	<p>Food Wise 2025 sets out a ten year plan for the agri-food sector. It underlines the sector's unique and special position within the Irish economy, and it illustrates the potential which exists for this sector to grow even further.</p>	<p>Food Wise 2025 identifies ambitious and challenging growth projections for the industry over the next ten years including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Legislation, Plan, Scheme etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
<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>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, 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; and</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>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>National Aviation Policy for Ireland 2015</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• enhance Ireland's connectivity by ensuring safe, secure and competitive access responsive to the needs of business, tourism and consumers</li> <li>• foster the growth of aviation enterprise in Ireland to support job creation and position Ireland as a recognised global leader in aviation</li> <li>• maximise the contribution of the aviation sector to Ireland's economic growth and development</li> </ul>	The Policy contains 73 specific actions in relation to 9 different aspects of aviation policy with a view to enabling the Irish aviation industry to build on its strong reputation to compete effectively in the global aviation market place.	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Ireland's 2019 Action Plan for Aviation Emissions Reduction</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This action plan provides an overview of the actions undertaken by Ireland and Irish stakeholders, either alone or in collaboration with others such as the European Union, in order to mitigate the effects of climate change</li> <li>• The objective of the Plan is to enable Ireland to meet its EU targets to reduce its carbon emissions by 30 per cent between 2021 and 2030 and lay the foundations for achieving net zero carbon emissions by 2050</li> </ul>	Measures outlined in the Plan include ongoing programmes of fleet renewal by Irish registered airlines, moving to better fuel-efficient engines and a range of air traffic management and airport operational improvements.	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, 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 2019</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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Eastern and Midlands Regional Economic and Spatial Strategy includes provisions for its twelve constituent local authorities: Fingal County Council, Dublin City Council, South Dublin County, 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.</li> </ul>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework



Legislation, Plan, Scheme etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
<b>Greater Dublin Area (GDA) Transport Strategy (2016-2035)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This Strategy sets out how transport will be developed across the Greater Dublin Area, covering Dublin, Meath, Wicklow and Kildare.</li> <li>Vision Statement: <i>"The GDA by 2022 is an economically vibrant, active and sustainable international Gateway Region, with strong connectivity across the GDA Region, nationally and worldwide; a region which fosters communities living in attractive, accessible places well supported by community infrastructure and enjoying high quality leisure facilities; and promotes and protects across the GDA green corridors, active agricultural lands and protected natural areas."</i></li> <li>Full SEA and Stage 2 AA have been undertaken on this Strategy.</li> </ul>	<p>Core principles deriving from the strategic vision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dublin as the capital city of Ireland and a major European centre shall grow and progress, competing with other cities in the EU, and serving a wide range of international, national, regional and local needs.</li> <li>The Dublin and Mid-East Regions will be attractive, vibrant locations for industry, commerce, recreation and tourism and will be a major focus for economic growth within the Country.</li> <li>The GDA, through its ports and airport connections will continue to be the most important entry/exit point for the country as a whole, and as a Gateway between the European Union and the rest of the World. Access to and through the GDA will continue to be a matter of national importance.</li> <li>Development in the GDA shall be directly related to investment in integrated high quality public transport services and focused on compact urban form.</li> <li>Development within the existing urban footprint of the Metropolitan Area will be consolidated to achieve a more compact urban form</li> <li>Development in the Hinterland Area will be focused on the high quality integrated growth and consolidation of development in key identified towns, separated from each other by extensive areas of strategic green belt land devoted to agriculture and similar uses.</li> </ul>	<p>for environmental protection and management.</p> <p>Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<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	<p>The Implementation Plan identifies investment proposals for a number of areas including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bus;</li> <li>Light Rail;</li> <li>Heavy Rai;</li> <li>Integration Measures and Sustainable</li> <li>Transport Investment;</li> <li>Integrated Service Plan; and</li> <li>Integration and Accessibility.</li> </ul>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Greater Dublin Area Cycle Network Plan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sets out a ten year cycling strategy for Counties Dublin, Kildare, Meath and Wicklow</li> <li>Plan to increase regions cycle network dramatically</li> <li>The Plan refers to the EuroVelo International Cycle Route Network of the European Cyclists Federation is a network of 15 long distance cycle routes connecting and uniting the whole European continent. Two of these routes are in Ireland including EV2 from Galway through Dublin to London, Berlin, Warsaw and Moscow.</li> </ul>	<p>Aims to identify and determine:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Urban Cycle Network at the Primary, Secondary and Feeder level.</li> <li>The Inter-Urban Cycle Network linking the relevant sections of the Urban Network including the elements of the National Cycle Network within the Greater Dublin Area including linkages to key transport locations outside of urban areas such as airports and ports.</li> <li>The Green Route Network being cycle routes for development of tourist, recreational and leisure purposes.</li> </ul>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Water Quality Management Plans</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure that the quality of waters covered by the plan is maintained.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitoring of water bodies against quality standards.</li> <li>Outlines management programmes for water catchments.</li> </ul>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental

