



Fingal County Council

# Draft Climate Action Plan

Natura  
Impact  
Report



**2024**  
**2029**



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# FINGAL LOCAL AREA CLIMATE ACTION PLAN 2024-2029

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## Natura Impact Report

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**Prepared for:**  
Fingal County Council

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# Natura Impact Report for the Fingal Local Area Climate Action Plan 2024-2029

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**Abstract:** Fehily Timoney and Company is pleased to submit this Natura Impact Report for the Local Area Climate Action Plan 2024-2029.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

This Natura Impact Report (NIR) has been prepared in support of the Appropriate Assessment (AA) of the Draft Fingal Local Area Climate Action Plan 2024-2028 [the Draft LACAP] in accordance with the requirements of Article 6(3) of Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (as amended) (hereafter referred to as the “Habitats Directive”).

This report is part of the ongoing AA process that is being undertaken alongside the preparation of the Draft LACAP. It will be considered, alongside other documentation prepared as part of this process, when Fingal County Council finalises the AA at adoption of the Draft LACAP.

### 1.2 Legislative Context

The Habitats Directive provides legal protection for habitats and species of European importance. The overall aim of the Habitats Directive is to maintain or restore the “favourable conservation status” of habitats and species of European Community Interest. These habitats and species are listed in the Habitats and Birds Directives (Council Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds) with Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) designated to afford protection to the most vulnerable of them. These two designations are collectively known as European sites which form the Natura 2000 Network.

AA is required by the Habitats Directive, as transposed into Irish legislation by the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (as amended) and the Planning and Development Act (as amended). AA is an assessment of the potential for adverse or negative effects of a plan or project, in combination with other plans or projects, on the conservation objectives of a European site. These sites consist of SACs and SPAs and provide for the protection and long-term survival of Europe’s most valuable and threatened species and habitats.

### 1.3 Approach

The AA is based on best scientific knowledge and has utilised ecological and hydrological expertise. In addition, a detailed online review of published scientific literature and grey literature<sup>1</sup> was conducted. This included a detailed review of the National Parks and Wildlife (NPWS) website including mapping and available reports for relevant sites and in particular sensitive qualifying interests/special conservation interests described and their conservation objectives (including spatial data collected for the most recent Article 17 conservation status reporting cycle, 2019).

In addition to being informed by these reports, the NIR was also informed by the Council’s current County Development Plan and associated SEA Environmental Report and AA Natura Impact Report.

All of these data sources are likely to be useful for AAs that must be undertaken for lower-tier plans/projects under the Plan.

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<sup>1</sup> Various documents where publishing, in journals for example, is not the primary activity of the producing body. Examples include conference presentations; regulatory data; unpublished trial data; government publications; and dissertations/theses.



The ecological desktop study completed for the AA of the Draft LACAP comprised the following elements:

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

There are four main stages in the AA process as follow:

### ***Stage One: Screening***

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

### ***Stage Two: Appropriate Assessment***

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

### ***Stage Three: Assessment of Alternative Solutions***

The process that examines alternative ways of achieving the objectives of the project or plan that avoids adverse impacts on the integrity of the European site.

### ***Stage Four: Assessment where no alternative solutions exist and where adverse impacts remain***

An assessment of compensatory measures where, in the light of an assessment of imperative reasons of overriding public interest (IROPI), it is deemed that the project or plan should proceed.

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



The assessment of potential effects on European sites is conducted following a standard source-pathway-receptor model<sup>2</sup>, where, in order for an effect to be established all three elements of this mechanism must be in place. The absence or removal of one of the elements of the model is sufficient to conclude that a potential effect is not of any relevance or significance.

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

The NIR exercise has been prepared taking into account legislation including the aforementioned legislation and guidance including the following:

- Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland. Guidance for Planning Authorities, Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government, 2009;
- “Commission Notice: Managing Natura 2000 sites - The provisions of Article 6 of the ‘Habitats’ Directive 92/43/EEC”, European Commission 2018;
- “Assessment of plans and projects significantly affecting Natura 2000 sites: Methodological guidance on the provisions of Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC”, European Commission Environment DG, 2002; and
- “Managing Natura 2000 sites: The Provisions of Article 6 of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC”, European Commission, 2000; and
- Appropriate Assessment Screening for Development Management; OPR Practice Note PN01; Office of the Public Regulator, 2021.

The scope of the AA was informed by the submissions received on the scope of the accompanying Strategic Environmental Assessment<sup>3</sup> (SEA) process being undertaken on the Draft LACAP, including a submission from the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht that provided various information and suggestions relevant to the AA.

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<sup>2</sup> Source(s) – e.g. pollutant run-off from proposed works; Pathway(s) – e.g. groundwater connecting to nearby qualifying wetland habitats; and Receptor(s) – qualifying aquatic habitats and species of European Sites

<sup>3</sup> Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is the formal, systematic evaluation of the likely significant environmental effects of implementing a plan or programme before a decision is made to adopt it.





## 2. DESCRIPTION OF DRAFT LOCAL AREA CLIMATE ACTION PLAN

### 2.1 Overview

The FCC LACAP is an action plan which defines local level climate adaptation and mitigation measures to support the reduction of GHG emissions within the local authority as an organisation and throughout the local community in the local authority's functional area.

LACAP should have an inward and outward focus. Climate action in the plan should be defined by local authorities for their own organisation which they have full control over (i.e., the inward focus), and for communities in their functional area, which they exert a strong influence over in partnership with relevant stakeholders (i.e., the outward focus).

The plan period for the Draft LACAP will be from 2024 to 2029. The Council must review and update the plan after a period of 5 years.

The LACAP has been developed in accordance with the requirements of Section 16 of the Climate Act. It must be consistent with the Climate Action Plan 2023 (CAP23) and the National Adaptation Framework. Local authority Development Plans must also be aligned with their LACAP.

FCC's prospective LACAP will be a continuance of FCC's previous Climate Change Action Plan (CCAP) (which was subject to SEA) published in 2019.

### 2.2 Context

Climate change refers to the long-term changes in the earth's weather patterns or average temperatures. In Ireland this is demonstrated by rising sea levels, extreme weather events and changes in the eco-system. Extensive research and a significant body of evidence has shown a correlation between the increasing global average temperature and the increasing quantity of GHG released into the atmosphere, particularly from anthropogenic sources.

Changes in weather patterns and climate can have significant adverse impacts on the environment and human beings. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) published the *Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability in 2022*. Included in this report is an outline of observed impacts of climate change on the environment and human beings. These include impacts from inland flooding, damages to infrastructure, impacts from infectious disease, displacement, animal and livestock health and productivity, mental health and water scarcity derived from climate change.

The seriousness of the potential impacts and risks associated with climate change is reflected in the vast quantity of international, European and national legislation that has been introduced to mitigate those impacts and risks.

The Irish Climate Act provides a statutory underpinning to climate action in Ireland. It specifies the requirement to develop a national Climate Action Plan (and update it every year), a National Adaptation Framework (NAF), a National Long Term Climate Action Strategy and Sectoral Adaptation Plans (SAPs). It also specifies a series of carbon budgets and the associated sectoral emission ceilings.

It sets out actions that must be taken to ensure delivery of commitments and a target to reduce GHG by 51% by 2030 and to achieve net zero GHG emissions by 2050. The successful delivery of climate action and the achievement of these targets will require significant, unanimous effort across all sectors of society.



A key element of the Climate Act is the requirement under Section 16 for local authorities to prepare individual LACAPs for their functional area. The purpose of LACAPs will be to deliver effective climate action and mitigation at local authority and community levels. The Act acknowledges that local authorities are key drivers in advancing and delivering on climate policy.

## 2.3 Plan Content

The Draft LACAP focusses on several theme areas which are considered to be key for achieving a climate resilient and climate neutral future at organisational and community level. A number of main objectives have been developed for each theme area. Multiple specific actions have been defined to support the achievement of these main objectives. An overview of the theme areas and main objectives under the Draft LACAP is presented in Table 2-1:

**Table 2-1: Draft LACAP Theme Area and Main Objectives**

Theme Area	Main Objective
Energy and Buildings	Energy Management
	Energy Efficiency Improvements & Upgrades
	Social Housing Upgrades
	Accreditation & Compliance
	Energy Planning & Renewables
	Energy Awareness
Flood Resilience	Flood Risk Management
	Flood Defence
	Surface Water Management
	Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems
	Improve resilience of Infrastructure
	Resilience of Archaeological and Heritage Assets
Circular Economy and Resource Management	Green Public Procurement
	Reduce Waste & Increase Recycling in FCC
	Waste Reduction / Circular Economy
	Waste Prevention
	Promote & Facilitate Circular Economy
	Recycling/ Circular Economy
	Land Use and Acquisition
Nature Based Solutions	Green Infrastructure Mitigate the effects of climate change to our County's Biodiversity.
	Importance of trees
	Preservation & Conservation
	Food & Agriculture



Theme Area	Main Objective
Community Engagement	Community Awareness & Engagement
	Climate Awareness in Schools
	Community awareness & engagement through engagement with partner organisations
	Promote the development of green skills across all economic sectors
	Staff Awareness
Transport	Active Travel - Protected Cycleways/Walkways, Connectivity, Mobility, Modal Shift, Modal Shift - Safe Routes to School
	Public Transport
	Shared Mobility
	EVCP Provision
	Roads Construction & Maintenance
	Staff Travel

## 2.4 Overall Vision and Strategic Outcomes

The overall vision of the Draft LACAP is to deliver effective climate mitigation and adaptation at local level in support of the broader societal goal of achieving climate resilience and climate neutrality.

Through the development and implementation of specific, action-focused, time-bound and measurable actions, the Draft LACAP will achieve the following strategic outcomes (as defined by the Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications Guidelines for Local Authority Climate Action Plans):

1. Provide a strong emphasis on a place-based approach to climate action, delivering a better understanding of greenhouse gas emissions and climate-related risks at a local level, while addressing context-specific conditions and support for locally tailored policy making.
2. Deliver and promote evidence-based and integrated climate action by way of adaptation and mitigation measures, centred around a strong understanding of the role and remit of the local authority on climate action.
3. Translate and provide strategic direction at local and community levels on the delivery of the national climate objective which is seeking to curb further global warming and to transition to a climate resilient, biodiversity rich, environmentally sustainable and climate neutral economy by no later than the end of 2050.



## 3. SCREENING FOR APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT

### 3.1 Introduction to Screening

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

An important element of the AA process is the identification of the “conservation objectives”, “Qualifying Interests” (QIs) and/ or “Special Conservation Interests” (SCIs) of European sites requiring assessment. QIs are the habitat features and species listed in Annexes I and II of the Habitats Directive for which each European Site has been designated and afforded protection. SCIs are wetland habitats and bird species listed within Annexes I and II of the Birds Directive. It is also vital that the threats to the ecological / environmental conditions that are required to support QIs, and SCIs are considered as part of the assessment.

The following NPWS Generic Conservation Objectives have been considered in the screening:

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

Where available, Site-Specific Conservation Objectives (SSCOs) designed to define favourable conservation status for a particular habitat<sup>4</sup> or species<sup>5</sup> at that site have been considered.

### 3.2 Identification of Relevant European Sites

The Department of the Environment (2009) Guidance on AA recommends a 15 km buffer zone to be considered. Although sites beyond this buffer zone would be considered if relevant, a review of all sites within this zone has allowed the conclusion to be made that in the absence of significant hydrological links the characteristics of the Draft LACAP will not impose effects beyond the 15 km buffer. The assessment process also considers hydrogeological processes and possible effects to ground water with respect to ground water sensitive habitats and species.

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<sup>4</sup> Favourable conservation status of a habitat is achieved when: its natural range, and area it covers within that range, are stable or increasing; the specific structure and functions which are necessary for its long-term maintenance exist and are likely to continue to exist for the foreseeable future; and the conservation status of its typical species is favourable.

<sup>5</sup> The favourable conservation status of a species is achieved when: population dynamics data on the species concerned indicate that it is maintaining itself on a long-term basis as a viable component of its natural habitats; the natural range of the species is neither being reduced nor is likely to be reduced for the foreseeable future; and there is, and will probably continue to be, a sufficiently large habitat to maintain its populations on a long-term basis.



Details of European sites that occur within 15 km of the Draft LACAP boundary are provided in Table 3-1. European sites and EPA Rivers Catchments are also mapped in Figure 3-1 below. Information on QIs, SCIs and site-specific vulnerabilities and sensitivities (see Appendix I) and background information (such as that within Ireland's Article 17 Report to the European Commission, site synopses and Natura 2000 standard data forms) have been considered by both the AA screening assessment (provided under this section) and Stage 2 AA (provided under Section 4). Conservation objectives that have been considered by the assessment are included in the following National Parks and Wildlife Service documents:

- NPWS (2012) Conservation Objectives for Baldoyle Bay SAC [IE0000199] Version 1.
- NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Howth Head SAC [IE0000202] Version 1.
- NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for Lambay Island SAC [IE0000204] Version 1.
- NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for Malahide Estuary SAC [IE0000205] Version 1.
- NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for North Dublin Bay SAC [IE0000206] Version 1.
- NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for Rogerstown Estuary SAC [IE0000208] Version 1.
- NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for South Dublin Bay SAC [IE0000210] Version 1.
- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Glenasmole Valley SAC [IE0001209] Version 1.
- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Rye Water Valley/Carton SAC [IE0001398] Version 1.
- NPWS (2012) Conservation Objectives for Boyne Coast and Estuary SAC [IE0001957] Version 1.
- NPWS (2017) Conservation Objectives for Wicklow Mountains SAC [IE0002122] Version 1.
- NPWS (2017) Conservation Objectives for Ireland's Eye SAC [IE0002193] Version 1.
- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for River Boyne and River Blackwater SAC [IE0002299] Version 1.
- NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC [IE0003000] Version 1.
- NPWS (2015) Conservation Objectives for North Bull Island SPA [IE0004006] Version 1.
- NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for Rockabill SPA [IE0004014] Version 1.
- NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for Rogerstown Estuary SPA [IE0004015] Version 1.
- NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for Baldoyle Bay SPA [IE0004016] Version 1.
- NPWS (2015) Conservation Objectives for South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA [IE0004024] Version 1.
- NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for Malahide Estuary SPA [IE0004025] Version 1.
- NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for Wicklow Mountains SPA [IE0004040] Version 9.
- NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for Lambay Island SPA [IE0004069] Version 9.
- NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives for Boyne Estuary SPA [IE0004080] Version 1.
- NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for Howth Head Coast SPA [IE0004113] Version 9.
- NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for Ireland's Eye SPA [IE0004117] Version 9.
- NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for Skerries Islands SPA [IE0004122] Version 9.
- NPWS (2012) Conservation Objectives for River Nanny Estuary and Shore SPA [IE0004158] Version 1.
- NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for Dalkey Islands SPA [IE0004172] Version 9.
- NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for River Boyne and River Blackwater SPA [IE0004232] Version 9.



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

### 3.3 Assessment Criteria and Screening

#### 3.3.1 Is the Draft LACAP Necessary to the Management of European Sites?

The overarching objective of the Draft LACAP is not the nature conservation management of the sites, but to provide for coherent and coordinated approach to climate action within the County. Therefore, the Draft LACAP is not considered to be directly connected with or necessary to the management of European sites.

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

The Draft LACAP provides a framework for the sustainable development of the Council boundary area. There are a number of environmental sensitivities within the area and an assessment of effects indicates the potential effects relate to the following:

- *Arising from both construction and operation of development and associated infrastructure:*
  - *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; and disturbance to biodiversity and flora and fauna;*
  - *Habitat loss, fragmentation and deterioration, including patch size and edge effects; and*
  - *Disturbance (e.g. due to noise and lighting along transport corridors) and displacement of protected species.*
- *Potential interactions if effects upon environmental vectors such as water and air;*
- *Adverse effects from tourism, amenity and recreation;*
- *Damage to the hydrogeological and ecological function of the soil resource;*
- *Adverse effects upon the status of water bodies arising from changes in quality, flow and/or morphology;*
- *Increase in the risk of flooding;*
- *Failure to provide adequate and appropriate waste water treatment (water services infrastructure and capacity is needed to ensure the mitigation of potential conflicts);*
- *Emissions to air including greenhouse gas emissions and other emissions.*

The elements of the Draft LACAP with the highest potential to give rise to the effects indicated above are associated with construction phase elements of the implementation of the Draft LACAP. The operational phase elements of the Draft LACAP are consistent with the existing condition of the area. All policies and objectives are considered in this assessment with respect to the ecological integrity of each of the European sites identified. Considering the sensitivities/vulnerabilities of the QIs and SCIs in relation to all potential sources for effects and potential pathways for such effects. Where sources and pathways for effects are identified potential effects will be assessed in relation to the SSCOs.



### 3.3.3 Screening of Sites

Table 3.1 examines whether there is potential for effects on European sites considering information provided above, including Appendix I. Sites are screened out based on one or a combination of the following criteria:

- The existence of potential for pathways for significant effects, such as hydrological links, Draft LACAP proposals and the site to be screened;
- The distance of the relevant site from the Draft LACAP boundary; and
- The existence of a link between identified threats or vulnerabilities at a site to potential impacts that may arise from the Draft LACAP.



**Figure 3-1: European sites with connectivity pathways to the county boundary considered within the assessment process**

[Figure 3.1 - OneDrive \(sharepoint.com\)](#)





**Figure 3-2: Hydrological connectivity from the administrative boundary to European sites considered within the assessment process.**

**[Figure 3.2 - OneDrive \(sharepoint.com\)](#)**



**Table 3-1: Screening of European sites which have ecological pathways for potential effects**

Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
000202	Howth Head SAC	0	European dry heaths [4030], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts [1230]	The European Site is within the Fingal County LACAP area. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites.  Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes
000205	Malahide Estuary SAC	0	Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Atlantic salt meadows ( <i>Glaucopuccinellietalia maritimae</i> ) [1330], Mediterranean salt meadows ( <i>Juncetalia maritimi</i> ) [1410], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130]	The European Site is within the Fingal County LACAP area. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites.  Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes
003000	Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC	0	Reefs [1170], Harbour porpoise ( <i>Phocoena phocoena</i> ) [1351]	The European Site is within the Fingal County LACAP area. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites.	Yes	Yes



Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
				Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.		
004006	North Bull Island SPA	0	Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Knot ( <i>Calidris canutus</i> ) [A143], Shelduck ( <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> ) [A048], Bar-tailed Godwit ( <i>Limosa lapponica</i> ) [A157], Teal ( <i>Anas crecca</i> ) [A052], Light-bellied Brent Goose ( <i>Branta bernicla hrota</i> ) [A046], Grey Plover ( <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> ) [A141], Black-tailed Godwit ( <i>Limosa limosa</i> ) [A156], Dunlin ( <i>Calidris alpina</i> ) [A149], Redshank ( <i>Tringa totanus</i> ) [A162], Pintail ( <i>Anas acuta</i> ) [A054], Turnstone ( <i>Arenaria interpres</i> ) [A169], Golden Plover ( <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> ) [A140], Oystercatcher ( <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> ) [A130], Sanderling ( <i>Calidris alba</i> ) [A144], Curlew ( <i>Numenius arquata</i> ) [A160], Black-headed Gull ( <i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i> ) [A179], Shoveler ( <i>Anas clypeata</i> ) [A056]	<p>The European Site is within the Fingal County LACAP area. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites.</p> <p>Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Special Conservation Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.</p>	Yes	Yes
004025	Malahide Estuary SPA	0	Knot ( <i>Calidris canutus</i> ) [A143], Golden Plover ( <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> ) [A140], Shelduck ( <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> ) [A048], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Oystercatcher ( <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> ) [A130], Light-bellied Brent Goose ( <i>Branta bernicla hrota</i> ) [A046], Grey Plover ( <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> ) [A141], Black-tailed Godwit ( <i>Limosa limosa</i> ) [A156], Red-breasted Merganser ( <i>Mergus serrator</i> ) [A069], Great Crested Grebe ( <i>Podiceps cristatus</i> ) [A005], Pintail ( <i>Anas acuta</i> ) [A054],	<p>The European Site is within the Fingal County LACAP area. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites.</p> <p>Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Special Conservation Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.</p>	Yes	Yes



Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
			Dunlin ( <i>Calidris alpina</i> ) [A149], Goldeneye ( <i>Bucephala clangula</i> ) [A067], Bar-tailed Godwit ( <i>Limosa lapponica</i> ) [A157], Redshank ( <i>Tringa totanus</i> ) [A162]			
000206	North Dublin Bay SAC	0	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120], Humid dune slacks [2190], <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Mediterranean salt meadows ( <i>Juncetalia maritimi</i> ) [1410], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Petalwort ( <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i> ) [1395], Atlantic salt meadows ( <i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i> ) [1330]	The European Site is within the Fingal County LACAP area. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes
004015	Rogerstown Estuary SPA	0	Oystercatcher ( <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> ) [A130], Shoveler ( <i>Anas clypeata</i> ) [A056], Light-bellied Brent Goose ( <i>Branta bernicla hrota</i> ) [A046], Redshank ( <i>Tringa totanus</i> ) [A162], Knot ( <i>Calidris canutus</i> ) [A143], Shelduck ( <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> ) [A048], Dunlin ( <i>Calidris alpina</i> ) [A149], Grey Plover ( <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> ) [A141], Greylag Goose ( <i>Anser anser</i> ) [A043], Black-tailed Godwit ( <i>Limosa limosa</i> ) [A156], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Ringed Plover ( <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> ) [A137]	The European Site is within the Fingal County LACAP area. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Special Conservation Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes



Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
000208	Rogerstown Estuary SAC	0	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120], Mediterranean salt meadows ( <i>Juncetalia maritimi</i> ) [1410], Estuaries [1130], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Atlantic salt meadows ( <i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i> ) [1330]	The European Site is within the Fingal County LACAP area. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes
004113	Howth Head Coast SPA	0	Kittiwake ( <i>Rissa tridactyla</i> ) [A188]	The European Site is within the Fingal County LACAP area. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Special Conservation Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes
000199	Baldoyle Bay SAC	0	Mediterranean salt meadows ( <i>Juncetalia maritimi</i> ) [1410], Atlantic salt meadows ( <i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i> ) [1330], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310]	The European Site is within the Fingal County LACAP area. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites.	Yes	Yes



Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
				Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.		
004016	Baldoyle Bay SPA	0	Ringed Plover ( <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> ) [A137], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Grey Plover ( <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> ) [A141], Shelduck ( <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> ) [A048], Light-bellied Brent Goose ( <i>Branta bernicla hrota</i> ) [A046], Golden Plover ( <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> ) [A140], Bar-tailed Godwit ( <i>Limosa lapponica</i> ) [A157]	<p>The European Site is within the Fingal County LACAP area. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites.</p> <p>Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Special Conservation Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.</p>	Yes	Yes
004117	Ireland's Eye SPA	0	Cormorant ( <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> ) [A017], Razorbill ( <i>Alca torda</i> ) [A200], Herring Gull ( <i>Larus argentatus</i> ) [A184], Guillemot ( <i>Uria aalge</i> ) [A199], Kittiwake ( <i>Rissa tridactyla</i> ) [A188]	<p>The European Site is within the Fingal County LACAP area. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites.</p> <p>Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Special Conservation Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.</p>	Yes	Yes
002193	Ireland's Eye SAC	0	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts [1230], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220]	<p>The European Site is within the Fingal County LACAP area. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc.</p>	Yes	Yes



Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
				<p>Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites.</p> <p>Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.</p>		
004069	Lambay Island SPA	0	<p>Guillemot (<i>Uria aalge</i>) [A199], Fulmar (<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>) [A009], Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017], Kittiwake (<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>) [A188], Razorbill (<i>Alca torda</i>) [A200], Lesser Black-backed Gull (<i>Larus fuscus</i>) [A183], Shag (<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>) [A018], Puffin (<i>Fratercula arctica</i>) [A204], Herring Gull (<i>Larus argentatus</i>) [A184], Greylag Goose (<i>Anser anser</i>) [A043]</p>	<p>The European Site is within the Fingal County LACAP area. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites.</p> <p>Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Special Conservation Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.</p>	Yes	Yes
000204	Lambay Island SAC	0	<p>Harbour seal (<i>Phoca vitulina</i>) [1365], Grey seal (<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>) [1364], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [1230], Reefs [1170]</p>	<p>There is a separation distance of ca. 260m between this European Site and the area of Fingal County LACAP. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites.</p> <p>At this distance, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.</p>	Yes	Yes



Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
004122	Skerries Islands SPA	0.26	Herring Gull ( <i>Larus argentatus</i> ) [A184], Purple Sandpiper ( <i>Calidris maritima</i> ) [A148], Turnstone ( <i>Arenaria interpres</i> ) [A169], Shag ( <i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i> ) [A018], Light-bellied Brent Goose ( <i>Branta bernicla hrota</i> ) [A046], Cormorant ( <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> ) [A017]	<p>The European Site is within the Fingal County LACAP area. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites.</p> <p>At this distance, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Special Conservation Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.</p>	Yes	Yes
001398	Rye Water Valley/Carton SAC	0.98	Narrow-mouthed whorl snail ( <i>Vertigo angustior</i> ) [1014], Petrifying springs with tufa formation ( <i>Cratoneurion</i> ) [7220], Desmoulin's whorl snail ( <i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i> ) [1016]	<p>There is a separation distance of ca. 980m between this European Site and the area of Fingal County LACAP and no hydrological connection is present. At this distance, there are no pathways for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.</p>	No	No
004014	Rockabill SPA	1.63	Common tern ( <i>Sterna hirundo</i> ) [A193], Roseate Tern ( <i>Sterna dougallii</i> ) [A192], Arctic tern ( <i>Sterna paradisaea</i> ) [A194], Purple Sandpiper ( <i>Calidris maritima</i> ) [A148]	<p>This European Site is within 15km of the area of Fingal County LACAP which is within the known foraging range of the SCI species. Therefore, there is a pathway for potential effects.</p> <p>The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites.</p> <p>There is the potential for significant effects to the Special Conservation Interests of this European site as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.</p>	Yes	Yes





Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
004158	River Nanny Estuary and Shore SPA	2.05	Herring Gull ( <i>Larus argentatus</i> ) [A184], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Golden Plover ( <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> ) [A140], Ringed Plover ( <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> ) [A137], Knot ( <i>Calidris canutus</i> ) [A143], Oystercatcher ( <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> ) [A130], Sanderling ( <i>Calidris alba</i> ) [A144]	This European Site is within 15km of the area of Fingal County LACAP. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites.  There is the potential for significant effects to the Special Conservation Interests of this European site as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes
004024	South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA	4.65	Sanderling ( <i>Calidris alba</i> ) [A144], Common tern ( <i>Sterna hirundo</i> ) [A193], Bar-tailed Godwit ( <i>Limosa lapponica</i> ) [A157], Ringed Plover ( <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> ) [A137], Redshank ( <i>Tringa totanus</i> ) [A162], Arctic tern ( <i>Sterna paradisaea</i> ) [A194], Oystercatcher ( <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> ) [A130], Dunlin ( <i>Calidris alpina</i> ) [A149], Black-headed Gull ( <i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i> ) [A179], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Roseate Tern ( <i>Sterna dougallii</i> ) [A192], Light-bellied Brent Goose ( <i>Branta bernicla hrota</i> ) [A046], Knot ( <i>Calidris canutus</i> ) [A143], Grey Plover ( <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> ) [A141]	This European Site is within 15km of the area of Fingal County LACAP which is within the known foraging range of the SCI species. Therefore, there is a pathway for potential effects.  The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites.  There is the potential for significant effects to the Special Conservation Interests of this European site as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes
000210	South Dublin Bay SAC	5.95	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110]	There is a separation distance of ca. 5.95km between this European Site and the area of Fingal County LACAP and no hydrological connection is present.  The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological	No	No



Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
				interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites. At this distance, there are no pathways for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.		
001957	Boyne Coast and Estuary SAC	7.48	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120], Estuaries [1130], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Atlantic salt meadows ( <i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i> ) [1330], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130]	There is a separation distance of ca. 7.48km between this European Site and the area of Fingal County LACAP and no hydrological connection is present. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites. At this distance, there are no pathways for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	No	No
004172	Dalkey Islands SPA	9.02	Common tern ( <i>Sterna hirundo</i> ) [A193], Roseate tern ( <i>Sterna dougallii</i> ) [A192], Arctic tern ( <i>Sterna paradisaea</i> ) [A194]	This European Site is within 15km of the area of Fingal County LACAP which is within the known foraging range of the SCI species. Therefore, there is a pathway for potential effects. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites. There is the potential for significant effects to the Special Conservation Interests of this European site as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes



Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
004080	Boyne Estuary SPA	9.48	Knot ( <i>Calidris canutus</i> ) [A143], Oystercatcher ( <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> ) [A130], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Sanderling ( <i>Calidris alba</i> ) [A144], Little Tern ( <i>Sterna albifrons</i> ) [A195], Lapwing ( <i>Vanellus vanellus</i> ) [A142], Black-tailed Godwit ( <i>Limosa limosa</i> ) [A156], Grey Plover ( <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> ) [A141], Turnstone ( <i>Arenaria interpres</i> ) [A169], Golden Plover ( <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> ) [A140], Redshank ( <i>Tringa totanus</i> ) [A162], Shelduck ( <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> ) [A048]	<p>This European Site is within 15km of the area of Fingal County LACAP which is within the known foraging range of the SCI species. Therefore, there is a pathway for potential effects.</p> <p>The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites.</p> <p>There is the potential for significant effects to the Special Conservation Interests of this European site as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.</p>	Yes	Yes
001209	Glenasmole Valley SAC	10.62	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils ( <i>Molinia caerulea</i> ) [6410], Petrifying springs with tufa formation ( <i>Cratoneurion</i> ) [7220], Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates ( <i>Festuco-Brometalia</i> ) * important orchid sites [6210]	<p>There is a separation distance of ca. 10.62km between this European Site and the area of Fingal County LACAP and no hydrological connection is present. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites.</p> <p>At this distance, there are no pathways for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.</p>	No	No
002299	River Boyne and River Blackwater SAC	10.93	Alkaline fens [7230], Otter ( <i>Lutra lutra</i> ) [1355], Atlantic salmon ( <i>Salmo salar</i> ) [1106], River lamprey ( <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> ) [1099], Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus</i>	<p>There is a separation distance of ca. 10.93km between this European Site and the area of Fingal County LACAP and no hydrological connection is present.</p> <p>The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc.</p>	No	No



Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
			excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae) [91E0]	Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites.  At this distance, there are no pathways for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.		
004232	River Boyne and River Blackwater SPA	13.36	Kingfisher (Alcedo atthis) [A229]	This European Site is within 15km of the area of Fingal County LACAP which is within the known foraging range of the SCI species. Therefore, there is a pathway for potential effects.  The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites.  There is the potential for significant effects to the Special Conservation Interests of this European site as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	Yes	Yes
002122	Wicklow Mountains SAC	13.40	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0], Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8220], Otter (Lutra lutra) [1355], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani) [8110], Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae) [3110], European dry heaths [4030], Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds [3160],	There is a separation distance of ca. 13.4km between this European Site and the area of Fingal County LACAP and no hydrological connection is present. At this distance, there are no pathways for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	No	No



Site Code	Site Name	Distance (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
			Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010], Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8210], Calaminarian grasslands of the <i>Violetalia calaminariae</i> [6130], Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060], Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas - and submountain areas in Continental Europe [6230]			
004040	Wicklow Mountains SPA	14.76	Merlin ( <i>Falco columbarius</i> ) [A098], Peregrine falcon ( <i>Falco peregrinus</i> ) [A103]	<p>This European Site is within 15km of the area of Fingal County LACAP. The Draft LACAP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites.</p> <p>There is the potential for significant effects to the Special Conservation Interests of this European site as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.</p>	Yes	Yes



### 3.4 In-combination Effects with Other Plans and Programmes

Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive requires an assessment of a plan or project to consider other plans or programmes that might, in combination with the plan or project, have the potential to adversely affect European sites. Appendix II outlines a selection of plans or projects that may interact with the Plan to cause in-combination effects to European sites. These plans, programmes, strategies etc. were considered throughout the assessment.

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

The National Planning Framework (NPF) sets out Ireland's planning policy direction for the next 20 years. The NPF is to be implemented through Regional Spatial and Economic Strategies (RSEs) and lower tier Development Plans and Local Area Plans. The RSE for the Eastern and Midland Region sets out objectives for land use planning, tourism, infrastructure, sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been subject to environmental assessment and must be implemented through the Draft LACAP. As required by the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended, the Draft LACAP is consistent with and conforms with national and regional policies, plans and programmes, including the NPF and the RSE for the Eastern and Midland Region. The County Development Plan may, in turn, guide lower level strategic actions, such as the that will be subject to their own lower-tier environmental assessments.

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

All projects within the Draft LACAP area and receiving environment will be considered in combination with any and all lower tier projects that may arise due to the implementation of the Draft LACAP. Given the uncertainties that exist with regard to the scale and location of developments facilitated by the Draft LACAP, it is recognised that the identification of in-combination effects is limited, and that the assessment of in-combination effects will need to be undertaken in a more comprehensive manner at the project-level.

Additional information on the in-combination effects relationship with other plans and programmes is provided at Appendix 2.

### 3.5 AA Screening Conclusion

The effects that could arise from the Draft LACAP have been examined in the context of several factors that could potentially affect the integrity of any European site. On the basis of the findings of this Screening for AA, it is concluded that the Draft LACAP:

- Is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of any European site; and
- May, if unmitigated, have significant adverse effects on 23 (no.) European sites.

Therefore, a Stage 2 AA is required for the Draft LACAP (see Section 4 of this report). An AA Screening Determination undertaken by the planning authority accompanies this report and the Draft LACAP.



## 4. STAGE 2 APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT

### 4.1 Introduction

The Stage 2 AA assesses whether the Draft LACAP alone, or in-combination with other plans, programmes, and/or projects, would result in adverse effects on the integrity of the 23 European sites brought forward from screening (those considered on Table 3-1 for which there is “Potential Pathway for Significant Effects” and/or “Potential for In-Combination Effects”), with respect to site structure, function and/or conservation objectives.

### 4.2 Characterisation of European sites Potentially Affected

The AA Screening identified 23 European sites with pathway receptors for potential effects arising from the implementation of the Draft LACAP. Appendix I characterises each of the qualifying features of the ALL European sites brought forward from Stage 1 in context of each of the sites’ vulnerabilities. Each of these site characterisations were taken from the NPWS website<sup>6</sup>.

### 4.3 Identifying and Characterising Potential Significant Effects

The following parameters can be used when characterising impacts<sup>7</sup>:

- Direct and Indirect Impacts - An impact can be caused either as a direct or as an indirect consequence of a Plan/Project;
- Magnitude - Magnitude measures the size of an impact, which is described as high, medium, low, very low or negligible;
- Extent - The area over that the impact occurs – this should be predicted in a quantified manner;
- Duration - The time that the effect is expected to last prior to recovery or replacement of the resource or feature:
  - Temporary: Up to 1 Year;
  - Short Term: The effects would take 1-7 years to be mitigated;
  - Medium Term: The effects would take 7-15 years to be mitigated;
  - Long Term: The effects would take 15-60 years to be mitigated; and
  - Permanent: The effects would take 60+ years to be mitigated.
- Likelihood – The probability of the effect occurring taking into account all available information.
  - Certain/Near Certain: >95% chance of occurring as predicted;
  - Probable: 50-95% chance as occurring as predicted;
  - Unlikely: 5-50% chance as occurring as predicted; and
  - Extremely Unlikely: <5% chance as occurring as predicted.

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<sup>6</sup> Last accessed 17th July 2023; <https://www.npws.ie/protected-sites>

<sup>7</sup> These descriptions are informed by publications including Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (2016) “Guidelines for ecological impact assessment”; Environmental Protection Agency (2002) “Guidelines on the Information to be contained in Environmental Impact Statements”; and National Roads Authority (2009) “Guidelines for Assessment of Ecological Impacts of National Roads Schemes”.



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

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

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

*Favourable conservation status of a species can be described as being achieved when: 'population data on the species concerned indicate that it is maintaining itself, and the natural range of the species is neither being reduced or likely to be reduced for the foreseeable future, and there is, and will probably continue to be, a sufficiently large habitat to maintain its populations on a long-term basis.'*

*Favourable conservation status of a habitat can be described as being achieved when: 'its natural range, and area it covers within that range, is stable or increasing, and the ecological factors that are necessary for its long-term maintenance exist and are likely to continue to exist for the foreseeable future, and the conservation status of its typical species is favourable'.*

Generic Conservation Objective for cSACs:

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

One generic Conservation Objective for SPAs:

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

#### 4.3.1 Types of Potential Effects

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





#### 4.3.1.1 *Loss/Reduction of Habitat Area*

The Draft LACAP provides for action related to climate action and generally seeks to reduce CO2 emissions through coordination, advocacy, awareness etc. Many of the actions also relate to land use change or the provision of infrastructure developments such as green energy and active travel projects. The exact spatial location of these projects is not fully developed within the plan. The development of all infrastructural have associated construction phase effects which include land take, habitat destruction, disturbance effects, light pollution, dust, hydrological interactions, airborne pollution, excessive noise etc. Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure that there are no significant adverse effects due to construction on the ecological integrity of any European site.

As identified above LACAP boundary has several European sites within it; therefore, there is potential for effects to European sites through urbanisation and direct habitat loss on foot of the implementation of the Draft LACAP; however, several mitigation measures have been integrated into the Draft LACAP to ensure that its implementation will not result in the loss of any habitat necessary for the ecological integrity of any European site; namely list of actions to avoid habitat loss F8<sup>8</sup>, N5<sup>9</sup>, N13<sup>10</sup>, N14<sup>11</sup> and N15<sup>12</sup> etc.

These policies ensure that there will be no loss of habitat or supporting habitat for species that are necessary to maintain the ecological integrity of European sites throughout the lifetime of the plan.

#### 4.3.1.2 *Habitat or species Fragmentation*

As previously stated, the Draft LACAP provides for infrastructure developments which have associated effects. These effects could result in the fragmentation of habitat and or species through light pollution, habitat loss, removal of stepping stone habitats etc. This is particularly relevant for linear projects such as active travel schemes. Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure that there are no significant adverse effects in relation to fragmentation on the ecological integrity of any European site.

The Draft LACAP recognises the role of non-designated sites for the maintenance and enhancement of European sites due to the connectivity and accessibility of ecological resources. The Draft LACAP provides actions to minimise potential fragmentation and to facilitate the enhancement of ecological corridors such as hedgerows; mitigation measures such as F10<sup>13</sup>, N5<sup>9</sup> and N14<sup>11</sup> etc. (see full list of measures reproduced at Section 5 of this report). Lighting is a particular issue for biodiversity - particularly with regard to linear projects, therefore the following action was required to ensure there would be no significant impacts in this regard: E14<sup>14</sup> and E16<sup>15</sup>.

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<sup>8</sup> Develop a coastal monitoring programme to measure coastal erosion along the Fingal coast

<sup>9</sup> Implement wildfire fire management strategy for Howth Head

<sup>10</sup> Restore marine ecosystem along Fingal coast by supporting restoration projects - designed, led and implemented by appropriately competent, trained ecologists - of Oyster beds, Shellfish beds, Seagrass beds and Kelp stands; having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as European sites and biodiversity.

<sup>11</sup> Prepare wetland and river restoration project for the Bog of the Ring and the Matt river corridor, having due regard to the need to protect other environmental sensitivities, and the need to ensure the works are designed and implemented in a manner that:

1. Does not result in the occurrence of significant adverse environmental effects and,
2. Promotes the protection and enhancement of biodiversity.

<sup>12</sup> Increase pollinator areas in public parks and open spaces

<sup>13</sup> Identify sites where flood defence features can be removed or relocated to increase flood capacity of rivers and estuaries

<sup>14</sup> Targeted LED upgrades across smaller FCC premises, not suitable for EPC; ensuring the lumen levels and spectral range are maintained or reduced/controlled to avoid effects to biodiversity.

<sup>15</sup> Renewal of remaining 1.5% of public lighting stock & pitch lighting; ensuring the lumen levels and spectral range are maintained or reduced/controlled to avoid effects to biodiversity.



Further to these provisions there are actions related to specific ecological resources and/or habitats such as waterways, wetlands and peatlands etc. These actions apply to all plans, programmes and/or projects that may arise due to the implementation of the Draft LACAP and will ensure that habitat or species fragmentation will not occur in relation to the connectivity of the ecological resources necessary to maintain the ecological integrity of European sites throughout the lifetime of the Draft LACAP.

#### 4.3.1.3 *Disturbance to Key Species*

Disturbance effects are caused by any activity that has potential to alter the movement patterns/distribution of species. Disturbance effects can relate to direct disturbance through human activity/movement or noise pollution. This is particularly relevant in relation to tourism and recreation in general, which could be influenced by the Draft LACAP due to the provision of active travel schemes and other green initiatives within the Draft LACAP; from the perspective that many of the tourism destinations or attractions in the area are in or adjacent to European sites.

The Draft LACAP accounts for noise pollution effects through its policies and objectives affording protection to European sites by ensuring any projects that arise from the implementation of the Draft LACAP avoid or minimise noise in compliance with the Environmental Noise Directive and associated National Regulations through the Fingal County Council Noise Action Plan 2019 - 2023. Actions to ensure the protection of habitat quality with respect to disturbance effects from noise and other sources have been built into the Draft LACAP; namely T8<sup>16</sup>, T12<sup>17</sup>, T13<sup>18</sup> and T17<sup>19</sup> etc. (further details see Section 5).

These measures are robust to ensure that any sensitive habitat features, or species will be identified, and only compliant applications will be granted. All of the policies related to positive effects for Biodiversity are detailed in Section 5.

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<sup>16</sup> Continued provision of Bike Sharing Schemes across the county.

<sup>17</sup> Enhancement / reallocation of roads & street space to promote active travel and improve public space. Implement in all 3 LEAs; having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as European sites and biodiversity.

<sup>18</sup> Implement traffic calming programme. To include provision of infrastructure for encouraging modal shift (Ramps, VAS, Pedestrian Crossings etc).

<sup>19</sup> Examine the potential for 30 km/h speed limits in towns and villages in line with the Road Safety Plan recommendations.



#### 4.3.1.4 Reduction in species density

Species densities are reliant on species distributions, habitat condition, connectivity of ecological resources and availability of resources such as prey/food. The Draft LACAP introduces potential sources for effects to affect these four determinant factors for species densities in the form of construction phase effects such as habitat destruction, visitor movements/access, hydrological interaction or operational effects such as disturbance effects, habitat encroachment, trampling etc. However, the Draft LACAP contains provisions to enhance biodiversity, landscape and the environment within Council boundary N5<sup>9</sup>, N9<sup>20</sup>, F8<sup>8</sup>, N13<sup>10</sup> and N15<sup>12</sup> etc. Similarly, the Draft LACAP the role of non-designated sites for the maintenance and enhancement of European sites due to the connectivity and accessibility of ecological resources. Further to these provisions there are actions related to specific ecological resources and/or habitats such as F8<sup>8</sup>, N5<sup>9</sup>, N9<sup>20</sup>, N13<sup>10</sup> and N15<sup>12</sup> etc. These actions apply to all plans, programmes and projects that may arise due to the implementation of the plan. Measures relating to light pollution, noise pollution, habitat loss and fragmentation are addressed above (further detailed in Section 5).

In addition to this the Draft LACAP identifies actions to protect and improve water quality interactions (see below for further details) which can influence species densities. There are also a number of provisions relating to protective buffer zones, further assessment requirements as well as commitments to increasing water quality standards etc. These measures are detailed across the Draft LACAP.