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Legislation, Plan, Scheme etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain and improve the quantity and quality of water included in the Plan scope.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Purpose is to maintain and improve the quantity and quality of groundwater.</li> </ul>	legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, 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>	<p>Aims:</p> <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> <li>To set out appropriate strategies/management actions to achieve the objectives.</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>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, 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>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Fingal Economic and Community Plans (LECP) 2016-2021</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>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<p><b>Adjoining Development Plans, including:</b></p> <p><b>Dublin City Development Plan 2016-2022, South Dublin County Development Plan 2016-2022, Meath County Development Plan 2013-2019, and Kildare County Development Plan 2017-2023.</b></p> <p><b>Local Area Plans, including:</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Outline planning objectives for land use development and activities.</li> <li>Strategic framework for planning and sustainable development integrating higher level provisions, including those set out in National Planning Framework and Regional Economic and Spatial Strategy, at local level.</li> <li>Set out the policies and proposals to guide development in the specific Local Authority/local area.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify and provide for future infrastructure, development and zoning required.</li> <li>Protect and enhance 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>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, Scheme etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
Dublin Airport Local Area Plan 2020-2026 (Draft), Rivermeade Local Area Plan 2018-2024, Portmarnock South Local Area Plan 2018-2023, Baldoyle - Stapolin Local Area Plan 2013-2019, Kinsaley Local Area Plan 2017-2023, Donabate Local Area Plan 2016-2022, Cherryhound Local Area Plan 2012-2018 (as extended to 2022) and Clongriffin-Belmayne Local Area Plan 2012-2018 (extended to 2022).			
Dublin Airport Central Masterplan 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Serves as a design framework for the future development of lands strategically located adjacent to Dublin Airport.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Key guiding principles include those relating to: urban design and quality space making; movement and circulation; economic conditions; and environmental and building sustainability.</li> </ul>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Biodiversity Action Plans including Fingal Biodiversity Action Plan 2018-2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aims to protect, conserve, enhance and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services across all spectrums.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Outlines the status of biodiversity and identifies species of importance.</li> <li>Outlines objectives and targets to be met to maintain and improve biodiversity.</li> <li>Aims to increase awareness.</li> </ul>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Heritage Plans including Fingal Heritage Plan 2018-2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aims to highlight the importance of heritage at a strategic level.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Manage and promote heritage as well as increase awareness.</li> <li>Aims to conserve and protect heritage.</li> </ul>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Regional Waste Management Plans including Eastern-Midlands Region Waste Management Plan 2015-2021	These plans (for the Connacht-Ulster, Southern, and Eastern-Midlands regions) give effect to national and EU waste policy, and address waste prevention and management (including generation, collection and treatment) over the period 2015-2021.	To manage wastes in a safe and compliant manner, a clear strategy, policies and actions are required.	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes,

Legislation, Plan, Scheme etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
			etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Draft Climate Change Action Plans 2019 - 2024</b>	Dublin's four local authorities have joined together to develop Climate Change Action Plans as a collaborative response to the impact that climate change is having, and will continue to have, on the Dublin Region and its citizens. While each plan is unique to its functional area, they are unified in their approach to climate change adaptation and mitigation, and their commitment to lead by example in tackling this global issue.	These Plans include actions for: Energy and Buildings, Transport, Flood Resilience, Nature-Based Solutions and Resource Management. The actions seek to facilitate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A 33% improvement in the Councils' energy efficiency by 2020.</li> <li>• A 40% reduction in the Councils' greenhouse gas emissions by 2030.</li> <li>• Make Dublin a climate resilient region, by reducing the impacts of future climate change - related events.</li> <li>• Actively engage and inform citizens on climate change.</li> </ul>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Noise Action Plans including Noise Action Plan for Dublin Airport 2019-2023 and Dublin Agglomeration Environmental Noise Action Plan 2018-2023</b>	These Plans are prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Environmental Noise Regulations 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.	<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.</li> <li>• Address strategic noise issues by requiring competent authorities to draw up action plans to manage noise issues and their effects.</li> <li>• Reduce noise, where possible, and maintain the environmental acoustic quality where it is good.</li> </ul>	Implementation of the Plan as varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans, programmes, etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.



## SEA Determination

**Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Screening Determination under:**

**Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) Regulations 2004 (SI No. 436 of 2004), as amended by the Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) (Amendment) Regulations 2011 (SI No. 201 of 2011)**

**for:**

**for Proposed Variation No. 1 to the Fingal Development Plan 2017-2023**

An SEA Screening determination as to whether Proposed Variation No. 1 to the Fingal Development Plan 2017-2023 is/is not likely to have significant effects on the environment is being made under the Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) Regulations 2004 (SI No. 436 of 2004), as amended by the Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) (Amendment) Regulations 2011 (SI No. 201 of 2011).

In making the determination, the information contained in the accompanying SEA Screening Report (including information provided by environmental authorities and an examination of the need to undertake SEA against relevant criteria set out in Schedule 2A '*Criteria for determining whether a plan is likely to have significant effects on the environment*' of the above Regulations) is being taken into account. That information has been carefully considered and its reasoning and conclusion agreed with and adopted – allowing a determination to be made that Proposed Variation No. 1 would not be likely to result in significant environmental effects.

Proposed Variation No. 1 would contribute towards the already existing framework for future development consent of projects under the Fingal Development Plan 2017-2023, which provides for sustainable development within Fingal. The Variation, when made, will be one relatively minor part of this Plan and of the wider planning framework (including national, regional, county and local policies, plans and strategies).

Potential effects arising from the Proposed Variation: either are present already (beneficial) and will be further contributed towards; or will be mitigated by already in-force environmental requirements/mitigation measures from the existing Fingal Development Plan 2017-2023 so as not to result in significant residual effects (adverse).

Taking into account all of the above, SEA is not required to be undertaken on the Proposed Variation.

  
**Signatory:** *A. Senior Planner*

**Date:** 5<sup>th</sup> September 2019

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