#### 4.3.1.5 Changes of Indicators of Conservation Value

Water quality is the primary macro indicator of conservation value. The Draft LACAP contains many robust actions to ensure the protection of both surface and ground water quality. Development within the vicinity of groundwater or surface water dependant European sites will not be permitted where there is potential for a likely significant effect on the groundwater or surface water supply to the European sites. Action that specifically relate to the protection of water quality which account for potential effects to European sites include F10<sup>13</sup>, F11<sup>21</sup>, F17<sup>22</sup>, N13<sup>10</sup> and N14<sup>11</sup> etc. Similarly, emissions to air have potential to adversely affect the conservation status of European sites; however, the Draft LACAP contains actions – such as T8<sup>16</sup>, T12<sup>17</sup>, T13<sup>18</sup>, T17<sup>19</sup> and N5<sup>9</sup> etc. – which account for this.

Additionally, the actions provide broader scope to ensure the protection of the wider landscape associated with riparian zones and habitats sensitive to hydrological interactions; such as F10<sup>13</sup>, N14<sup>11</sup> and F8<sup>8</sup> etc.

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<sup>20</sup> Initiate a programme of targeted Strategic Annual Tree Planting including identifying and mapping priority locations, to include sites suitable for woodland creation. Reviewed in an annual works programme, presenting what is planned for the coming year. Taking advantage of government funding programmes such as the New Woodland Creation Scheme on Public Lands

<sup>21</sup> Restore St Ita's wetlands to maximise water attenuation capacity and nature conservation benefits, having due regard to the need to protect other environmental sensitivities. Ensure the works are designed and implemented in a manner that:

1. Does not result in the occurrence of significant adverse environmental effects and,
2. Promotes SUDs/nature based solutions/protection of biodiversity and avoidance of habitat fragmentation.
3. Ensures all excavated material defined as a waste is properly managed in accordance with the provisions of the Waste Management Act.

<sup>22</sup> Ensure the inclusion of water conservation and SuDS measures in all developments, to reduce the level of surface water run-of, improve water quality and contribute to adaptation to climate change through natural based solutions. Ensure all SuDS related construction works are designed and implemented in a manner that does not result in the occurrence of significant adverse environmental effects and does not result in adverse effects to European sites and biodiversity.



#### 4.3.1.6 *Climate change*

The Draft LACAP is specifically focused on climate action and most of the actions within the plan are aimed at reducing carbon emissions and move towards renewable energy sources; E17<sup>23</sup>, E23<sup>24</sup>, E27<sup>25</sup>, T30<sup>26</sup>, T33<sup>27</sup>, R14<sup>28</sup> and R16<sup>29</sup> etc.

Therefore, there are no sources for significant effects to climate change factors identified within the Draft LACAP having regard for the measures identified above and in Section 5 below. Therefore, there are no changes projected to arise from climate change to the degree that it would affect the QIs, or SCIs of the European sites considered.

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<sup>23</sup> Continue to make energy efficiency retrofits to social housing under the DHLGH-supported Energy Retrofit Programme. Ensure that all of FCC's social housing stock has a B2 or cost optimal energy rating by 2030; having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as local human receptors, European sites and biodiversity, and the need to appropriately protect and conserve protected structures in accordance with relevant protected structures regulations.

<sup>24</sup> In accordance with the incoming embodied carbon amendments to the Construction Products Regulations, the Building Control Authority will encourage compliance and monitor/enforce the display of carbon footprint on all construction products.

<sup>25</sup> Install PV panels on suitable Council roofs such as civic offices, libraries and community buildings; having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as European sites and biodiversity.

<sup>26</sup> Continued implementation of the national public sector remote working strategy

<sup>27</sup> Promotion of Cycle-to-Work Scheme for Council staff

<sup>28</sup> Implement measures under the Circular Cities Action Plan

<sup>29</sup> Reduce carbon footprint of Council supported events.



**Table 4-1: Characterisation of Potential Effects arising from the subject land area**

Site Code	Site Name	Characterisation of Potential Effects
000199	Baldoyle Bay SAC	<p>The known threats and pressures for the SAC relate to transportation, agricultural practices, antagonism with domestic animals, waste management, invasive species, hydrological interactions, invasives, direct interaction with species and populations through hunting, recreation and other direct land use practices.</p> <p>The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc.</p> <p>Therefore mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.</p>
000202	Howth Head SAC	<p>The known threats and pressures for the SAC relate to mining, vandalism, burning, agricultural practices, transportation, recreation and other direct land use practices.</p> <p>The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc.</p> <p>Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.</p>
000204	Lambay Island SAC	<p>The known threats and pressures for the SAC relate to agricultural practices, direct interaction with species and populations through fishing/hunting, recreation and other direct land use practices.</p> <p>The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc.</p> <p>Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.</p>



Site Code	Site Name	Characterisation of Potential Effects
000205	Malahide Estuary SAC	<p>The known threats and pressures for the SAC relate to agricultural practices, invasive species, transportation, hydrological interactions, direct interaction with species and populations through hunting, recreation and other direct land use practices.</p> <p>The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc.</p> <p>Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.</p>
000206	North Dublin Bay SAC	<p>The known threats and pressures for the SAC relate to burning, agricultural practices, invasive species, transportation, hydrological interactions, waste management, antagonism with domestic animals, Intensive maintenance of public parcs or cleaning of beaches, direct interaction with species and populations through fishing, recreation and other direct land use practices.</p> <p>The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc.</p> <p>Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.</p>
000208	Rogerstown Estuary SAC	<p>The known threats and pressures for the SAC relate to transportation, agricultural practice, invasive species, hydrological interactions, natural processes, waste management, coastal protection, recreation and other direct land use practices.</p> <p>The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc.</p> <p>Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.</p>



Site Code	Site Name	Characterisation of Potential Effects
002193	Ireland's Eye SAC	<p>The known threats and pressures for the SAC relate to agriculture, burning, recreation and other direct land use practices.</p> <p>The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc.</p> <p>Therefore mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.</p>
003000	Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC	<p>The known threats and pressures for the SAC relate to noise, hydrological interactions, waste management, direct interaction with species and populations through fishing, transportation and other direct land use practices.</p> <p>The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc.</p> <p>Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.</p>
004006	North Bull Island SPA	<p>The known threats and pressures for the SPA relate to agricultural practices, transportation, waste management, hydrological interactions, recreation and other direct land use practices.</p> <p>The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc.</p> <p>Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.</p>
004014	Rockabill SPA	<p>The known threats and pressures for the SPA relate to recreation and transportation.</p> <p>The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc.</p> <p>Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.</p>



Site Code	Site Name	Characterisation of Potential Effects
004015	Rogerstown Estuary SPA	<p>The known threats and pressures for the SPA relate to agricultural practices, waste management, invasive species, direct interaction with species and populations through hunting, recreation and other direct land use practices.</p> <p>The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc.</p> <p>Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.</p>
004016	Baldoyle Bay SPA	<p>The known threats and pressures for the SPA relate to agricultural practices, invasive species, transportation, hydrological interaction, direct interaction with species and populations through hunting, recreation and other direct land use practices.</p> <p>The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc.</p> <p>Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.</p>
004024	South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA	<p>The known threats and pressures for the SPA relate to transportation, hydrological interaction, waste management, recreation and other direct land use practices.</p> <p>The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc.</p> <p>Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.</p>
004025	Broadmeadow/ Swords Estuary SPA	<p>The known threats and pressures for the SPA relate to agricultural practices, invasive species, transportation, hydrological interaction, recreation and other direct land use practices.</p> <p>The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc.</p> <p>Therefore mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.</p>





Site Code	Site Name	Characterisation of Potential Effects
004040	Wicklow Mountains SPA	<p>The known threats and pressures for the SPA relate to agricultural practices, forestry, recreation and other direct land use practices.</p> <p>The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc.</p> <p>Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.</p>
004080	Boyne Estuary SPA	<p>The known threats and pressures for the SPA relate to invasive species, hydrological interaction, aquaculture, waste management, recreation and other direct land use practices.</p> <p>The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc.</p> <p>Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.</p>
004069	Lambay Island SPA	<p>The known threats and pressures for the SPA relate to agricultural practices, direct interaction with species and populations through hunting, transportation, recreation and other direct land use practices.</p> <p>The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc.</p> <p>Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.</p>
004113	Howth Head Coast SPA	<p>The known threats and pressures for the SPA relate to burning and recreation.</p> <p>The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc.</p> <p>Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.</p>



Site Code	Site Name	Characterisation of Potential Effects
004117	Ireland's Eye SPA	<p>The known threats and pressures for the SPA relate to recreation and direct interaction with species and populations through fishing.</p> <p>The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc.</p> <p>Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.</p>
004122	Skerries Islands SPA	<p>The known threats and pressures for the SPA relate to recreation.</p> <p>The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc.</p> <p>Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.</p>
004158	River Nanny Estuary and Shore SPA	<p>The known threats and pressures for the SPA relate to recreation and other direct land use practices.</p> <p>The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc.</p> <p>Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.</p>
004172	Dalkey Islands SPA	<p>The known threats and pressures for the SPA relate to agricultural practices, recreation and other direct land use practices.</p> <p>The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc.</p> <p>Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.</p>



Site Code	Site Name	Characterisation of Potential Effects
004232	River Boyne and River Blackwater SPA	<p>The known threats and pressures for the SPA relate to hydrological interaction, transportation and other direct land use practices.</p> <p>The LACAP provides for actions related to climate action which seek to coordinate and facilitate a reduction in carbon emissions. Some of the actions support the development of infrastructure which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc.</p> <p>Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in section 5 below.</p>



## 5. MITIGATION MEASURES

This section outlines measures that have been incorporated into the Draft LACAP in order to mitigate against potential effects to European sites as identified above. The Draft LACAP was prepared in an iterative manner whereby the Plan and AA documents have informed subsequent versions of the other. These mitigation measures ensure that there will be no significant effects to the ecological integrity of any European site from implementation of the Draft LACAP. The mitigation measures most relevant to the protection of European sites are identified in

below<sup>30</sup>. Some of these measures, many of which were integrated into the current Plan through the SEA and AA processes for that Plan, have been retained and/or updated.

Some of the key text integrated into the Draft LACAP as a direct result of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and AA recommendations for the Draft LACAP are detailed on Table 5.2.

The plan making process was carried out in parallel with the SEA and AA processes. Regular communication and interaction took place between the environmental assessment team and the plan making team. Environmental considerations that came to light during the SEA and AA processes, including consultation processes, were regularly communicated to the plan making team during the plan making process. As necessary, environmental mitigation measures to ameliorate the potential negative environmental effects of implementing the Draft LACAP were developed and then integrated into the Draft LACAP. Much of the environmental mitigation was embedded in the plan early on in the process as a result of this. This process was carried out in an iterative manner to ensure optimal plan making and environmental outcomes. Environmental considerations were also integrated into the plan so as to facilitate maximizing identified positive environmental effects of the Draft LACAP.

Mitigation measures have been proposed that maximize the co-benefits of climate action for other environmental components such local air quality, human health, biodiversity, water quality and other interrelated areas (i.e., win-win solutions).

Several environmental governance principles were established to ensure plan implementation generates the minimum level of negative environmental effects and the maximum level of positive environmental effects. These environmental governance principles shall underpin and guide plan implementation and shall apply to and be integrated into all actions/activities which result due to the implementation of the plan.

In addition to this, additional text clarifying environmental protection related obligations and environmental enhancement opportunities has been attached to a variety of defined actions in the plan. This text has been shaped to ensure that environmental considerations are appropriately taken into account during plan implementation. Again, This text has also been shaped to ensure plan implementation generates the minimum level of negative environmental effects and the maximum level of positive environmental effects.

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<sup>30</sup> For a complete assessment of the Plan, against all environmental components (These components comprise biodiversity, fauna, flora, population, human health, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors), refer to the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Environmental Report.



Environmental mitigation measures to be integrated into the Draft LACAP to prevent, reduce and fully offset any potential significant negative environmental effects, and to maximize potential environmental benefits and co-benefits of the Draft LACAP. The reader is asked to refer to the SEA ER Appendix 3.2 - Detailed Evaluation of Environmental Effects of Plan Implementation, for an understanding of the potential environmental effects associated with each individual action which are being mitigated (in the case of negative environmental effects) or maximized (in the case of positive environmental effects).

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



**Table 5-1: Recommendations integrated into the Plan**

Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
E14	Targeted LED upgrades across smaller FCC premises, not suitable for EPC	<p>This action will support the local authority reducing its organizational GHG emissions in line with climate policy and legislation and emission reduction targets. The action is likely to have a slight positive environmental effect in terms of GHG emissions. However, the spectrum of light from LED sources has potential to impact nocturnal species. Therefore, there is also scope for there to be a slight negative effects if unmitigated.</p> <p>At high-level, such effects could potentially negatively impact protected sites (and their qualifying interests) that are in close proximity or that are ecologically linked to upgrade site locations.</p>	<p>Targeted LED upgrades across smaller FCC premises, not suitable for EPC; ensuring the lumen levels and spectral range are maintained or reduced/controlled to avoid effects to biodiversity.</p>
E16	Renewal of remaining 1.5% of public lighting stock & pitch lighting	<p>This action will support the local authority reducing its organizational GHG emissions in line with climate policy and legislation and emission reduction targets. The action is likely to have a slight positive environmental effect in terms of GHG emissions. However, the spectrum of light from LED sources has potential to impact nocturnal species. Therefore, there is also scope for there to be a slight negative effects if unmitigated.</p> <p>At high-level, such effects could potentially negatively impact protected sites (and their qualifying interests) that are in close proximity or that are ecologically linked to site locations.</p>	<p>Renewal of remaining 1.5% of public lighting stock &amp; pitch lighting; ensuring the lumen levels and spectral range are maintained or reduced/controlled to avoid effects to biodiversity.</p>



Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
E17	<p>Continue to make energy efficiency retrofits to social housing under the DHLGH-supported Energy Retrofit Programme. Ensure that all of FCC's social housing stock has a B2 or cost optimal energy rating by 2030.</p>	<p>This action will support the local authority reducing its organizational GHG emissions in line with climate policy and legislation and emission reduction targets. The action is likely to have a slight positive environmental effect in terms of GHG emissions. However, there is the potential for light and air pollution during works.</p> <p>Therefore, there is also scope for there to be a slight negative effects if unmitigated.</p> <p>At high-level, such effects could potentially negatively impact protected sites (and their qualifying interests) that are in close proximity or that are ecologically or hydrologically linked to the project sites.</p>	<p>Continue to make energy efficiency retrofits to social housing under the DHLGH-supported Energy Retrofit Programme. Ensure that all of FCC's social housing stock has a B2 or cost optimal energy rating by 2030; having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as local human receptors, European sites and biodiversity, and the need to appropriately protect and conserve protected structures in accordance with relevant protected structures regulations.</p>



Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
E18	<p>Complete Pilot programme in Strandmill Estate, Portmarnock, in conjunction with SEAI and REIL offering retrofit upgrades to private homeowners, availing of economies of scale when coupled with public housing upgrades. Partially funded by SEAI government grants.</p>	<p>This action will support a reduction in the use of GHG emissions. The action is likely to have a slight positive environmental effect in terms of GHG emissions however, there is the potential for light and air pollution during works.</p> <p>Therefore there is also scope for there to be a slight negative effects if unmitigated.</p> <p>At high-level, such effects could potentially negatively impact protected sites (and their qualifying interests) that are in close proximity or that are ecologically or hydrologically linked to the project sites.</p>	<p>Complete Pilot programme in Strandmill Estate, Portmarnock, in conjunction with SEAI and REIL offering retrofit upgrades to private homeowners, availing of economies of scale when coupled with public housing upgrades; having due regard to the need to appropriately conserve and maintain any protected structures subject to upgrades in accordance with relevant protected structures regulations, and environmental sensitivities such as local human receptors, European sites and biodiversity. Partially funded by SEAI government grants.</p>





Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
E24	Continue to develop a strategic approach to town centre regeneration through Town Centre First: A Policy Approach for Irish Towns and by utilising existing buildings and unused lands for new development, promote residential occupancy in our rural towns and villages and provide for a mix of uses within these areas.	<p>This action has the broad potential to support sustainable land use and sustainable transportation.</p> <p>The action has the potential to support utilizing existing built environment for residential occupancy, which can reduce the requirement for construction of new residential development generally, and the associated embodied GHG emissions associated with such development.</p> <p>Promoting residential occupancy in rural towns and villages has the potential to result in increasing transport related GHG emissions, however, where such settlement is not adequately served by a sustainable/public transport network.</p>	Continue to develop a strategic approach to town centre regeneration through Town Centre First: A Policy Approach for Irish Towns and by utilising existing buildings and unused lands for new development, promote residential occupancy in our rural towns and villages and provide for a mix of uses within these areas; where doing so would not actively encourage a modal shift toward private car use.



Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
E25	Deliver Blanchardstown District Heating Scheme	<p>This action will support development that has the potential to result in a reduction of heating related Residential sector GHG emissions in the local area.</p> <p>In the absence of any mitigation, such development, which will include extensive pipe laying works, could potentially have a variety of significant, negative environmental effects, including effects on: water quality, biodiversity, flora and fauna; the receiving air environment (due to the generation of construction dust), and the receiving noise environment (due to the generation of construction phase noise).</p> <p>At high-level, such effects could potentially negatively impact protected sites (and their qualifying interests) that are in close proximity or that are ecologically or hydrologically linked to the project sites.</p>	Deliver Blanchardstown District Heating Scheme; having due regard to the need to protect sensitive aspects of the receiving environment, such as water bodies, biodiversity, flora and fauna, European sites and local population, from potential negative effects of development, including linear development associated with the project.



Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
E27	Install PV panels on suitable Council roofs such as civic offices, libraries and community buildings	<p>This action will support the local authority reducing its organizational GHG emissions in line with climate policy and legislation and emission reduction targets. The action is likely to have a slight positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.</p> <p>The development of PV panels on Council roofs has the potential to result in negative glint and glare impacts on sensitive avian species. At high-level, such effects could potentially negatively impact protected sites (and their qualifying interests) that are in close proximity or that are ecologically or hydrologically linked to the project sites.</p>	Install PV panels on suitable Council roofs such as civic offices, libraries and community buildings; having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as European sites and biodiversity.



Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
E33	<p>Promote and encourage routine maintenance and good housekeeping to maintain the older building stock of the county in good condition in order to reduce energy consumption and extend the building's life cycle (e.g., Fingal's Stitch in Time Grant, National Schemes of Built Heritage Investment Scheme, Historic Structures Fund, Community Monument Fund).</p>	<p>This action has the potential to support carrying out retrofitting/upgrade works at historic structures and traditional buildings which could result in significant negative effects if unmitigated.</p> <p>This action has the potential to have adverse effects on Bats which are Annex IV species, as many roosts are located within old unused buildings.</p> <p>At high-level, such effects could potentially negatively impact protected sites (and their qualifying interests) that are in close proximity or that are ecologically or hydrologically linked to the project sites.</p>	<p>Promote and encourage routine maintenance and good housekeeping to maintain the older building stock of the county in good condition in order to reduce energy consumption and extend the building's life-cycle (e.g. Fingal's Stitch in Time Grant, National Schemes of Built Heritage Investment Scheme, Historic Structures Fund, Community Monument Fund), having appropriate regard to the need to protect and conserve the architectural or cultural heritage value that may be associated with such buildings, and protected species that may be present in such buildings, and all other environmental sensitivities that may be affected by such works such as European sites and biodiversity.</p>



Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
T1	Increase the meterage of high-quality walkways in the county and improve the meterage of existing walkways in the county.	<p>This action supports the improvement of existing walkways and the development of additional walkways.</p> <p>In the absence of any mitigation, works involved in the construction of additional walkways have the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts, local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction) and biodiversity impacts.</p> <p>The delivery of an expanded walkway network has the potential to promote the use of sustainable and active travel modes, encourage modal shift and support the reduction of vehicle related emissions. This is likely to have a slight to moderate positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.</p>	Increase the meterage of high-quality walkways in the county and improve the meterage of existing walkways in the county; having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as European sites and biodiversity.



Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
T2	<p>Increase the km of protected cycle lanes and off-road cycle lanes and greenways in the county annually; in line with the Greater Dublin Cycling Network Plan, and the FCC Greenway Plan - including Fingal Coastal Way, the Sutton to Malahide Cycleway, the Broadmeadow Way, Church Fields Link Road, and the Royal Canal Urban Greenway, etc.</p>	<p>This action supports increasing the km of protected cycle lanes, off road cycle lanes and greenways.</p> <p>In the absence of any mitigation, works involved in the construction of protected cycle lanes, off road cycle lanes and greenways have the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts, local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction) and biodiversity impacts.</p> <p>The ongoing operation of a cycle network may have a slight to significant effect on traffic flows associated with other modes of transport, in absence of proper design of such networks the outset and additional mitigation as may be required.</p> <p>The delivery of an expanded protected cycle lanes, off road cycle lanes and greenways network has the potential to promote the use of sustainable and active travel modes, encourage modal shift and support the reduction of vehicle related emissions. This is likely to have a slight to moderate positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.</p>	<p>Increase the km of protected cycle lanes and off road cycle lanes and greenways in the county annually; in line with the Greater Dublin Cycling Network Plan, and the FCC Greenway Plan - including Fingal Coastal Way, the Sutton to Malahide Cycleway, the Broadmeadow Way, Church Fields Link Road, and the Royal Canal Urban Greenway, etc., having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as the receiving water environment, local air quality, biodiversity, European sites, cultural heritage etc.</p>



Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
T3	<p>Deliver/alter infrastructure to improve connectivity/permeability in order to promote active travel</p>	<p>This action supports the promotion of active travel by improving connectivity/permeability.</p> <p>In the absence of any mitigation, works involved have the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts, local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction) and biodiversity impacts.</p> <p>The promotion of active travel may have a slight to significant effect on traffic flows associated with other modes of transport, in absence of proper design of such networks the outset and additional mitigation as may be required.</p> <p>The delivery of an expanded safe active travel network has the potential to promote the use of sustainable and active travel modes in the community, encourage modal shift and support the reduction of vehicle related emissions. This is likely to have a slight to moderate positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.</p>	<p>Deliver/alter infrastructure to improve connectivity/permeability in order to promote active travel; having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as European sites and biodiversity.</p>



Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
T4	<p>Deliver new pedestrian / cycling road crossings, which give priority to pedestrians and cyclists. Develop and implement a work programme for the replacement of pedestrian crossings with ones which give priority to pedestrians &amp; cyclists.</p>	<p>This action has the potential to promote active travel by delivering new pedestrian/ cycle road crossings.</p> <p>In the absence of any mitigation, works involved have the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts, local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction) and biodiversity impacts.</p> <p>The promotion of active travel may have a slight to significant effect on traffic flows associated with other modes of transport, in absence of proper design of such networks the outset and additional mitigation as may be required.</p> <p>The delivery of an expanded safe active travel network has the potential to promote the use of sustainable and active travel modes in the community, encourage modal shift and support the reduction of vehicle related emissions. This is likely to have a slight to moderate positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.</p>	<p>Deliver new pedestrian / cycling road crossings, which give priority to pedestrians and cyclists.</p> <p>Develop and implement a work programme for the replacement of pedestrian crossings with ones which give priority to pedestrians &amp; cyclists; having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as European sites and biodiversity.</p>





Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
T5	Install junction build outs in accordance with Design Manual for Urban Roads & Streets 2020, increasing safety to users.	<p>This action has the potential to encourage modal shift to walking. It will help fully realize the potential positive environmental effects associated with increasing the level of active travel.</p> <p>In the absence of any mitigation, works involved in the junction development/upgrade projects have the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts, local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction), and biodiversity impacts.</p>	Install junction build outs in accordance with Design Manual for Urban Roads & Streets 2020, increasing safety to users, having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as the receiving water environment, biodiversity, European sites, local air quality, cultural heritage etc.



Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
T11	Identify opportunities for reallocation of existing road space to promote active travel and improve public space.	<p>This action supports the reallocation of exiting road space to promote active travel and improve public space.</p> <p>In the absence of any mitigation, works involved in the reallocation of existing road space to promote active travel has the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts, local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction) and biodiversity impacts.</p> <p>The reallocation of existing road space to promote active travel has the potential to positively impact traffic flows associated with other modes of transport, in absence of proper design of such networks the outset and additional mitigation as may be required.</p> <p>The deallocation of existing road space to promote active travel has the potential to promote the use of sustainable and active travel modes, encourage modal shift and support the reduction of vehicle related emissions. This is likely to have a slight to moderate positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.</p>	Identify opportunities for reallocation of existing road space to promote active travel and improve public space; having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as European sites and biodiversity.



Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
T12	<p>Enhancement / reallocation of roads &amp; street space to promote active travel and improve public space.            Implement in all 3 LEAs</p>	<p>This action supports the promotion of active travel by enhancing/ relocating roads and street space.</p> <p>In the absence of any mitigation, works involved have the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts, local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction) and biodiversity impacts.</p> <p>The promotion of active travel may have a slight to significant effect on traffic flows associated with other modes of transport, in absence of proper design of such networks the outset and additional mitigation as may be required.</p> <p>Enhancing/ reallocating roads and street space has the potential to promote the use of sustainable and active travel modes in the community, encourage modal shift and support the reduction of vehicle related emissions. This is likely to have a slight to moderate positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.</p>	<p>Enhancement / reallocation of roads &amp; street space to promote active travel and improve public space. Implement in all 3 LEAs; having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as European sites and biodiversity.</p>



Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
T18	Implement Safe Routes to School programme	<p>This action has the potential to encourage modal shift and the use of active travel networks.</p> <p>In the absence of any mitigation, works involved in implementing this action the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts, local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction) and biodiversity impacts.</p> <p>This action also has the potential to generate some degree of positive environmental effect due to a reduction in vehicle use.</p>	<p>Implement Safe Routes to School programme, having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as local human receptors, Biodiversity, European sites, water quality and hydrology, and amenity value etc.</p>



Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
T20	Support the development and expansion of existing public transport services including MetroLink, BusConnects and DART expansion to Balbriggan	<p>This action has the potential to encourage modal shift and the use of active travel networks.</p> <p>In the absence of any mitigation, works involved in implementing this action the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts, local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction) and biodiversity impacts.</p> <p>In the absence of any mitigation, such large-scale infrastructural projects have the potential to generate a wide variety of negative environmental effects - that range from slight in magnitude to profound - on, ecological receptors, the soils and geological environment, and water quality.</p>	Support the development and expansion of existing public transport services including MetroLink, BusConnects and DART expansion to Balbriggan, whilst advocating and exerting influence to ensure such projects promote climate action co-benefits and do not contravene relevant environmental protection criteria or cause significant negative environmental effects.



Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
T21	To facilitate the provision of Park and Ride facilities in appropriate locations at transport nodes and along strategic transport corridors in accordance with the NTA Strategy and encourage the inclusion of EV charge points and bike parking.	<p>In the absence of any mitigation, works involved in constructing park and ride facilities have the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts, local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction), and biodiversity impacts.</p> <p>The delivery of expanded sustainable/active travel networks has the potential to promote the use of sustainable and active travel modes in the community, encourage modal shift and support the reduction of vehicle related emissions. This is likely to have a slight to moderate positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.</p>	To facilitate the provision of Park and Ride facilities in appropriate locations at transport nodes and along strategic transport corridors in accordance with the NTA Strategy, and encourage the inclusion of EV charge points and bike parking, whilst advocating and exerting influence to ensure such projects promote climate action co-benefits and do not contravene relevant environmental protection criteria or cause significant negative environmental effects.



Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
T24	Implement the DLA EVCP strategy through delivery of sufficient EVCP's	<p>The expansion of the EV charging network will lead to the development of multiple charging points and ancillary electrical infrastructure including grid connection routes across the extent of the local authority's functional area.</p> <p>In the absence of any mitigation, works involved in the construction of additional charging point infrastructure have the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts, local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction), and biodiversity impacts.</p> <p>The delivery of good network of charging infrastructure has the potential to promote the use of sustainable travel modes in the community, encourage modal shift and support the reduction of vehicle related emissions. This is likely to have a slight to moderate positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.</p>	Implement the DLA EVCP strategy through delivery of sufficient EVCP's, having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as the receiving water environment, biodiversity, European sites, local air quality, cultural heritage etc.



Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
T25	Expand availability of EV charging points for Council staff and operational vehicles	<p>This action has the potential to lead to the development of additional electric charging infrastructure at local authority sites.</p> <p>In the absence of any mitigation, works involved in the construction of additional charging point infrastructure have the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts, local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction), and biodiversity impacts.</p> <p>This action will support the use of EV in the local authority organization and will underpin the reduction of GHG emissions associated with local authority vehicle fleet operations.</p>	Expand availability of EV charging points for Council staff and operational vehicles, having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as the receiving water environment, biodiversity, European sites, local air quality, cultural heritage etc.





Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
T26	<p>Provide EV charging infrastructure (in addition to 20% charge points) to development plan standards, for new social housing developed by the Local Authority. Provide Electric vehicle charge points in car parking for new Fingal Corporate buildings.</p>	<p>The expansion of the EV charging network will lead to the development of multiple charging points and ancillary electrical infrastructure including grid connection routes across the extent of the local authority's functional area.</p> <p>In the absence of any mitigation, works involved in the construction of additional charging point infrastructure have the potential to generate a range of slight to significant environmental effects, including noise impacts, local air quality impacts (through the generation of construction dust), impacts on water quality (through the run-off of silt and cement based products during construction), and biodiversity impacts.</p> <p>The delivery of good network of charging infrastructure has the potential to promote the use of sustainable travel modes in the community, encourage modal shift and support the reduction of vehicle related emissions. This is likely to have a slight to moderate positive environmental effect - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported via this action relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.</p>	<p>Provide EV charging infrastructure (in addition to 20% charge points) to development plan standards, for new social housing developed by the Local Authority. Provide Electric vehicle charge points in car parking for new Fingal Corporate buildings. When delivering this action, have due regard to environmental sensitivities such as the receiving water environment, biodiversity, European sites, local air quality, cultural heritage etc. when carrying out charging point infrastructure development.</p>



Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
F4	Develop and implement Coastal Protection Plan for Portrane	<p>The progression of coastal flood resilience and protection related action has the potential to lead to significant development taking place at and in the vicinity of the coast.</p> <p>In the absence of any mitigation, such development could potentially have a variety of significant, negative environmental effects, including effects on: water quality, biodiversity, including flora and fauna reliant on aquatic eco-systems; the receiving air environment (due to the generation of construction dust), and the receiving noise environment (due to the generation of construction phase noise).</p> <p>Coastal flood resilience action has the potential to have positive environmental effects. The possible development of nature-based solutions and SuDS as part of a coastal defence strategy has the potential to have slight to significant, positive effects on biodiversity and water quality.</p> <p>The delivery of coastal flood resilience action has the potential to reduce coastal flood risk and prevent future coastal flood events. Reducing coastal flood risk can generate significant, positive effects for a variety of environmental receptors that could be negatively impacted by flood events, including human receptors, ecological receptors and cultural heritage assets.</p> <p>The implementation of a coastal defence strategy is likely to have slight to significant positive effects on the receiving soils environment - through the prevention of coastal erosion. This may have also a beneficial impact on inter-related environmental</p>	<p>Develop and implement Coastal Protection Plan for Portrane; having due regard to the need to promote nature-based solutions and Sustainable Drainage Systems, and environmental sensitivities associated with coastal areas such as the receiving marine environment, biodiversity, European sites, recreation and amenity value etc.</p>



Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
F5	Progress Flood Alleviation schemes in conjunction with the OPW - including Mill Stream Skerries, Bissett Strand and The Green Malahide Village, Portmarnock Bridge,	<p>The progression of flood resilience related action has the potential to lead to significant development taking place at and in the vicinity of water bodies.</p> <p>In the absence of any mitigation, such development could potentially have a variety of significant, negative environmental effects, including effects on: water quality and the hydrology of water bodies; biodiversity, including flora and fauna reliant on aquatic eco-systems; the receiving air environment (due to the generation of construction dust), and the receiving noise environment (due to the generation of construction phase noise).</p> <p>Flood resilience action has the potential to have positive environmental effects also. The possible development of nature-based solutions and SuDS as part of a flood resilience scheme has the potential to have slight to significant, positive effects on biodiversity and water quality at or downstream of a particular water body.</p> <p>The delivery of flood resilience action also has the potential to reduce flood risk and prevent flood events. Reducing flood risk can generate significant, positive effects for a variety of environmental receptors that could be negatively impacted by flood events; including human receptors, ecological receptors and cultural heritage assets.</p>	<p>Progress Flood Alleviation schemes in conjunction with the OPW - including Mill Stream Skerries, Bissett Strand and The Green Malahide Village, Portmarnock Bridge; having due regard to the need to promote nature based solutions and Sustainable Drainage Systems, and environmental sensitivities at these locations, including water quality, biodiversity, European sites, riparian corridors and aquatic ecology, visual amenity and recreation and amenity value etc.</p>



Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
F6	Continued engagement with the OPW to progress further studies of areas within Fingal at risk of flooding, and development of suitable schemes such as Strand Road Sutton and Santry	<p>The progression of flood resilience related action, including coastal flood resilience action, has the potential to lead to significant development taking place at and in the vicinity of water bodies and the coast</p> <p>In the absence of any mitigation, such development could potentially have a variety of significant, negative environmental effects, including effects on: water quality and the hydrology of water bodies; biodiversity, including flora and fauna reliant on aquatic eco-systems; the receiving air environment (due to the generation of construction dust), and the receiving noise environment (due to the generation of construction phase noise).</p> <p>Flood resilience action has the potential to have positive environmental effects also. The possible development of nature-based solutions and SuDS as part of a flood resilience scheme has the potential to have slight to significant, positive effects on biodiversity and water quality at or downstream of a particular water body.</p> <p>The delivery of flood resilience action also has the potential to reduce flood risk and prevent flood events. Reducing flood risk can generate significant, positive effects for a variety of environmental receptors that could be negatively impacted by flood events; including human receptors, ecological receptors and cultural heritage assets.</p>	Continued engagement with the OPW to progress further studies of areas within Fingal at risk of flooding, and development of suitable schemes such as Strand Road Sutton and Santry; having due regard to the need to promote nature based solutions and Sustainable Drainage Systems, and environmental sensitivities at these locations, including water quality, biodiversity, European sites, riparian corridors and aquatic ecology, visual amenity and recreation and amenity value etc.



Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
F7	<p>Progress appropriate minor works schemes to resolve recurring flood issues, where possible, ensuring the schemes are designed and implemented to promote SUDs / nature-based solutions.</p>	<p>The progression of minor flood resilience related action has the potential to lead to minor development taking place at and in the vicinity of water bodies.</p> <p>Such minor works have the potential to have slight to moderate, negative effects on the water environment and biodiversity, including flora and fauna.</p> <p>It is unlikely such minor works will have a significant effect on the local air quality, noise and human environment given the likely scale, extent and duration of such works.</p> <p>Flood resilience action has the potential to have positive environmental effects also. The possible development of nature-based solutions and SuDS as part of such minor works has the potential to have slight to moderate, positive effects on biodiversity and water quality at or downstream of particular water body.</p> <p>The delivery of flood resilience action also has the potential to reduce flood risk and prevent flood events. Reducing flood risk can generate significant, positive effects for a variety of environmental receptors that could be negatively impacted by flood events; including human receptors, ecological receptors and cultural heritage assets.</p>	<p>Progress appropriate minor works schemes to resolve recurring flood issues, where possible, ensuring the schemes are designed and implemented to promote SUDs/nature-based solutions/protection of biodiversity and European sites and avoidance of habitat fragmentation.</p>



Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
F11	Restore St Ita's wetlands to maximise water attenuation capacity and nature conservation benefits	<p>This action has the potential to positively impact local water quality and biodiversity.</p> <p>in the absence of mitigation, the construction and excavation works associated with this action have the potential to have negative environmental effects on receiving environment sensitivities such as water quality (due to silt run-off), hydrology (due to changes in the hydrological regime), biodiversity, flora and fauna, and population and human health (due to construction phase noise, dust or traffic).</p>	<p>Restore St Ita's wetlands to maximise water attenuation capacity and nature conservation benefits, having due regard to the need to protect other environmental sensitivities. Ensure the works are designed and implemented in a manner that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Does not result in the occurrence of significant adverse environmental effects and,</li> <li>2. Promotes SUDs/nature-based solutions/protection of biodiversity and avoidance of habitat fragmentation.</li> <li>3. Ensures all excavated material defined as a waste is properly managed in accordance with the provisions of the Waste Management Act.</li> </ol>



Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
F17	<p>Ensure the inclusion of water conservation and SuDS measures in all developments, to reduce the level of surface water run-off, improve water quality and contribute to adaptation to climate change through natural based solutions.</p>	<p>Ensuring all development appropriately encompasses SuDS/nature based solutions has the potential to result in wide ranging slight to significant positive environmental effects on water quality, hydrology and biodiversity.</p> <p>In the absence of mitigation, the construction of SuDS has the potential to result in some negative environmental effects on water quality (e.g. due to the run-off of soil or cement based material) or biodiversity (due to works impacting on water quality/aquatic ecology), for example.</p>	<p>Ensure the inclusion of water conservation and SuDS measures in all developments, to reduce the level of surface water run-off, improve water quality and contribute to adaptation to climate change through natural based solutions. Ensure all SuDS related construction works are designed and implemented in a manner that does not result in the occurrence of significant adverse environmental effects and does not result in adverse effects to European sites and biodiversity</p>



Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
F18	<p>Drive the implementation of SuDS in FCC Capital projects, including new builds, retrofits etc., and monitor the level of implementation.</p>	<p>Ensuring all development appropriately encompasses SuDS/nature based solutions has the potential to result in wide ranging slight to significant positive environmental effects on water quality, hydrology and biodiversity.</p> <p>In the absence of mitigation, the construction of SuDS has the potential to result in some negative environmental effects on water quality (e.g. due to the run-off of soil or cement based material) or biodiversity (due to works impacting on water quality/aquatic ecology), for example.</p>	<p>Drive the implementation of SuDS in FCC Capital projects, including new builds, retrofits etc., and monitor the level of implementation. Ensure all SuDS related construction works are designed and implemented in a manner that does not result in the occurrence of significant adverse environmental effects and does not result in adverse effects to European sites and biodiversity</p>





Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
F26	Use the findings of the Fingal Cultural Heritage & Climate Risk Assessment to prioritise and pilot adaptative and palliative measures for heritage assets in Council ownership	This action has the potential to have adverse effects on Bats which are Annex IV species, as many roosts are located within old unused buildings that could constitute heritage assets.	Use the findings of the Fingal Cultural Heritage & Climate Risk Assessment to prioritise and pilot adaptative and palliative measures for heritage assets in Council ownership, having due regard to need to protect and enhance heritage assets, and prevent negative impacts on protected species, including bats.
N4	Develop SUDS demonstration sites in the Tolka Valley, Ward River Valley, Balbriggan town Park and Rogerstown estuary	<p>Such promotional action will underpin and broadly support the effective delivery of community level SuDS and nature-based solutions, however. The adoption of this action can potentially lead to some positive environmental effects on water quality, hydrology and biodiversity, flora and fauna.</p> <p>In the absence of mitigation, the construction of SuDS has the potential to result in some negative environmental effects on water quality (e.g. due to the run-off of soil or cement based material) or biodiversity (due to works impacting on water quality/aquatic ecology), for example.</p> <p>At high-level, such effects could potentially negatively impact protected sites (and their qualifying interests) that are in close proximity or that are ecologically or hydrologically linked to the project sites.</p>	Develop SUDS demonstration sites in the Tolka Valley, Ward River Valley, Balbriggan town Park and Rogerstown estuary. Ensure all SuDS related construction works are designed and implemented in a manner that does not result in the occurrence of significant adverse environmental effects.



Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
N13	Restore marine ecosystem along Fingal coast by supporting restoration projects of Oyster beds, Shellfish beds, Seagrass beds and Kelp stands	<p>These actions are likely to support and promote the protection and enhancement of the important habitats and species present along coastal locations, which could lead to wide ranging slight to very significant positive effects on biodiversity, flora and fauna, and slight to significant positive effects on tourism and recreation amenity and water quality.</p> <p>In the absence of mitigation, the carrying out of inappropriate restoration works or measures could potentially lead to negative environmental effects on biodiversity, flora and fauna or water quality.</p>	Restore marine ecosystem along Fingal coast by supporting restoration projects - designed, led and implemented by appropriately competent, trained ecologists - of Oyster beds, Shellfish beds, Seagrass beds and Kelp stands; having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as European sites and biodiversity.
N14	Prepare wetland and river restoration project for the Bog of the Ring and the Matt River corridor	The restoration works associated with this action have the potential to have negative environmental effects on receiving environment sensitivities such as water quality (due to silt run-off), hydrology (due to changes in the hydrological regime), and biodiversity, flora and fauna, in the absence of mitigation.	<p>Prepare wetland and river restoration project for the Bog of the Ring and the Matt River corridor, having due regard to the need to protect other environmental sensitivities, and the need to ensure the works are designed and implemented in a manner that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Does not result in the occurrence of significant adverse environmental effects and,</li> <li>2. Promotes the protection and enhancement of biodiversity.</li> </ol>



Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
R8	Assessment of Construction & Demolition Waste Management Plans for proposed developments to ensure all potential waste streams are identified at an early stage and appropriate measures put in place to promote prevention, reuse, recycling and recovery of waste in line with the waste hierarchy. The segregation and management of different waste streams is also assessed.	<p>This action has the potential to generate slight to significant positive environmental effects by promoting the prevention, reuse, recycling and appropriate recovery of waste generated during construction and demolition related projects. Improving waste circularity can in turn lead to resource efficiency improvements and lifecycle GHG emission reductions more broadly.</p> <p>The inappropriate or improper management of Construction and Demolition waste could potentially lead to negative ecological effects.</p>	Assessment of Construction & Demolition Waste Management Plans for proposed developments to ensure all potential waste streams are identified at an early stage and appropriate measures put in place to promote prevention, reuse, recycling and recovery of waste in line with the waste hierarchy and relevant waste management legislation. The segregation and management of different waste streams is also assessed; having due regard to environmental sensitivities such as European sites and biodiversity, and water and soil quality.
R20	Assess Council lands & buildings for potential for renewable energy, biodiversity; green infrastructure, sustainable agriculture & other sustainable projects.	In the absence of mitigation, the action could support the carrying out of potentially significant development which could have negative slight to significant environmental effects	Assess Council lands & buildings for potential for renewable energy, biodiversity; green infrastructure, sustainable agriculture & other sustainable projects, having appropriate regard to relevant planning and environmental protection criteria.



Action Reference	Original Action	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated, including:	Recommendations integrated into the Plan, included in:
C10	Promote and support SEAI's Better Energy Communities and Sustainable Energy Communities	<p>This promotional action will support the effective delivery of climate action in the community. The adoption of this action will support the full realization of the plan vision in the community.</p> <p>The carrying out of the type of energy efficiency upgrades or small-scale renewable energy development supported by this programme has some potential to have negative localized effects - such as localized impacts on biodiversity, in the absence of mitigation.</p>	Promote and support SEAI's Better Energy Communities and Sustainable Energy Communities, where specific supported energy efficiency and renewable energy projects will not lead to unintended negative environmental effects in a local community.
C12	Involve residents and community groups, e.g., Tidy Towns/community garden groups, in the establishment of newly planted trees in their area, e.g., watering	<p>This promotional action will underpin and support the effective delivery of climate action in the community by promoting awareness and understanding of climate action related issues. The adoption of this action will support the full realization of the vision and main objectives of the plan in the community.</p> <p>There is the potential for adverse effects to protected habitats if the placement of these trees is inappropriate.</p>	Involve residents and community groups, e.g., Tidy Towns/community garden groups, in the establishment of newly planted native trees in their area, e.g., watering, having due regards to environmental sensitivities such as European sites and biodiversity



**Table 5-2: Mitigation measures incorporated into the Local Area Climate Action Plan which are most relevant to European sites**

Mitigation Measure Code	Mitigation Measures Text
F10	Identify sites where flood defence features can be removed or relocated to increase flood capacity of rivers and estuaries
F11	Restore St Ita's wetlands to maximise water attenuation capacity and nature conservation benefits
F17	Ensure the inclusion of water conservation and SuDS measures in all developments, to reduce the level of surface water run-of, improve water quality and contribute to adaptation to climate change through natural based solutions.
F20	Ensure new Local Area Plans feature Urban Greening Proposals.
F21	Assess the feasibility of green roofs on all new Fingal public, operational and social buildings and provide where viable and appropriate. Evaluate date from CARO / UCD project on Green Roof substrates.
N1	Prepare and implement multi-functional management plans for the Rogerstown, Malahide and Baldoyle Estuaries and their surrounding lands
N2	Map and survey all significant/historic stands of woodland within the county e.g., in excess of 5ha, and review the effectiveness of the protection offered under the Green Infrastructure Network Zoning of woodlands in the County Development Plan
N3	Review measures to improve Biodiversity nett gain on all projects, including Biodiversity pilot programme on new build housing. Architects will adhere to Biodiversity officers' protocol for nesting boxes.
N5	Implement wildfire fire management strategy for Howth Head
N6	Explore funding models for carbon offsetting to fund wetland and woodland development
N7	Commission a study to report on the ecosystem services/nature-based solutions provided by Fingal's trees with reference to their economic/climate change adaptation benefits
N8	Assess and adopt tree valuation methods for compensatory / replacement planting, e.g., CAVAT, iTree
N9	Initiate a programme of targeted Strategic Annual Tree Planting including identifying and mapping priority locations, to include sites suitable for woodland creation. Reviewed in an annual works programme, presenting what is planned for the coming year. Taking advantage of government funding programmes such as the New Woodland Creation Scheme on Public Lands
N10	Prepare a list of suitable tree species recommended for differing situations / functions and make available to developers and other stakeholders following the Guiding Principle of 'right tree in the right place.'



Mitigation Measure Code	Mitigation Measures Text
N11	Undertake study to identify the habitats and species at risk of climate change
N12	Carry out feasibility studies of developing a Marine Protection Area along the Fingal Coast and on the restoration of Oyster beds, Shellfish beds, Seagrass beds and Kelp stands
N13	Restore marine ecosystem along Fingal coast by supporting restoration projects of Oyster beds, Shellfish beds, Seagrass beds and Kelp stands
N14	Prepare wetland and river restoration project for the Bog of the Ring and the Matt River corridor
N15	Increase pollinator areas in public parks and open spaces
R11	Waste Presentation Bye-Law Project - identify households who currently do not have a standard waste collection service in place, investigate and determine how they are managing their waste; encourage compliance with FCC Waste Presentation Byelaws and take legal action if required to ensure compliance
R20	Assess Council lands & buildings for potential for renewable energy, biodiversity; green infrastructure, sustainable agriculture & other sustainable projects.
R21	Develop renewable energy, green infrastructure, biodiversity, sustainable agriculture & other sustainable projects on Council lands & buildings.
C17	Provide resources including equipment and funding for marine clean-up and awareness events. Deliver an annual coastal event in the community such as awareness of and protection measures for sand dunes.



**Table 5-3: Environmental Mitigation Measures related Environmental Governance Principles suggested for inclusion in the plan - specifically the plan implementation section**

Promote climate action projects that support and maximize environmental co-benefits, such as biodiversity protection and enhancement; improved air, water or soil quality; or enhanced recreation, amenity and cultural heritage value, to ensure win-win benefits are gained.
Support or facilitate climate action related projects and initiatives which seek to make improvements in soil structure, management and health by increasing soil organic carbon - which will create the environmental co-benefits of improving flood resilience by enhancing water holding capacity of soils and increasing the level of GHG sequestration associated with land use functions.
Ensure all development underpinned or supported by climate action is planned and implemented in a manner that appropriately considers the potential for environmental co-benefits, potential environmental impacts and environmental protection requirements. No climate action related development project that is likely to have a significant negative effect on the receiving environment shall be supported.
Flood and coastal defence projects, or related maintenance works, shall be carried out in a manner that promotes climate action-biodiversity related co-benefits, and shall have due regard for the protection and enhancement of rare, protected or important habitats and species.
Ensure climate action related projects are carried out in a manner that promotes climate action-cultural heritage co-benefits, and do not result in unauthorized physical damage to cultural, archaeological or architectural features, or unauthorized or inappropriate alteration of the context of sensitive cultural heritage features.



## 6. CONCLUSION

Stage 1 AA Screening and Stage 2 AA of the Draft Fingal Local Area Climate Action Plan 2024-2029 has been carried out. Implementation of the Draft LACAP has the potential to result in effects to the integrity of any European sites, if unmitigated.

The risks to the safeguarding and integrity of the qualifying interests, special conservation interests and conservation objectives of the European sites have been addressed by the inclusion of mitigation measures that will prioritise the avoidance of effects in the first place and mitigate effects where these cannot be avoided. In addition, all lower-level plans and projects arising through the implementation of the Draft LACAP will themselves be subject to AA when further details of design and location are known.

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

Having incorporated mitigation measures, it is concluded that the Draft Fingal Local Area Climate Action Plan 2024-2029 is not foreseen to give rise to any significant adverse effects on designated European sites, alone or in combination with other plans or projects<sup>31</sup>. This evaluation is made in view of the conservation objectives of the habitats or species, for which these sites have been designated.

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

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<sup>31</sup> Except as provided for in Article 6(4) of the Habitats Directive, viz. There must be: a) no alternative solution available, b) imperative reasons of overriding public interest for the plan to proceed; and c) Adequate compensatory measures in place.

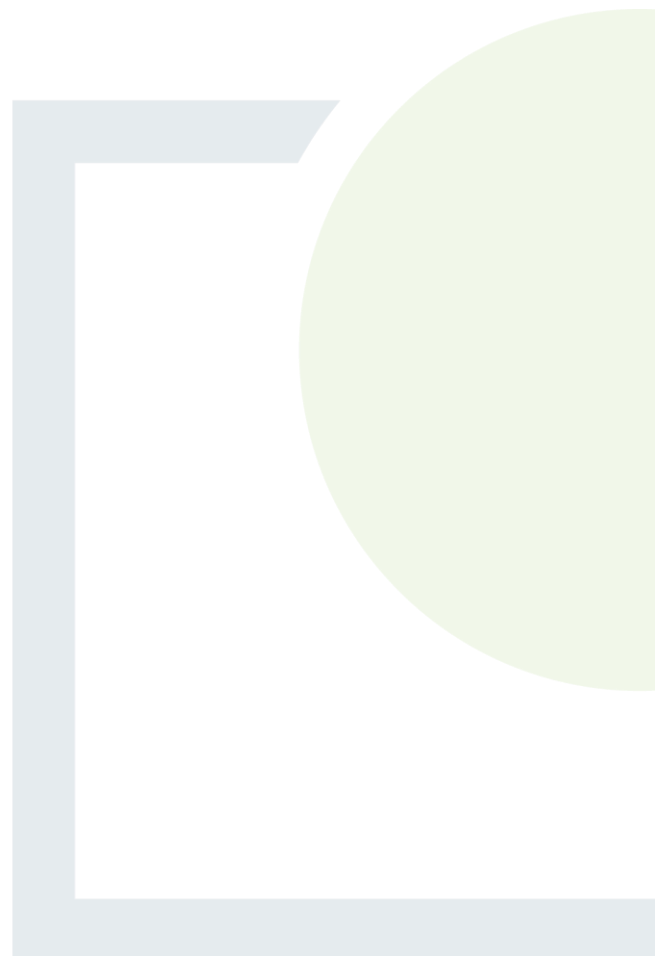




CONSULTANTS IN ENGINEERING,  
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## APPENDIX 1

Background information to  
European Sites



Appendix 1 - Table 1 Quality and site characteristics of European sites considered in the assessment

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
000208	Rogerstown Estuary SAC	A typical eastern estuary with fairly extensive intertidal sand and mud flats. Quality variable owing to pollution from a number of sources especially a large landfill site which was built on the mudflats. The salt marshes which fringe the estuary are of moderate importance and quality and include both Atlantic and Mediterranean salt meadows as well as Salicornia flats. The sand dune element at site is limited in its distribution and quality. Has three Red Data Book plant species. Of high importance for wintering waterfowl with an internationally important population of <i>Branta bernicla horta</i> and nationally important populations of a further 16 species including <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> . <i>Sterna albifrons</i> has bred.	Site comprises a relatively small estuarine system in north County Dublin. Receives the Ballyboghil and Ballough rivers both of which flow through an agricultural catchment. It is a funnel shaped estuary extending for about 6 km from east to west and up to 2 km at its widest. Has a wide salinity range from near full sea water to near full fresh water. Estuary is bisected by a causeway and bridge which carries the Dublin-Belfast railway line. A sandy peninsula stretches across the outer part of the estuary restricting water flow to a channel of c.200 m. In addition to salt marsh and sand dune habitats some agricultural fields which adjoin the estuary are included in site - some of these have botanical or ornithological interests. .
003000	Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC	The area selected for designation represents a key habitat for the Annex II species - harbour porpoise within the Irish Sea. Population survey data show that porpoise occurrence within the site boundary meets suitable reference values for other designated sites in Ireland. The species occurs year-round within the site and comparatively high group sizes have been recorded. Porpoises with young (i.e. calves) are observed at favourable typical reference values for the species. Casual and effort-related sighting rates from coastal observation stations are significant for the east coast of Ireland and the latter appear to be relatively stable across all seasons. The selected site contains a wide array of habitats believed to be important for harbour porpoise including inshore shallow sand and mud-banks and rocky reefs scoured by strong current flow. The site also contains two Annex II seal species – Harbour seal ( <i>Phoca vitulina vitulina</i> ) Grey seal ( <i>Halichoerus grypus</i> ) for which terrestrial haul-out sites occur in immediate proximity to the site. Bottlenose dolphin ( <i>Tursiops truncatus</i> ) has also occasionally been recorded in the area. Along the eastern seaboard the habitat type Reef is uncommon due to prevailing geology and hydrographical conditions.	The selected site forms a strip of dynamic inshore and coastal waters in the western Irish Sea extending approximately 40 km in length and encompassing a range of comparatively shallow marine habitats including diverse seabed structures reefs islets and islands. It borders existing designated sites for Annexed species and habitats and is adjacent to a wide array of coastal features e.g. mudflats lagoons estuaries coastal cliffs sea caves several of which are also designated. Extending east from Dublin Bay towards the offshore Kish Bank the site contains the entire Burford Bank a sedimentary seabed structure (i.e. fine sand) at the mouth of Dublin Bay that on its north side is flanked by gravel and coarse sand deposits. The site also contains the northern segment of the Frazer Bank (i.e. fine sand) off Dalkey Island and Killiney Bay. Reef habitats within the site occur at Dalkey Island Maiden Rock and Muglins in the southern portion off Howth Head Ireland's Eye and Lambay Island in the central portion and Rockabill in North Dublin.

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
		<p>Expansive surveys of the Irish coast have indicated that the greatest resource of this habitat within the Irish Sea is found fringing offshore islands which are concentrated along the Dublin coast. A detailed survey of selected suitable islands has shown areas with typical biodiversity for this habitat both intertidally and subtidally. These Reefs are subject to strong tidal currents with an abundant supply of suspended matter resulting in good representation of filter feeding fauna such as sponges anemones and echinoderms.</p>	
004006	North Bull Island SPA	<p>The site is among the top ten sites for wintering waterfowl in the country. It supports internationally important populations of <i>Branta bernicla hrota</i> and <i>Limosa lapponica</i> and is the top site in the country for both of these species. A further 14 species have populations of national importance with particular notable numbers of <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> (8.5% of national total) <i>Anas acuta</i> (11.6% of national total) <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> (6.9% of national total) <i>Calidris canutus</i> (10.5% of national total). North Bull Island SPA is a regular site for passage waders such as <i>Philomachus pugnax</i> <i>Calidris ferruginea</i> and <i>Tringa erythropus</i>. The site supports <i>Asio flammeus</i> in winter. Formerly the site had an important colony of <i>Sterna albifrons</i> but breeding has not occurred in recent years. The site provides both feeding and roosting areas for the waterfowl species. Habitat quality for most of the estuarine habitats is very good. The site has a population of the rare <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i> which is the only known station away from the western seaboard as well as five Red Data Book vascular plant species and four bryophyte species. It is nationally important for three insect species. Wintering bird populations have been monitored more or less continuously since the late 1960s and the other scientific interests of the site have also been well documented. Future prospects are good owing to various designations assigned to site.</p>	<p>The North Bull Island sand spit is a relatively recent depositional feature formed as a result of improvements to Dublin Port during the 18th and 19th centuries. It is almost 5km long and 1km wide and runs parallel to the coast between Clontarf and Sutton. The sediment which forms the island is predominantly glacial in origin and siliceous in nature. A well-developed dune system runs the length of the island with good examples of embryonic shifting marram and fixed dunes as well as excellent examples of humid dune slacks. Extensive salt marshes also occur. Between the island and the mainland occur two sheltered intertidal areas which are separated by a solid causeway constructed in 1964. The seaward side of the island has a fine sandy beach. A substantial area of shallow marine water is included in the site. Part of the interior of the island has been converted to golf courses. The proximity of the North Bull Island to Dublin City results in it being a very popular recreational area. It is also very important for educational and research purposes. Nature conservation is a main land use within the site.</p>

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
004014	Rockabill SPA	<p>Rockabill is an internationally important tern colony and the most important in Ireland. It supports the largest colony of <i>Sterna dougallii</i> in Ireland (c.88% of national total) and in north-west Europe plus the largest colony of <i>Sterna hirundo</i> in the country (c.35% of national total) and a significant colony of <i>Sterna paradisaea</i>. Since 1989 the site has been wardened each breeding season. With management for the benefit of the terns numbers of all three species have steadily increased. Detailed research is carried out including studies on breeding behaviour productivity and feeding. A ringing programme has been in operation since the 1980s and this has produced important information on the movement of the birds in an international context. Rockabill also supports a nationally important population of <i>Cephus grylle</i> and a small colony of <i>Rissa tridactyla</i>. The site is a known location for the observation of bird migration. Owing to its importance Rockabill is a designated Refuge for Fauna.</p>	<p>The Site consists of two small low-lying granitic islets situated c.7 km off the Dublin coast. The islands are separated by a narrow channel though are connected at low spring tides. A lighthouse manned until 1989 is situated on the main island. The main island known as the Lighthouse Island is vegetated by a scrubby sward of <i>Lavatera arborea</i> with a range of other maritime species such as <i>Matricaria maritima</i> <i>Silene maritima</i> <i>Rumex</i> spp. <i>Cochlearia officinalis</i> <i>Atriplex</i> spp. and <i>Spergularia rupicola</i>. Some exotic plants are present notably <i>Hebe speciosa</i> and <i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>. The smaller island known as the Bill is very exposed and is sparsely vegetated. The site includes all of the rocky shores to the low tide mark.</p>
004015	Rogerstown Estuary SPA	<p>Rogerstown Estuary is a typical eastern estuary with fairly extensive intertidal sand and mud flats. Of high importance for wintering waterfowl with an internationally important population of <i>Branta bernicla hrota</i> that accounts for 5.9% of the national total. It supports nationally important populations of a further 15 species and notably <i>Calidris canutus</i> (8.6% of national total) <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> (5.3% of national total) and <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> (4.5% of national total). It is an important and regular site for a range of autumn passage migrants especially <i>Calidris minuta</i> <i>Calidris ferruginea</i> <i>Philomachus pugnax</i> and <i>Tringa ochropus</i>. <i>Sterna albifrons</i> has bred in the past but not recently. It includes populations of three Red Data Book plant species. Wintering birds are well monitored.</p>	<p>The site comprises a relatively small estuarine system in north County Dublin. It receives freshwater from the Ballyboghil and Ballough rivers both of which flow through an intensive agricultural catchment. It is a funnel shaped estuary extending for about 6 km from east to west and up to 2 km at its widest. It has a wide salinity range from full sea water to near full fresh water. The estuary is bisected by a causeway and bridge which carries the Dublin-Belfast railway line. A sandy peninsula stretches across the outer part of the estuary restricting water flow to a channel of c.200 m. In addition to salt marsh and sand dune habitats some agricultural fields which adjoin the estuary are included in the site as these have ornithological or botanical interests. A section of shallow marine water is included in the site.</p>

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
004016	Baldoyle Bay SPA	Baldoyle Bay is a typical eastern estuarine system with fairly extensive intertidal sand and mud flats which have <i>Zostera</i> spp. It also has good salt marsh fringes where birds roost. The quality of habitats present is variable but generally good. The site supports a good diversity of wintering waterfowl and notably an internationally important population of <i>Branta bernicla hrota</i> . It has nationally important populations of <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> <i>Anas acuta</i> <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> and <i>Limosa lapponica</i> . At high tide the shallow waters regularly attract species such as <i>Podiceps cristatus</i> and <i>Mergus serrator</i> . <i>Sterna albifrons</i> formerly bred at the site but not since the early 1990s.	The site comprises a relatively small estuarine system in north County Dublin. It receives the flows of the Mayne and Sluice rivers both of which drain an agricultural / suburban catchment. Much of the estuary is sheltered from the sea by a large sand dune peninsula (now mostly a golf course). Sediments in the inner sheltered areas are mostly muds or muddy sands often with a high organic content. Towards Portmarnock Point the sediments are predominantly well-aerated sands. In addition to the intertidal flats and salt marsh habitats a small area of sand hills and sandy beach at Portmarnock Point is included in the site.
004024	Sandymount Strand/Tolka Estuary SPA	The site possesses extensive intertidal flats which support wintering waterfowl which are part of the overall Dublin Bay population. It regularly has an internationally important population of <i>Branta bernicla hrota</i> which feeds on <i>Zostera noltii</i> in the autumn. It has nationally important numbers of a further 6 species: <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> <i>Calidris canutus</i> <i>Calidris alba</i> <i>Calidris alpina</i> and <i>Limosa lapponica</i> . It is an important site for wintering gulls especially <i>Larus ridibundus</i> and <i>Larus canus</i> . South Dublin Bay is the premier site in Ireland for <i>Larus melanocephalus</i> with up to 20 birds present at times. Is a regular autumn roosting ground for significant numbers of terns including <i>Sterna dougallii</i> <i>S. hirundo</i> and <i>S. paradisaea</i> .	This site comprises a substantial part of Dublin Bay. It includes virtually all of the intertidal area in the south bay as well as much of the Tolka Estuary to the north of the River Liffey. A portion of the shallow bay waters is also included. In the south bay the intertidal flats extend for almost 3 km at their widest. The sediments are predominantly well-aerated sands. The sands support the largest stand of <i>Zostera noltii</i> on the East Coast. Several permanent channels exist the largest being Cockle Lake. A small sandy beach occurs at Merrion Gates while some bedrock shore occurs near Dun Laoghaire. The landward boundary is now almost entirely artificially embanked. Sediments in the Tolka Estuary vary from soft thixotropic muds with a high organic content in the inner estuary to exposed well aerated sands off the Bull Wall. The proximity of the site to Dublin City results in it being a very popular recreational area. It is also important for educational and research purposes.

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
004040	Wicklow Mountains SPA	The site supports good examples of both upland and woodland bird communities. It has breeding <i>Falco columbarius</i> and <i>Falco peregrinus</i> as well as <i>Turdus torquatus</i> and <i>Lagopus lagopus</i> both of the latter being Red-listed in Ireland. It is the only site in Ireland where <i>Mergus merganser</i> breeds regularly. It is important for rare breeding passerines of oakwoods notably <i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i> and <i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i> . It also has <i>Sylvia borin</i> and <i>Sylvia atricapilla</i> .	<p>This is an extensive upland site comprising a substantial part of the Wicklow Mountains. The underlying geology of the site is mainly of Leinster granites flanked by Ordovician schists mudstones and volcanics. The area was subject to glaciation and features fine examples of glacial lakes deep valleys and moraines. Most of site is over 300 m with much ground over 600 m and the highest peak of Lugnaquilla at 925 m. The substrate over much of site is peat with poor mineral soil occurring on the slopes and lower ground. Exposed rock and scree are features of the site. The dominant habitats present are blanket bog heaths and upland grassland.</p> <p>Fine examples of native Oak woodlands are found in the Glendalough area. The site which is within the Wicklow Mountains National Park is fragmented into about 20 separate parcels of land.</p>
004122	Skerries Islands SPA	The site has a nationally important breeding colony of <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> which became established in the early 1990s. When taken together with the breeding populations on nearby Lambay and Ireland's Eye (also SPAs) this concentration is of international importance. The site also has nationally important breeding populations of <i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i> <i>Larus argentatus</i> and <i>Larus marinus</i> . In winter the site is visited by a good diversity of waterfowl. It has an internationally important population of <i>Branta bernicla hrota</i> and nationally important populations of <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> <i>Calidris maritima</i> and <i>Arenaria interpres</i> . <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> occurs regularly but in relatively small numbers. <i>Asio flammeus</i> occurs regularly in winter. Bird populations have been well monitored in recent years.	<p>The Skerries Islands is a group of three small uninhabited islands situated between 0.5 km and 1.5 km off the north Dublin coastline. Shenick's Island and St. Patrick's Island are of similar size with Colt Island being somewhat smaller. Shenick's Island is of most interest geologically being composed of Ordovician volcanics siltstones and shales on the boundary between the Carboniferous and the Silurian. All are low-lying islands with maximum heights from 8 m to 13 m above sea level. St. Patrick's Island and Colt Island have low cliffs while Shenick's Island has more extensive expanses of intertidal rocky shore and sand flats. Shenick's also has a shingle bar and is connected to the mainland at low tides. The vegetation of the islands is dominated by rank grasses and Brambles (<i>Rubus</i> spp.). The seas surrounding the islands to a distance of 200 m are included in the site. Shenick's Island is a Bird Reserve managed by BirdWatch Ireland.</p>

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
000202	Howth Head SAC	<p>The climate and landforms of Howth combined with proximity to Dublin have resulted in a site of great scientific and education interest. The flora is very diverse with several Red data book species and species of very restricted Irish distribution. The dry heath and sea cliff vegetation is extensive and well developed. A wide variety of seabirds nest on the marine cliffs. Many important scientific studies of the area have been published.</p>	<p>Howth is a peninsula of Cambrian quartzite and slate linked to the mainland by a raised beach. Most of the coast is sheer with many 30m or higher cliffs. Its climate is dry and warm by Irish standards, and this is reflected in it's flora and fauna. The proposed SAC occupies the eastern portion and summit of Howth. Much of the remaining area is urbanized or used for amenity. The greater part of the site consists of heathland and cliff.</p>
000206	North Dublin Bay SAC	<p>Site possesses an excellent diversity of coastal habitats. The North Bull Island dune system is one of the most important systems on the east coast and is one of the few in Ireland that is actively accreting. It possesses extensive and mostly good quality examples of embryonic shifting marram and fixed dunes as well as excellent examples of humid dune slacks. Both Atlantic and Mediterranean salt marshes are well represented, and a particularly good marsh zonation is shown. The salt marshes grade into mudflats and sandflats some of which are dominated by annual <i>Salicornia</i> species. <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i> occurs at its only known station away from the western seaboard. The site has five Red Data Book vascular plant species and four Red Data Book bryophyte species. This is one of the most important sites for wintering waterfowl in Ireland with internationally important populations of <i>Branta bernicla horta</i> <i>Calidris canutus</i> and <i>Limosa lapponica</i> plus nationally important numbers of a further 14 species. 20% of the national total of <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> occurs here. Formerly it had important colony of <i>Sterna albifrons</i>. North Dublin Bay is nationally important for three insect species. The scientific interests of the site have been well documented and future prospects are good owing to the various designations assigned to site.</p>	<p>The North Bull Island sand spit is a relatively recent depositional feature formed as a result of improvements to Dublin Port during the 18th and 19th centuries. It is almost 5km long and 1km wide and runs parallel to the coast between Clontarf and Sutton. The sediment which forms the island is predominantly glacial in origin and siliceous in nature. Between the island and the mainland there occurs two sheltered intertidal areas which are separated by a solid causeway constructed in 1964. The seaward side of the island has a fine sandy beach. A substantial area of shallow marine water is included in the site. The interior of the island is excluded from the site as it has been converted to golf courses. The proximity of the North Bull Island to Dublin City results in it being a very popular recreational area. It is also very important for educational and research purposes. Nature conservation is a main land use within the site.</p>

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
000210	South Dublin Bay SAC	Site possesses a fine and fairly extensive example of intertidal flats. Sediment type is predominantly sand with muddy sands in the more sheltered areas. A typical macro-invertebrate fauna exists. Has the largest stand of <i>Zostera</i> on the east coast. Supports part of the important wintering waterfowl populations of Dublin Bay. Regularly has an internationally population of <i>Branta bernicila hortae</i> plus nationally important numbers of at least a further 6 species including <i>Limosa lapponica</i> . Regular autumn roosting ground for significant numbers of <i>Sterna</i> terns including <i>S. dougallii</i> . The scientific interests of the site have been well documented.	This intertidal site extends from the South Wall at Dublin Port to the West Pier at Dun Laoghaire a distance of c. 5 km. At their widest the intertidal flats extend for almost 3 km. The seaward boundary is marked by the low tide mark while the landward boundary is now almost entirely artificially embanked. Several permanent channels exist the largest being Cockle Lake. A small sandy beach occurs at Merrion Gates while some bedrock shore occurs near Dun Laoghaire. A number of small streams and drains flow into the site. The proximity of the site to Dublin City results in it being a very popular recreational area. It is also important for educational and research purposes.
001398	Rye Water Valley/Cartron SAC	The importance of the site lies in the presence of a number of rare plant and animal species and a rare habitat i.e. thermal mineral petrifying spring. The spring gives rise to a calcareous marsh the habitat for <i>Vertigo angustior</i> and <i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i> . This marsh is species-rich and holds a number of plant and insect species which are rare or locally uncommon in Ireland. Four Red Data Book plant species have been recorded from the site two of which <i>Hypericum hirsutum</i> and <i>Viola hirta</i> are legally protected. The woods at the eastern end of the site have some ornithological interest.	A river valley site which includes at its western end a large area of estate woodland and an artificial lake. The eastern section of the site includes a section of railway canal and aquaduct; it continues as far as Leixlip town. The site is underlain by carboniferous limestone over which has been laid a layer of glacial drift.
001957	Boyne Coast and Estuary SAC	While the site has a good diversity of coastal habitats including fixed dunes most have been modified in some way. The containment of the main tidal channel has altered the tidal pattern which affects the functioning of the various estuarine habitats. Both dune systems were formerly far more extensive but much of the stable areas have now been converted to golf courses. Site is important for wintering waterfowl supporting nine species in nationally important numbers including <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> an Annex I EU Birds Directive species. <i>Sterna albifrons</i> breeds or attempts to breed in most years.	This moderately sized coastal site which is situated below the town of Drogheda comprises most of the estuary of the Boyne River a substantial river which drains a large catchment. On the seaward side the site extends north and south for several kilometres to include the remaining intact areas of dune systems at Baltray and Mornington as well as the adjacent beaches and intertidal sand flats. The main channel of the Boyne is contained by training walls for navigable purposes. As well as intertidal sand and mud flats the inner part of the site has salt marshes and <i>Spartina</i> swards.



Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
002122	Wicklow Mountains SAC	The site comprises the largest complex of upland habitats in eastern Ireland with important examples of blanket bog wet heath and dry heath extensive in area and mostly of good quality. Alpine heath occurs at high levels along with calcareous and siliceous rocky habitats harbouring an arctic-alpine flora. A fine series of oligotrophic lakes occur, and some have <i>Salvelinus alpinus</i> . Several oakwoods of moderate quality typical of the dry acidic woods of eastern Ireland are found. Seven Red Data Book plant species occur including the rare <i>Alchemilla alpina</i> and <i>Nitella gracilis</i> at its only Irish station. The site supports significant populations of breeding <i>Falco columbarius</i> and <i>Falco peregrinus</i> . The site is important for rare breeding passerines of oakwoods notably <i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i> and <i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i> . The site also has breeding <i>Turdus torquatus</i> and <i>Lagopus lagopus</i> . <i>Lutra lutra</i> occurs on several of the riverine systems.	An extensive upland site comprising much of the Wicklow Mountains and extending into Co. Dublin. The solid geology is mainly Leinster granites flanked by Ordovician schists mudstones and volcanics. The area has been glaciated and features fine examples of high corrie lakes deep valleys and moraines. Most of the site is over 300m with much ground over 600m and the highest peak of Lugnaquilla at 925m. The site includes the headwaters of several major rivers including the Liffey the Dargle and the Slaney. The substrate over much of the site is peat with poor mineral soil on the slopes and lower ground. Exposed rock and scree is a feature. The dominant habitats on the site are blanket bog heaths and upland grassland.
004113	Howth Head Coast SPA	Howth Head has important colonies of breeding seabirds with nationally important populations of <i>Rissa tridactyla</i> <i>Alca torda</i> and <i>Cephus grylle</i> and a regionally important population of <i>Uria aalge</i> . The colony has been monitored at intervals since the Operation Seafarer project in 1969/70 and most populations have increased since then.  The cliffs also support a breeding pair of <i>Falco peregrinus</i> a species listed on Annex I of the E.U. Birds Directive. The site is easily accessible and has important amenity and educational value due to its proximity to Dublin City.	Howth Head is a rocky headland situated on the northern side of Dublin Bay. The peninsula is composed of Cambrian rock of the Bray Group the most conspicuous component being quartzite. The site comprises approximately 3 km of sea cliff which vary between about 60 m and 90 m in height. A typical maritime cliff flora occurs.  Where the gradient allows shallow glacial drift supports a typical maritime flora and there is a fringe of coastal heath on the cliff tops. The marine area to a distance of 500 m from the cliff base where seabirds bathe socialises, and feed is included within the site.
004117	Ireland's Eye SPA	Ireland's Eye is an important seabird colony with 11 species breeding regularly. It has nationally important populations of <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> <i>Larus argentatus</i> <i>Larus marinus</i> <i>Rissa tridactyla</i> <i>Uria aalge</i> and <i>Alca torda</i> . In addition the island has a recently established colony of <i>Sula bassana</i> which is one of only five in the country and the only one on the East coast.	Situated c.1.5 km north of Howth Ireland's Eye is a small uninhabited island. The underlying geology is Cambrian greywackes and quartzites. These rocks form impressive cliffs along the northern and eastern sides of the island reaching up to 69 m. A tall stack which is completely cut off from the main island at mid and high tide occurs at the eastern side of the cliffs. Elsewhere the island is covered by glacial drift. A sandy beach backed by shingle and low sand hills occurs at

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
		It also has regionally important populations of <i>Fulmarus glacialis</i> <i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i> <i>Cephus grylle</i> and a small colony of <i>Fratercula arctica</i> . It is a traditional site for <i>Falco peregrinus</i> though this species only breeds in some years. It supports two Red Data Book plant species <i>Crambe maritima</i> and <i>Hyoscyamus niger</i> . The seabird colony is monitored annually.	Carrigeen Bay on the western shore. A low-lying sparsely vegetated islet known as Thulla occurs a little south of the main island and an extensive area of bedrock shore is exposed at low tide to the south of the island. The main habitat on the island is a mix of dry grassland and bracken. The seas to the north and east of the island (to a distance of 500 m) where seabirds feed bathe and socialise are included in the site. Owing to its proximity to the mainland the island is popular with day-trippers and also has educational value.
000199	Baldoyle Bay SAC	A typical eastern estuarine system with fairly extensive intertidal sand and mud flats. Good diversity in sediment types. Has <i>Zostera</i> spp. Quality variable but generally good. Salt marshes are well represented and are at least of moderate quality. Has two Red Data Book plant species. Of importance for wintering waterfowl with an internationally important population of <i>Branta bernicla horta</i> and nationally important populations of a further 6 species including <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> and <i>Limosa lapponica</i> . <i>Sterna albifrons</i> formerly bred.	Site comprises a relatively small estuarine and bay system in north County Dublin. Receives the flows of the Mayne and Sluice rivers both of which drain an agricultural / suburban catchment. The inner part of the site is sheltered from the sea by a large sand dune peninsula though most of the dunes are now used as a golf course. Sediments in the inner sheltered areas are mostly muds or muddy sands often with a high organic content. Part of the tidal section of the Mayne River and adjoining brackish marshes are included in the site. The outer part of the site is exposed to the open sea and the sediments here are predominantly well-aerated sands. In addition to the intertidal and salt marsh habitats small areas of sand dunes and sandy beaches are included.
000204	Lambay Island SAC	Lambay is the largest and most isolated island on the east coast. Extensive heath formerly existed but this has been eliminated at the expense of improved pasture. Vegetated cliff is the most notable habitat - these are quite representative of eastern cliffs with diversity in height slope and aspect. The cliffs hold internationally important populations of seabirds especially <i>Uria aalge</i> . <i>Anser anser</i> winter in significant numbers. The island was the subject of an intensive natural history study in 1905-06 and again in the early 1990's. This site provides year-round haul-out habitat for the Annex II seal species <i>Halichoerus grypus</i> and <i>Phoca vitulina</i> and includes regionally significant breeding and moulting sites.	Lambay the largest east coast island lies 4 km off the Dublin coast. The underlying geology is dominated by igneous rocks (of andesitic type) and ash. Also present are shales and limestones of Silurian origin as well as some massive beds of Old Red Sandstone. The bedrock is exposed on the fringing cliffs and in rocky outcrops; elsewhere it is overlain by varying depths of glacial drift. The island is surrounded by steep cliffs on the north east and south sides. The west shore is low-lying and the land slopes gently eastwards to the summit in the centre of the island. Most of the western third of the island is intensively farmed while the rest is a mixture of less intensively grazed land rock outcrops scrub and bracken.

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		The foreshore surrounding the island holds examples of Reef habitat with typical biodiversity for the east coast.	There are small areas of woodland around Lambay castle and farm. Indications are that the waters close to Lambay are very important for marine life. The main component of this importance is the prevalence of both intertidal and subtidal reef habitat.
000205	Malahide Estuary SAC	The site has an important example of intertidal sand and mud flats with <i>Zostera</i> spp. Their quality is variable but generally good. Salt marshes are well represented particularly Atlantic salt meadows and <i>Salicornia</i> flats. Most of the sand dune system is managed for a golf course but significant areas of fixed dunes and shifting white dunes remain. The site has <i>Viola hirta</i> a Red Data Book plant species. It is of high importance for wintering waterfowl with an internationally important population of <i>Branta bernicla horta</i> and nationally important populations of a further 14 species including <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> . It also supports a regionally important population of <i>Limosa lapponica</i> . this site has educational value and has been the subject of a number of research projects.	The site is situated in north Co. Dublin between the towns of Malahide and Swords. It comprises the estuary of the River Broadmeadow. A railway viaduct built in the 1800s crosses the site and has led to the inner estuary becoming lagoonal in character and only partly tidal. Much of the outer part of the estuary is well sheltered from the sea by a large sand spit known as "the island". This spit is now mostly converted to golf-course though some sand dunes and salt marshes remain. A section of bedrock shore extending towards Portmarnock is included as it represents the only continuous section through the fossiliferous Lower Carboniferous rocks in the Dublin Basin and is the type locality for several species of fossil coral.
002299	River Boyne and River Blackwater SAC	The main channel of the Boyne contains a good example of alluvial woodland of the <i>Salicetum albo-fragilis</i> type which has developed on three alluvium islands. Alkaline fen vegetation is well represented at Lough Shesk where there is a very fine example of habitat succession from open water to raised bog.  The Boyne and its tributaries is one of Ireland's premier game fisheries and offers a wide range of angling from fishing for spring salmon and grilse to sea trout fishing and extensive brown trout fishing. The site is one of the most important in eastern Ireland for <i>Salmo salar</i> and has very extensive spawning grounds. The site also has an important population of <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> though the distribution or abundance of this species is not well known. <i>Lutra lutra</i> is widespread throughout the site. Some of the grassland areas along the Boyne and Blackwater are used by a nationally important winter flock of <i>Cygnus cygnus</i> . Several Red Data Book plants occur within the	This site comprises most of the freshwater element of the River Boyne from upriver of the Boyne Aqueduct at Drogheda the Blackwater River as far as Lough Ramor and the principal Boyne tributaries notably the Deel Stoneyford and Tremblestown Rivers. This system drains a considerable area of Cos. Meath and Westmeath and smaller areas of Cavan and Louth. The underlying geology is Carboniferous Limestone for the most part with areas of Upper Lower and Middle well represented. In the vicinity of Kells Silurian Quartzite is present while close to Trim are Carboniferous Shales and Sandstones. The rivers flow through a landscape dominated by intensive agriculture mostly of improved grassland but also cereals. Much of the river channels were subject to arterial drainage schemes in the past. Natural floodplains now exist along only limited stretches of river though often there is a fringe of reed swamp freshwater marsh wet grassland or deciduous wet woodland. Along some parts notably between Drogheda and Slane are stands of tall mature mixed woodland.

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		site with <i>Pyrola rotundifolia</i> <i>Poa palustris</i> and <i>Juncus compressus</i> . Also occurring are a number of Red Data Book animals notably <i>Meles meles</i> <i>Martes martes</i> and <i>Rana temporaria</i> . The River Boyne is a designated Salmonid Water under the EU Freshwater Fish Directive.	Substantial areas of improved grassland and arable land are included in site for water quality reasons. There are many medium to large sized towns adjacent to but not within the site.
004025	Broadmeadow /Swords Estuary SPA	The site is of high importance for wintering waterfowl and supports a particularly good diversity of species. It has an internationally important population of <i>Branta bernicla hrota</i> (4.8% of national total) and nationally important populations of a further 12 species. Of particular note are the populations of <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> (3.0% of national total) <i>Anas acuta</i> (2.9% of national total) <i>Mergus serrator</i> (2.8% of national total) <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> (2.7% of national total) and <i>Calidris canutus</i> (3.7% of national total). The site is one of the few in eastern Ireland where substantial numbers of <i>Bucephala clangula</i> occur. It has a regionally important population of <i>Limosa lapponica</i> . The site is an important and regular site for a range of autumn passage migrants especially <i>Calidris ferruginea</i> and <i>Philomachus pugnax</i> . It supports a regular flock of non-breeding <i>Cygnus olor</i> .	The site is situated in north Co. Dublin between the towns of Malahide and Swords. It comprises the estuary of the River Broadmeadow. A railway viaduct built in the 1800s crosses the site and has led to the inner estuary becoming lagoonal in character and only partly tidal. Much of the outer part of the estuary is well-sheltered from the sea by a large sand spit known as "the island". This spit is now mostly converted to golf-course. The outer part empties almost completely at low tide and there are extensive intertidal flats. Salt marshes occur in parts of the outer estuary and in the extreme inner part of the inner estuary.
004158	River Nanny Estuary and Shore SPA	This is an important east coast site with nationally important populations of <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> <i>Calidris cantus</i> <i>Calidris alba</i> and <i>Larus argentatus</i> . The population of <i>Calidris canutus</i> and <i>Calidris alba</i> are of particular note as they represent 4% and 3.8% of the respective all-Ireland totals. A range of other waterfowl species also occur including <i>Branta bernicla hrota</i> as well as <i>Larus</i> gulls. The site is of most importance as a roost area for the birds but also provides feeding habitat.	The site comprises the estuary of the River Nanny and sections of the shoreline to the north and south of the estuary (c.3 km in length). The estuarine channel which extends inland for almost 2 km is narrow and well sheltered. Sediments are muddy in character and edged by saltmarsh and freshwater marsh/wet grassland. The shoreline which is approximately 500 m in width to the low tide mark comprises beach and intertidal habitats. It is a well-exposed shore with coarse sand sediments. The well-developed beaches which are backed in places by clay cliffs provide high tide roosts for the birds. The village of Laytown occurs in the northern side of the River Nanny estuary.

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
001209	Glenasmole Valley SAC	The site has important examples of petrifying springs. The physical and chemical properties of the springs have been studied. Good examples of orchid rich calcareous grassland including <i>Pseudorchis albida</i> (legally protected) and <i>Orchis morio</i> (Red Data Book species) are found. The quality of grassland is variable owing to agricultural improvement. <i>Molinia</i> meadows are also represented. Several other Red Data Book plant species occur along with a host of rare or scarce plant species for Co. Dublin. The botany of this site has been well studied since the 19th century. The site has <i>Alcedo atthis</i> and is important for bats with four Red Data Book species present ( <i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i> <i>Nyctalus leisleri</i> <i>Myotis daubentoni</i> <i>Plecotus auritus</i> ).	Glenasmole Valley lies at the northern foothills of the Dublin and Wicklow Mountains. It is a glaciated valley with drift deposits consisting of fluvioglacial sands and gravels of varying thickness and rich in Carboniferous limestone occurring on the slopes. Spring lines occur along both sides of the northern part of the valley. The River Dodder flows through the valley and within the site the river has been impounded to form two reservoirs. Associated with the reservoirs are areas of swamp and marsh vegetation. The valley is heavily wooded mostly with mixed woodland of both deciduous and coniferous species but also some native woodland. Dry calcareous pasture grassland improved to varying degrees is a main habitat of the valley sides and occurs in association with wet grassland and in places of seepage fen or marsh type vegetation.
002193	Ireland's Eye SAC	Island has a small though significant example of vegetated stony or shingle habitat of the type which fringes sandy beaches. It also contains an example of vegetated sea cliffs and has two Red Data Book species <i>Crambe maritima</i> and <i>Hyoscyamus niger</i> . Excellent diversity of breeding seabirds (up to 12 species) with four species in numbers of national importance and also a recently established gannet ( <i>Sula bassana</i> ) colony the only one on the east coast. Traditional site for <i>Falco peregrinus</i> .	Situated c. 1.5 km north of Howth Ireland's Eye is a small uninhabited island. The underlying geology is Cambrian greywackes and quartzites. These rocks form impressive cliffs along the northern and eastern sides of the island reaching up to 69 m. Elsewhere the island is covered by glacial drift. A sandy beach backed by shingle and low sand hills occurs at Carrigeen Bay on the western shore. An extensive area of bedrock shore is exposed at low tide to the south of the island. The main habitat on the island is a mix of dry grassland and bracken. Owing to its proximity to the mainland the island is popular with day-trippers and also has educational value.
004069	Lambay Island SPA	Lambay is one of the most important seabird colonies in Ireland with 12 species breeding regularly. It supports internationally important populations of <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> <i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i> <i>Uria aalge</i> and <i>Alca torda</i> and nationally important populations of <i>Fulmarus glacialis</i> <i>Larus argentatus</i> <i>Larus fuscus</i> <i>Larus marinus</i> and <i>Rissa tridactyla</i> . Cliff habitat for nesting seabirds is very extensive and of high quality. Other notable breeding birds are <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> (largest concentration in the region) <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> and	Lambay Island lies approximately 4 km off the north Dublin coastline and is separated by a channel of 10-13 m in depth. East of Lambay the water deepens rapidly into the Irish Sea basin. The island has an area of 250 ha above high tide mark. The island is the remains of a volcanic island. Most rocks are divisible into two groups - those formed by igneous activity and those of sedimentary origin. Soils are generally shallow and are derived from glacial tills of Irish Sea origin. The shallow soils are peaty on high exposed ground and above the cliffs.

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
		<p>Falco peregrinus. The island supports a nationally important wintering flock of Anser anser and a range of other wintering waterfowl though in relatively low numbers. Lambay is an important breeding site for Halichoerus grypus. The island was the subject of an intensive natural history study in 1905/06. Breeding and wintering birds are now well-monitored.</p>	<p>The island is well raised above sea-level with about two-thirds above the 50 m contour. On the western side of the island the land rises gently from a bedrock shoreline. Cobble storm beaches are associated with this shore and at low tide sandflats are exposed within the harbour and below a section of the rocky shore. The northern eastern and most of the southern shorelines consist of steep cliffs varying from about 15 m to 50 m in height. These are backed by vegetated slopes along most of their length. Several small streams occur. The predominant land use on the island nowadays is grazing for cattle. Most of the central and eastern part of the island was improved for grazing in the 1950s and is now semi-improved pasture interspersed with outcropping rock Bramble (Rubus sp.) and occasional Bracken (Pteridium aquilinum) and scrub. The low-lying western third is more fertile and is used for grazing and silage or hay production. The habitations which comprise a castle cottages and farm complex occur in the western sector. A herd of Dama dama roams the island.</p>
004080	Boyne Estuary SPA	<p>The Boyne Estuary is one of the most important sites for wintering waterfowl on the east coast. It has a total of 10 species with populations of national importance - of particular note is that it supports 7.0% of the national total of Calidris canutus and 4.0% of the total for Pluvialis apricaria. Other species which have populations of national importance include Tadorna tadorna Haematopus ostralegus Vanellus vanellus Limosa limosa Tringa totanus and Arenaria interpres. The site provides both feeding and roosting areas for the birds. Sterna albifrons bred in the past but successful breeding has not occurred since 1996.</p>	<p>This moderately-sized coastal site which is situated below the town of Drogheda comprises most of the estuary of the Boyne River a substantial river which drains a large catchment. Apart from one section which is over 1 km wide the width is mostly less than 500 m. The main river channel which is navigable and dredged is defined by training walls the latter being breached in places. Intertidal flats occur on the sides of the channelled river. The sediments vary from fine muds in the innermost areas to sandy muds or sands towards the mouth. The linear stretches of intertidal flats to the north and south of the river mouth are mainly sands. Intertidal areas are fringed by salt marshes in the inner sheltered areas. Spartina is frequent on the flats and salt marshes.</p>

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
004172	Dalkey Islands SPA	Site is of importance for both breeding and staging <i>Sterna</i> terns. There is a well-established colony of <i>Sterna hirundo</i> and smaller numbers of <i>Sterna paradisaea</i> . <i>Sterna dougallii</i> bred in 2003 and 2004 one of only three known sites in the country - this came about after several years of conservation management aimed at attracting the species. The site along with other parts of south Dublin Bay is used by the three <i>Sterna</i> tern species as a major post-breeding/pre-migration autumn roost area. The origin of the birds is likely to be the Co. Dublin breeding sites though numbers also suggest birds from other sites perhaps outside the state. The site also has breeding <i>Larus marinus</i> <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> and <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> . The site is known to be frequented in winter by significant numbers of <i>Arenaria interpres</i> and <i>Calidris maritima</i> , but recent count data is unavailable.	Site comprises Dalkey Island Lamb Island Maiden Rock the intervening rocks and reefs between Dalkey Island Lamb Island and Clare Rock and the sea area around Maiden Rock to a distance of 100 m. Dalkey Island which is the largest in the group lies ca.400m off Sorrento Point and is separated by a deep channel. The island is low-lying the highest point at c.15m is marked by a Martello Tower. Soil cover consists mainly of thin peaty layers though in a few places there are boulder clay deposits. Vegetation cover is low consisting mainly of grasses. Lamb Island lies to the north of Dalkey Island attached at low-tide by a rocky reef. It has thin soil cover and a sparse vegetation cover. Further north lies Maiden's Rock a bare angular granite rock up to 5m high. There is no vegetation cover. Dalkey Island is grazed by a herd of feral goats.
004232	River Boyne and River Blackwater SPA	The River Boyne and River Blackwater SPA supports nationally important numbers of <i>Alcedo atthis</i> . Other species which occur within the site include <i>Cygnus olor</i> <i>Anas crecca</i> <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> <i>Ardea cinerea</i> <i>Gallinula chloropus</i> <i>Gallinago gallinago</i> and <i>Riparia riparia</i> .	The River Boyne and River Blackwater SPA is a long linear site that comprises stretches of the River Boyne and several of its tributaries: most of the site is in Co Meath but it extends also into Counties Cavan Louth and Westmeath. It includes the following river sections: The River Boyne from the M1 motorway bridge west of Drogheda to the junction with the Royal Canal west of Longwood Co Meath; the River Blackwater from its junction with the River Boyne in Navan to the junction with Lough Ramor in Co Cavan; the Tremblestown River (and Athboy River) from the junction with the River Boyne at Kilnagross Bridge to the bridge in Athboy Co Meath; the Stoneyford River from its junction with the River Boyne to Stonestone Bridge in Co. Westmeath; the River Deel from its junction with the River Boyne to Cumber Bridge Co. Westmeath. The site includes the river channel and marginal vegetation.

**Appendix 1: Table 2 Background data for European sites considered in the assessment; including the Qualifying features (Qualifying Interests or Special Conservation Interests) and the known threats and pressures as recorded by the National Parks and Wildlife Services**

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
000199	Baldoyle Bay SAC	Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Mediterranean salt meadows ( <i>Juncetalia maritimi</i> ) [1410], Atlantic salt meadows ( <i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i> ) [1330], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140]	E01, K02.03, D01.02, E03, K03.06, J02.01.02, G02.01, F03.01, G01.02, I01, X, G01.01.02, F02.03.01	Urbanised areas, human habitation, Eutrophication (natural), Roads, motorways, Discharges, Antagonism with domestic animals, Reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, Golf course, Hunting, Walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, Invasive non-native species, No threats or pressures, Non-motorized nautical sports, Bait digging or collection
000202	Howth Head SAC	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts [1230], European dry heaths [4030]	A04.03, G01.02, I01, J01.01, X, C01.01.01, D01.01, C01, E01, G05.04	Abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, Walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, Invasive non-native species, Burning down, No threats or pressures, Sand and gravel quarries, Paths, tracks, cycling tracks, Mining and quarrying, Urbanised areas, human habitation, Vandalism
000204	Lambay Island SAC	Reefs [1170], Harbour seal ( <i>Phoca vitulina</i> ) [1365], Grey seal ( <i>Halichoerus grypus</i> ) [1364], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [1230]	E01, F02.03, X, E02, A04, F03.01, G01.01, A03	Urbanised areas, human habitation, Leisure fishing, No threats or pressures, Industrial or commercial areas, Grazing, Hunting, Nautical sports, Mowing or cutting of grassland
000205	Malahide Estuary SAC	Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Mediterranean salt meadows ( <i>Juncetalia maritimi</i> ) [1410], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120], Atlantic salt meadows ( <i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i> ) [1330]	E01, J02.01.02, D01.02, G01.01, G01.03, I01, G01.02, A08, G02.01, X, F03.01, D01.05	Urbanised areas, human habitation, Reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, Roads, motorways, Nautical sports, Motorised vehicles, Invasive non-native species, Walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, Fertilisation, Golf course, No threats or pressures, Hunting, Bridge, viaduct



Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
000206	North Dublin Bay SAC	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Petalwort ( <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i> ) [1395], Humid dune slacks [2190], Mediterranean salt meadows ( <i>Juncetalia maritimi</i> ) [1410], Atlantic salt meadows ( <i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i> ) [1330], <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130]	E01, G02.01, A04, J01.01, K03.06, F02.03, I01, G01.01, E02, E03, F02.03.01, H01.03, H01.09, G01.02, G05.05	Urbanised areas, human habitation, Golf course, Grazing, Burning down, Antagonism with domestic animals, Leisure fishing, Invasive non-native species, Nautical sports, Industrial or commercial areas, Discharges, Bait digging or collection, Other point source pollution to surface water, Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to other sources not listed, Walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, Intensive maintenance of public parks or cleaning of beaches
000208	Rogerstown Estuary SAC	Atlantic salt meadows ( <i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i> ) [1330], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Estuaries [1130], Mediterranean salt meadows ( <i>Juncetalia maritimi</i> ) [1410], <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310]	D01.02, A07, E01.03, K01.01, I01, X, A04, F02.03.01, G02.01, J02.01.02, E03, G01.01, J02.12.01, A08, G01.02	Roads, motorways, Use of biocides, hormones and chemicals, Dispersed habitation, Erosion, Invasive non-native species, No threats or pressures, Grazing, Bait digging or collection, Golf course, Reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, Discharges, Nautical sports, Sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages, Fertilisation, Walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles
000210	South Dublin Bay SAC	Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210]	K02.02, E02, J02.01.02, E03, G01.01, D01.02, E01, K02, G01.01.02, D01.01, F02.03.01, H03, M01, G01.02	Accumulation of organic material, Industrial or commercial areas, Reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, Discharges, Nautical sports, Roads, motorways, Urbanised areas, human habitation, Biocenotic evolution, succession, Non-motorized nautical sports, Paths, tracks, cycling tracks, Bait digging or collection, Marine water pollution, Changes in abiotic conditions, Walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
001209	Glenasmole Valley SAC	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) * important orchid sites [6210], Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae) [6410], Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion) [7220]	A04, B02.01.02, A04.02.03, A08, F02.03, H02.07, B02.02, A04.02.02, B01.02, B01.01, E01.02, H01.08, D01, J02, A03.03, A04.02.01, C01.03, H01.05, A03, I01, D01.03	Grazing, Forest replanting (non native trees), Non intensive horse grazing, Fertilisation, Leisure fishing, Diffuse groundwater pollution due to non-sewered population, Forestry clearance, Non intensive sheep grazing, Artificial planting on open ground (non-native trees), Forest planting on open ground (native trees), Discontinuous urbanisation, Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to household sewage and waste waters, Roads, paths and railroads, Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, Abandonment or lack of mowing , Non intensive cattle grazing, Peat extraction, Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities, Mowing or cutting of grassland, Invasive non-native species, Car parcs and parking areas
001398	Rye Water Valley/Carnton SAC	Narrow-mouthed whorl snail ( <i>Vertigo angustior</i> ) [1014], Desmoulin`s whorl snail ( <i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i> ) [1016], Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion) [7220]	E01.03, A08, A04, B, D01.02, E01.01, J02.05.02, A10.01	Dispersed habitation, Fertilisation, Grazing, Sylviculture, forestry, Roads, motorways, Continuous urbanisation, Modifying structures of inland water courses, Removal of hedges and copses or scrub
001957	Boyne Coast and Estuary SAC	Embryonic shifting dunes [2110], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation - grey dunes [2130], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210], Atlantic salt meadows ( <i>Glaucopuccinellietalia maritimae</i> ) [1330], Estuaries [1130], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> - white dunes [2120]	D01.05, E01, G05, H01, J02.02, I01, E05, J02.12.01, K02, D01.01, L07, J02.12, G03, J03.03, J02.01.03, J02, E03.03, G01.02, G01.03.02, G05.04, E03.01	Bridge, viaduct, Urbanised areas, human habitation, Other human intrusions and disturbances , Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), Removal of sediments (mud...), Invasive non-native species, Storage of materials, Sea defence or coast protection works, tidal barrages, Biocenotic evolution, succession, Paths, tracks, cycling tracks, Storm, cyclone, Dykes, embankments, artificial beaches, general, Interpretative centres, Reduction, lack or prevention of erosion, Infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, Disposal of inert materials, Walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles,

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
				Off-road motorized driving, Vandalism, Disposal of household or recreational facility waste
002122	Wicklow Mountains SAC	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds [3160], Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains ( <i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i> ) [3110], Otter ( <i>Lutra lutra</i> ) [1355], Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010], Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles [91A0], Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], Calaminarian grasslands of the <i>Violetalia calaminariae</i> [6130], European dry heaths [4030], Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels ( <i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</i> ) [8110], Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas - and submountain areas in Continental Europe [6230], Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8210], Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060], Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8220]	D01.01, B06, G01, G04.01, B02.05, J01.01, G01.02, K04.05, E03.01, E01, G01.03.02, G05.09, G05.01, G02.09, F04.02, G05.07, A04, K01.01, C01.03, A05.02, F03, G05.06, G01.04, I01, L05, F03.02.02, G05.04	Paths, tracks, cycling tracks, Grazing in forests or woodland, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Military manoeuvres, Non- intensive timber production (leaving dead wood or old trees untouched), Burning down, Walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, Damage by herbivores (including game species), Disposal of household or recreational facility waste, Urbanised areas, human habitation, Off-road motorized driving, Fences, fencing, Trampling, overuse, Wildlife watching, Collection (fungi, lichen, berries etc.), Missing or wrongly directed conservation measures, Grazing, Erosion, Peat extraction, Stock feeding, Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), Tree surgery, felling for public safety, removal of roadside trees, Mountaineering, rock climbing, speleology, Invasive non-native species, Collapse of terrain, landslide, Taking from nest (e.g. falcons), Vandalism
002193	Ireland's Eye SAC	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts [1230], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220]	J01, G01.02, G02.09, G01.01, G05.01, X, A04.03	Fire and fire suppression, Walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, Wildlife watching, Nautical sports, Trampling, overuse, No threats or pressures, Abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing
002299	River Boyne and River Blackwater SAC	Alkaline fens [7230], Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> ( <i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i> ) [91E0], Atlantic salmon ( <i>Salmo salar</i> ) [1106], Otter ( <i>Lutra lutra</i> ) [1355], River lamprey ( <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> ) [1099]	A01, A03, E02, J02.15, A10.01, D01.05, E05, J02.05.02, G01, G02.10, B01.02, A08, C01.01, J02, H01, G05, J02.10, A07, E03.04, J02.11, I01, G05.06,	Cultivation, Mowing or cutting of grassland, Industrial or commercial areas, Other human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, Removal of hedges and copses or scrub, Bridge, viaduct, Storage of materials, Modifying structures of inland water courses, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Other sport or leisure complexes, Artificial planting on open ground (non-native trees), Fertilisation, Sand and gravel extraction , Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions,

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
			A05.02, D01.02, E03.02, E01.04	Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), Other human intrusions and disturbances , Management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, Use of biocides, hormones and chemicals, Other discharges, Siltation rate changes, dumping, depositing of dredged deposits, Invasive non-native species, Tree surgery, felling for public safety, removal of roadside trees, Stock feeding, Roads, motorways, Disposal of industrial waste, Other patterns of habitation
003000	Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC	Harbour porpoise ( <i>Phocoena phocoena</i> ) [1351], Reefs [1170]	H06.01, D02, F02.02, X, D03.02, E03, J02.02, J02.11	Noise nuisance, noise pollution, Utility and service lines, Professional active fishing , No threats or pressures, Shipping lanes, Discharges, Removal of sediments (mud...), Siltation rate changes, dumping, depositing of dredged deposits
004006	North Bull Island SPA	Shelduck ( <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> ) [A048], Light-bellied Brent Goose ( <i>Branta bernicla hrota</i> ) [A046], Oystercatcher ( <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> ) [A130], Knot ( <i>Calidris canutus</i> ) [A143], Golden Plover ( <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> ) [A140], Pintail ( <i>Anas acuta</i> ) [A054], Black-tailed Godwit ( <i>Limosa limosa</i> ) [A156], Dunlin ( <i>Calidris alpina</i> ) [A149], Turnstone ( <i>Arenaria interpres</i> ) [A169], Grey Plover ( <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> ) [A141], Bar-tailed Godwit ( <i>Limosa lapponica</i> ) [A157], Curlew ( <i>Numenius arquata</i> ) [A160], Teal ( <i>Anas crecca</i> ) [A052], Shoveler ( <i>Anas clypeata</i> ) [A056], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Sanderling ( <i>Calidris alba</i> ) [A144], Black-headed Gull ( <i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i> ) [A179], Redshank ( <i>Tringa totanus</i> ) [A162]	D03.02, E01.04, D01.02, G01.01, G01.02, D01.05, G03, G02.01, E01.01, E03, F02.03.01, E02	Shipping lanes, Other patterns of habitation, Roads, motorways, Nautical sports, Walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, Bridge, viaduct, Interpretative centres, Golf course, Continuous urbanisation, Discharges, Bait digging or collection, Industrial or commercial areas

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
004014	Rockabill SPA	Purple Sandpiper ( <i>Calidris maritima</i> ) [A148], Common tern ( <i>Sterna hirundo</i> ) [A193], Arctic tern ( <i>Sterna paradisaea</i> ) [A194], Roseate Tern ( <i>Sterna dougallii</i> ) [A192]	G01.01, D06	Nautical sports, Other forms of transportation and communication
004015	Rogerstown Estuary SPA	Oystercatcher ( <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> ) [A130], Light-bellied Brent Goose ( <i>Branta bernicla hrota</i> ) [A046], Shelduck ( <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> ) [A048], Shoveler ( <i>Anas clypeata</i> ) [A056], Grey Plover ( <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> ) [A141], Ringed Plover ( <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> ) [A137], Knot ( <i>Calidris canutus</i> ) [A143], Greylag Goose ( <i>Anser anser</i> ) [A043], Dunlin ( <i>Calidris alpina</i> ) [A149], Redshank ( <i>Tringa totanus</i> ) [A162], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Black-tailed Godwit ( <i>Limosa limosa</i> ) [A156]	E01.03, A04, I01, G01.01, G02.01, E03.02, E03.01, F02.03.01, J02.01, A08, F03.01	Dispersed habitation, Grazing, Invasive non-native species, Nautical sports, Golf course, Disposal of industrial waste, Disposal of household or recreational facility waste, Bait digging or collection, Landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general, Fertilisation, Hunting
004016	Baldoyle Bay SPA	Ringed Plover ( <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> ) [A137], Light-bellied Brent Goose ( <i>Branta bernicla hrota</i> ) [A046], Shelduck ( <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> ) [A048], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Bar-tailed Godwit ( <i>Limosa lapponica</i> ) [A157], Golden Plover ( <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> ) [A140], Grey Plover ( <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> ) [A141]	F02.03.01, J02.01.02, G02.01, A08, E01, F03.01, D01.02, K02.03, I01, G01.02	Bait digging or collection, Reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, Golf course, Fertilisation, Urbanised areas, human habitation, Hunting, Roads, motorways, Eutrophication (natural), Invasive non-native species, Walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles
004024	South Dublin Bay and Tolka Estuary SPA	Common tern ( <i>Sterna hirundo</i> ) [A193], Grey Plover ( <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> ) [A141], Redshank ( <i>Tringa totanus</i> ) [A162], Ringed Plover ( <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> ) [A137], Black-headed Gull ( <i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i> ) [A179], Oystercatcher ( <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> ) [A130], Sanderling ( <i>Calidris alba</i> ) [A144], Bar-tailed Godwit ( <i>Limosa lapponica</i> ) [A157], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Dunlin ( <i>Calidris alpina</i> ) [A149], Arctic tern ( <i>Sterna paradisaea</i> ) [A194], Roseate Tern ( <i>Sterna dougallii</i> ) [A192], Light-bellied Brent Goose	E01, F02.03.01, F02.03, K02.03, E03, G01.01, J02.01.02, D01.02, G01.02, E02	Urbanised areas, human habitation, Bait digging or collection, Leisure fishing, Eutrophication (natural), Discharges, Nautical sports, Reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, Roads, motorways, Walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, Industrial or commercial areas

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
		(Branta bernicla hrota) [A046], Knot (Calidris canutus) [A143]		
004025	Broadmeadow/Swords Estuary SPA	Black-tailed Godwit (Limosa limosa) [A156], Pintail (Anas acuta) [A054], Grey Plover (Pluvialis squatarola) [A141], Dunlin (Calidris alpina) [A149], Great Crested Grebe (Podiceps cristatus) [A005], Light-bellied Brent Goose (Branta bernicla hrota) [A046], Golden Plover (Pluvialis apricaria) [A140], Oystercatcher (Haematopus ostralegus) [A130], Knot (Calidris canutus) [A143], Shelduck (Tadorna tadorna) [A048], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Redshank (Tringa totanus) [A162], Bar-tailed Godwit (Limosa lapponica) [A157], Goldeneye (Bucephala clangula) [A067], Red-breasted Merganser (Mergus serrator) [A069]	G01.01, I01, J02.01.02, D01.04, E02, D01.05, D01.01, G01.02, E01, A08	Nautical sports, Invasive non-native species, Reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, Railway lines, TGV, Industrial or commercial areas, Bridge, viaduct, Paths, tracks, cycling tracks, Walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, Urbanised areas, human habitation, Fertilisation
004040	Wicklow Mountains SPA	Peregrine falcon (Falco peregrinus) [A103], Merlin (Falco columbarius) [A098]	G03, C01.03, G01.02, A04, D01.01, B	Interpretative centres, Peat extraction, Walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, Grazing, Paths, tracks, cycling tracks, Sylviculture, forestry
004069	Lambay Island SPA	Cormorant (Phalacrocorax carbo) [A017], Guillemot (Uria aalge) [A199], Greylag Goose (Anser anser) [A043], Herring Gull (Larus argentatus) [A184], Fulmar (Fulmarus glacialis) [A009], Shag (Phalacrocorax aristotelis) [A018], Puffin (Fratercula arctica) [A204], Kittiwake (Rissa tridactyla) [A188], Lesser Black-backed Gull (Larus fuscus) [A183], Razorbill (Alca torda) [A200]	A03, F03.01, E01.03, G01.01, A04, D03.02	Mowing or cutting of grassland, Hunting, Dispersed habitation, Nautical sports, Grazing, Shipping lanes

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
004080	Boyne Estuary SPA	Knot ( <i>Calidris canutus</i> ) [A143], Lapwing ( <i>Vanellus vanellus</i> ) [A142], Redshank ( <i>Tringa totanus</i> ) [A162], Shelduck ( <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> ) [A048], Oystercatcher ( <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> ) [A130], Grey Plover ( <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> ) [A141], Sanderling ( <i>Calidris alba</i> ) [A144], Little Tern ( <i>Sterna albifrons</i> ) [A195], Turnstone ( <i>Arenaria interpres</i> ) [A169], Black-tailed Godwit ( <i>Limosa limosa</i> ) [A156], Golden Plover ( <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> ) [A140], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]	F02.03, F01, J02.11, J02.05, E01, G01.02, J02.01.02, J01, G02.01	Leisure fishing, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Siltation rate changes, dumping, depositing of dredged deposits, Modification of hydrographic functioning, general, Urbanised areas, human habitation, Walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, Reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, Invasive non-native species, Golf course
004113	Howth Head Coast SPA	Kittiwake ( <i>Rissa tridactyla</i> ) [A188]	J01, G01.02	Fire and fire suppression, Walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles
004117	Ireland's Eye SPA	Guillemot ( <i>Uria aalge</i> ) [A199], Cormorant ( <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> ) [A017], Razorbill ( <i>Alca torda</i> ) [A200], Kittiwake ( <i>Rissa tridactyla</i> ) [A188], Herring Gull ( <i>Larus argentatus</i> ) [A184]	F02.03, G01.02	Leisure fishing, Walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles
004122	Skerries Islands SPA	Cormorant ( <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> ) [A017], Turnstone ( <i>Arenaria interpres</i> ) [A169], Purple Sandpiper ( <i>Calidris maritima</i> ) [A148], Shag ( <i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i> ) [A018], Herring Gull ( <i>Larus argentatus</i> ) [A184], Light-bellied Brent Goose ( <i>Branta bernicla hrota</i> ) [A046]	G01.02	Walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles
004158	River Nanny Estuary and Shore SPA	Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Golden Plover ( <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> ) [A140], Herring Gull ( <i>Larus argentatus</i> ) [A184], Ringed Plover ( <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> ) [A137], Sanderling ( <i>Calidris alba</i> ) [A144], Oystercatcher ( <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> ) [A130], Knot ( <i>Calidris canutus</i> ) [A143]	E01.01, G01.02	Continuous urbanisation, Walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
004172	Dalkey Islands SPA	Arctic tern ( <i>Sterna paradisaea</i> ) [A194], Roseate tern ( <i>Sterna dougallii</i> ) [A192], Common tern ( <i>Sterna hirundo</i> ) [A193]	G01.02, E01, A04, G01.01	Walking, horse riding and non-motorised vehicles, Urbanised areas, human habitation, Grazing, Nautical sports
004232	River Boyne and River Blackwater SPA	Kingfisher ( <i>Alcedo atthis</i> ) [A229]	E01, J02, X, D01.02, E01.03	Urbanised areas, human habitation, Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, No threats or pressures, Roads, motorways, Dispersed habitation



**Appendix 1: Table 3 Known threats and pressures related to the qualifying interests from each Special Area of Conservation as per article 17 reporting from the National Parks and Wildlife Services**

Qualifying Interests	EU Code	Current threats to Qualifying Interests	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
Narrow-mouthed Whorl Snail ( <i>Vertigo angustior</i> )	[1014]	Loss of riverside and canalside habitat; exploitation of esker sites and drainage of wetlands, and sheep grazing and overexploitation of dune sites.	Changes to ground vegetation condition, groundwater dependent and is highly sensitive to hydrological changes.
Desmoulin's Whorl Snail ( <i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i> )	[1016]	Loss of riverside and canalside habitat; exploitation of esker sites and drainage of wetlands, and sheep grazing and overexploitation of dune sites.	Changes to ground vegetation condition, groundwater dependent and is highly sensitive to hydrological changes.
River Lamprey ( <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> )	[1099]	Channel maintenance, barriers, passage obstruction, gross pollution and specific pollutants.	Surface water dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological change. Availability of suitable spawning ground is a considerable issue for the species.
Salmon ( <i>Salmo salar</i> )	[1106]	Marine survival rates are of concern for the populations.	Disease, parasites and barriers to movement.
Estuaries	[1130]	Pollution, fishing /aquaculture and habitat quality.	Inappropriate development, changes in turbidity
Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	[1140]	Aquaculture, fishing, bait digging, removal of fauna, reclamation of land, coastal protection works and invasive species, particularly cord-grass; hard coastal defence structures; sea-level rise.	Surface and marine water dependent. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change. Moderate sensitivity to pollution. Changes to salinity and tidal regime. Coastal development.
Reefs	[1170]	Professional fishing; taking for fauna; taking for flora; water pollution; climate change; and change in species composition.	Sensitive to disturbance and pollution.
Annual vegetation of drift lines	[1210]	Grazing; sand and gravel extraction; recreational activities; coastal protection works.	Overgrazing and erosion. Changes in management.
Perennial vegetation of stony banks	[1220]	Disruption of the sediment supply, owing to the interruption of the coastal processes, caused by developments such as car parks and coastal defence structures including rock armour and sea walls. The removal of gravel.	Marine water dependent. Low sensitivity to hydrological changes. Coastal development, trampling from recreational activity and gravel removal.

Qualifying Interests	EU Code	Current threats to Qualifying Interests	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts	[1230]	A number of significant pressures were identified, including trampling by walkers, invasive non-native species, gravel extraction, and sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change. There have been no significant losses in sea cliff habitat since the Directive came into force.	Land use activities such as tourism and/or agricultural practices. Direct alteration to the habitat or effects such as burning or drainage.
Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand	[1310]	Invasive Species; erosion and accretion.	Marine water dependent. Medium sensitivity to hydrological change. Changes in salinity and tidal regime. Infilling, reclamation, invasive species.
Atlantic salt meadows ( <i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i> )	[1330]	Overgrazing; erosion; invasive species, particularly common cordgrass ( <i>Spartina anglica</i> ); infilling and reclamation.	Marine and groundwater dependent. Medium sensitivity to hydrological change. Changes in salinity and tidal regime. Overgrazing, erosion and accretion.
Harbour Porpoise( <i>Phocoena phocoena</i> )	[1351]	Pressures acting on the species in Irish waters mainly involve commercial vessel-based activities such as impacts arising from geophysical seismic exploration or from local/regional prey removal from fisheries.	Sensitive to disturbance, prey availability and pollution.
Otter ( <i>Lutra lutra</i> )	[1355]	Decrease in water quality: Use of pesticides; fertilization; vegetation removal; professional fishing (including lobster pots and fyke nets); unting; poisoning; sand and gravel extraction; mechanical removal of peat; urbanised areas; human habitation; continuous urbanization; drainage; management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes; and canalization or modifying structures of inland water course.	Surface and marine water dependent. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change. Sensitivity to pollution.
Grey Seal( <i>Halichoerus grypus</i> )	[1364]	Distance to human activities, accidental entanglement in fishing gear competition for prey resources, illegal killing, pollution and habitat degradation.	Prey availability, reduction in available habitat and water quality.
Harbour Seal( <i>Phoca vitulina</i> )	[1365]	Distance to human activities, accidental entanglement in fishing gear competition for prey resources, illegal killing, pollution and habitat degradation.	Prey availability, reduction in available habitat and water quality.

Qualifying Interests	EU Code	Current threats to Qualifying Interests	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
Petalwort( <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i> )	[1395]	There are no significant impacts affecting this species.	None identified.
Mediterranean salt meadows ( <i>Juncetalia maritimi</i> )	[1410]	Over-grazing by cattle or sheep; infilling and reclamation.	Marine and groundwater dependent. Medium sensitivity to hydrological change. Changes in salinity and tidal regime. Coastal development and reclamation.
Embryonic shifting dunes	[2110]	Natural erosion processes exacerbated by recreation and sand extraction. Coastal protection interfering with natural processes.	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management.
Shifting dunes along the shoreline with white dunes( <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> )	[2120]	Recreation and coastal defences, which may interfere with local sediment dynamics.	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management.
Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes)	[2130]	Recreation; overgrazing and inappropriate grazing; non-native plant species, particularly sea buckthorn ( <i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i> ).	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management.
Humid dune slacks	[2190]	Agricultural improvement; overgrazing and inappropriate grazing; forestry; recreational activity.	Overgrazing, and erosion. Changes in management. Sensitive to hydrological change.
Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains ( <i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i> )	[3110]	Nutrient enrichment; afforestation; waste water; invasive alien species; sport and leisure activities.	Surface and groundwater dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution.
Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds	[3160]	Nutrient alterations; management shifts in the associated peatland habitat, afforestation; waste water; invasive alien species; sport and leisure activities.	Surface and groundwater dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution
Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>	[4010]	Reclamation, afforestation and burning; overstocking; invasion by non-heath species; exposure of peat to severe erosion.	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Inappropriate management.
European dry heaths	[4030]	Afforestation, over burning, over-grazing, under-grazing and bracken invasion.	Moderately sensitive to hydrological change. Changes in management. Changes in nutrient status.
Alpine and Boreal heaths	[4060]	Abandonment; overgrazing; burning; outdoor recreation; quarries; communication networks; and wind farm developments.	Changes in management. Changes in nutrient or base status. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change.

Qualifying Interests	EU Code	Current threats to Qualifying Interests	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
Calaminarian grasslands of the Murawy galmanowa ( <i>Violetalia calaminariae</i> )	[6130]	Land reclamation, afforestation; drainage; and infrastructural development.	Changes in management such as grazing regime. Changes in nutrient or base status. Changes to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.
Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates ( <i>Festuco-Brometalia</i> )* important orchid sites	[6210]	Land reclamation, afforestation; drainage; and infrastructural development.	Changes in management such as grazing regime. Changes in nutrient or base status. Changes to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.
Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas, in Continental Europe)	[6230]	Bracken encroachment, succession, inappropriate grazing, afforestation; drainage; and infrastructural development.	Changes in management such as grazing regime. Changes in nutrient or base status. Changes to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.
<i>Molinia</i> meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils ( <i>Molinion caeruleae</i> )	[6410]	Agricultural intensification; drainage; abandonment of pastoral systems.	Changes in management such as grazing regime. Changes in nutrient or base status. Changes to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.
Blanket bogs (* if active bog)	[7130]	Land reclamation, peat extraction; afforestation; erosion and landslides triggered by human activity; drainage; burning and infrastructural development.	Surface water interactions. Drainage and land use management are the key things.
Petrifying springs with tufa formation ( <i>Cratoneurion</i> )	[7220]	Ground water interactions, on site management activities.	Surface and groundwater dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution.
Alkaline fens	[7230]	Land reclamation, peat extraction; afforestation; erosion and landslides triggered by human activity; drainage; burning and infrastructural development.	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Inappropriate management.
Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels ( <i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</i> )	[8110]	Overgrazing, undergrazing and succession were recorded as medium-importance pressures in this reporting period, and Structure and functions were again assessed as Inadequate, the trend is considered to be stable rather than improving. This	Erosion, overgrazing and recreation.

Qualifying Interests	EU Code	Current threats to Qualifying Interests	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
		change is due to improved knowledge and the habitat is considered to have been stable since before the last assessment.	
Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	[8210]	Overgrazing; extractive industries; recreational activities and improved access.	Erosion, overgrazing and recreation.
Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	[8220]	Pressures associated with the non-native invasive species New Zealand willowherb ( <i>Epilobium brunnescens</i> ).	Erosion, overgrazing and recreation.
Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles	[91A0]	The introduction of alien species; sub-optimal grazing patterns; general forestry management; increases in urbanisation and human habitation adjacent to oak woodlands; and the construction of communication networks through the woodland.	Changes in management. Changes in nutrient or base status. Introduction of alien species.

**Appendix 1: Table 4 Known threats and pressures related to the qualifying interests from each Special Area of Conservation as per article 17 reporting from the National Parks and Wildlife Services**

Species Code	Common Name	Scientific Name	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
A005	Great Crested Grebe	Podiceps cristatus	Xxp/Xxt	No threats and pressures identified by the NPWS
A009	Northern Fulmar	Fulmarus glacialis	C03, F02	Renewable abiotic energy use, Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources
A017	Cormorant	Phalacrocorax carbo carbo	D01	Wind, wave and tidal power, including infrastructure
A018	European Shag	Phalacrocorax aristotelis aristotelis	C03, H03	Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine water pollution
A043	Greylag Goose	Anser anser	A02, A11, C03, D02, F03, G01, H07	Modification of cultivation practices, Agriculture activities not referred to above, Renewable abiotic energy use, Utility and service lines, Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Other forms of pollution
A046	Light-Bellied Brent Goose	Branta bernicla hrota	A02, A11, C03, D02, F01, G01, G05, H03, H07, I01, J03	Modification of cultivation practices, Agriculture activities not referred to above, Renewable abiotic energy use, Utility and service lines, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Other Human intrusions and disturbances , Marine water pollution, Other forms of pollution, Invasive non-native species, Other Ecosystem Modifications
A048	Common Shelduck	Tadorna tadorna	F01, F02, G01, H03, M01	Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Marine water pollution, Changes in abiotic conditions

Species Code	Common Name	Scientific Name	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
A052	Teal	Anas crecca	Xxp/Xxt	No threats and pressures identified by the NPWS
A054	Northern Pintail	Anas acuta	C03, F01, F03, G01, H01, H03, H07, J02	Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), Marine water pollution, Other forms of pollution, Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions
A056	Northern Shoveler	Anas clypeata	C03, F03, G01, H01, H03, H07	Renewable abiotic energy use, Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), Marine water pollution, Other forms of pollution
A067	Common Goldeneye	Bucephala clangula	C03, F01, F03, G01, H01, H03, H07, M02	Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), Marine water pollution, Other forms of pollution, Changes in biotic conditions
A069	Red-Breasted Merganser	Mergus serrator	C03, F01, F02, G01, H03	Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Marine water pollution
A098	Merlin	Falco columbarius	A02, B01, B02, C03, M02	Modification of cultivation practices, Forest planting on open ground, Forest and Plantation management & use, Renewable abiotic energy use, Changes in biotic conditions

Species Code	Common Name	Scientific Name	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
A103	Peregrine Falcon	Falco peregrinus peregrinus	C03, F03, J03, M02	Renewable abiotic energy use, Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), Other Ecosystem Modifications, Changes in biotic conditions
A130	Eurasian Oystercatcher	Haematopus ostralegus	C03, F01, F02, G01, H03, J02	Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Marine water pollution, Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions
A137	Common Ringed Plover	Charadrius hiaticula	C03, F01, F02, G01, H03, J02, J03, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Marine water pollution, Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, Other Ecosystem Modifications, Changes in abiotic conditions
A140	European Golden Plover	Pluvialis apricaria	A02, A04, B01, C01, C03, F01, G01, H03, J01, K03, M02	Modification of cultivation practices, Grazing, Forest planting on open ground, Mining and quarrying, Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Marine water pollution, Fire and Fire suppression, Interspecific faunal relations, Changes in biotic conditions
A141	Grey Plover	Pluvialis squatarola	C03, F01, F02, G01, H03, J02, J03, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Marine water pollution, Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, Other Ecosystem Modifications, Changes in abiotic conditions
A142	Northern Lapwing	Vanellus vanellus	A02, C03, F01, G01, H03	Modification of cultivation practices, Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Marine water pollution



Species Code	Common Name	Scientific Name	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
A143	Red Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	C03, F01, F02, G01, H03, J02, J03, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Marine water pollution, Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, Other Ecosystem Modifications, Changes in abiotic conditions
A144	Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>	C03, F01, G01, H03, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Marine water pollution, Changes in abiotic conditions
A148	Purple Sandpiper	<i>Calidris maritima maritima</i>	C03, G01, H03, J03, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Marine water pollution, Other Ecosystem Modifications, Changes in abiotic conditions
A149	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	C03, F01, F02, G01, H03, J02, J03, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Marine water pollution, Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, Other Ecosystem Modifications, Changes in abiotic conditions
A156	Black-Tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>	A02, C03, F01, F02, G01, H03, J02, J03	Modification of cultivation practices, Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Marine water pollution, Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, Other Ecosystem Modifications
A157	Bar-Tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	C03, F01, F02, G01, H03, J02, J03, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Marine water pollution, Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, Other Ecosystem Modifications, Changes in abiotic conditions

Species Code	Common Name	Scientific Name	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
A160	Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata arquata</i>	C03, F01, F02, G01, H03, J02, J03	Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Marine water pollution, Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, Other Ecosystem Modifications
A162	Common Redhank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	C03, F01, F02, G01, H03, J02, J03, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Marine water pollution, Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, Other Ecosystem Modifications, Changes in abiotic conditions
A169	Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	C03, F01, G01, H03, J03, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Marine water pollution, Other Ecosystem Modifications, Changes in abiotic conditions
A179	Black-Headed Gull	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	A04, C03, F02, H03, J03, M01	Grazing, Renewable abiotic energy use, Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, Marine water pollution, Other Ecosystem Modifications, Changes in abiotic conditions
A183	Lesser Black-Backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus graellsii</i>	C03, F02, H03, J03	Renewable abiotic energy use, Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, Marine water pollution, Other Ecosystem Modifications
A184	European Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	C03, F02, H03, J03	Renewable abiotic energy use, Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, Marine water pollution, Other Ecosystem Modifications
A188	Black-Legged Kittiwake	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	C03, F02, H03	Renewable abiotic energy use, Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, Marine water pollution

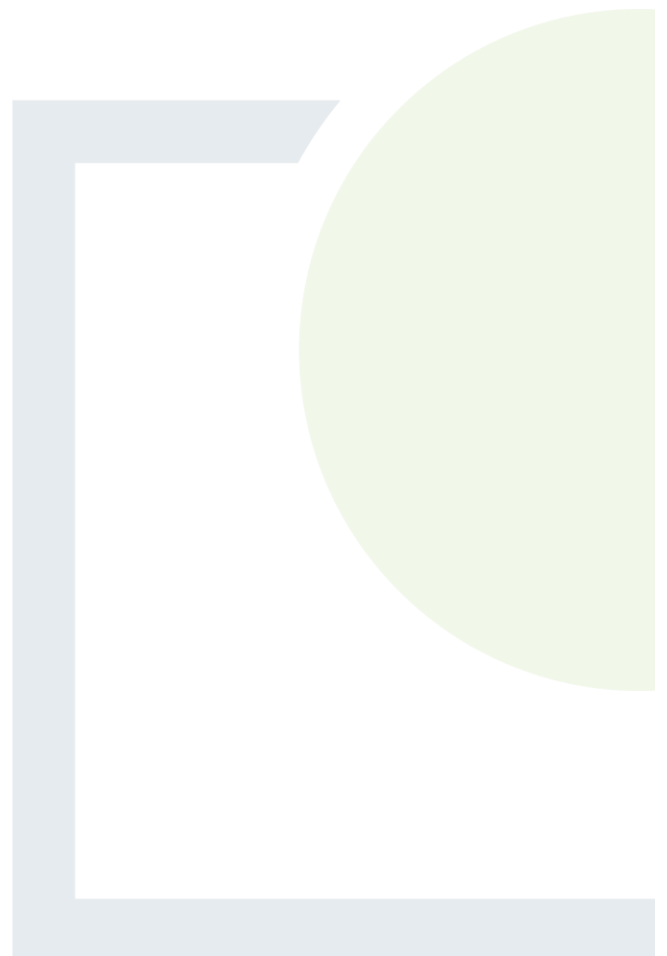
Species Code	Common Name	Scientific Name	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
A192	Roseate Tern	<i>Sterna dougallii dougallii</i>	C03, D01, G01, I01	Renewable abiotic energy use, Roads, paths and railroads, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Invasive non-native species
A193	Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	C03, D01, D03, G01, I01	Renewable abiotic energy use, Roads, paths and railroads, Shipping lanes, ports, marine constructions, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Invasive non-native species
A194	Arctic Tern	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	C03, D01, G01, I01, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, Roads, paths and railroads, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Invasive non-native species, Changes in abiotic conditions
A195	Little Tern	<i>Sterna albifrons albifrons</i>	C03, D01, I01, I02, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, Roads, paths and railroads, Invasive non-native species, Problematic native species, Changes in abiotic conditions
A199	Guillemot	<i>Uria aalge</i>	C03, H03	Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine water pollution
A200	Razorbill	<i>Alca torda</i>	C03, H03	Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine water pollution
A204	Atlantic Puffin	<i>Fratercula arctica</i>	C03, H03, I01	Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine water pollution, Invasive non-native species
A229	Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	A11, D01, G01, H01, I01, J02	Agriculture activities not referred to above, Roads, paths and railroads, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), Invasive non-native species, Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions



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## APPENDIX 2

Relationship with other Plans  
and Programmes



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

**Appendix 2: Table 1: Other Plans and Programmes**

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
<b>European Level</b>			
SEA Directive (2001/42/EC)	<p>Contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Carry out an environmental assessment for plans or programmes referred to in Articles 2 to 4 of the Directive.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Consult with relevant authorities, stakeholders and public allowing sufficient time to make a submission.</p> <p>Consult other Member States where the implementation of a plan or programme is likely to have transboundary environmental effects.</p> <p>Inform relevant authorities and stakeholders on the decision to implement the plan or programme.</p> <p>Issue a statement to include requirements detailed in Article 9 of the Directive.</p> <p>Monitor and mitigate significant environmental effects identified by the assessment.</p>	<p>Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
EIA Directive (2011/92/EU as amended by 2014/52/EU)	<p>Requires the assessment of the environmental effects of public and private projects which are likely to have significant effects on the environment.</p>	<p>All projects listed in Annex I are considered as having significant effects on the environment and require an EIA.</p>	<p>Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in</p>

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	<p>Aims to assess and implement avoidance or mitigation measures to eliminate environmental effects, before consent is given of projects likely to have significant effects on the environment by virtue, inter alia, of their nature, size or location are made subject to a requirement for development consent and an assessment with regard to their effects. Those projects are defined in Article 4.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Consult with relevant authorities, stakeholders and public allowing sufficient time to make a submission before a decision is made.</p>	<p>combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc.</p> <p>– the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)</p>	<p>Promote the preservation, protection and improvement of the quality of the environment, including the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora.</p> <p>Contribute towards ensuring biodiversity through the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora.</p> <p>Maintain or restore to favourable conservation status, natural habitats and species of wild fauna and flora of community interest.</p> <p>Promote the maintenance of biodiversity, taking account of economic, social, cultural and regional requirements.</p>	<p>Propose and protect sites of importance to habitats, plant and animal species.</p> <p>Establish a network of European sites hosting the natural habitat types listed in Annex I and habitats of the species listed in Annex II, to enable the natural habitat types and the species' habitats concerned to be maintained or, where appropriate, restored at a favourable conservation status in their natural range.</p> <p>Carry out comprehensive assessment of habitat types and species present.</p> <p>Establish a system of strict protection for the animal species and plant species listed in Annex IV.</p>	<p>Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc.</p> <p>– the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Birds Directive (2009/147/EC)</p>	<p>Conserve all species of naturally occurring birds in the wild state including their eggs, nests and habitats.</p>	<p>Preserve, maintain or re-establish a sufficient diversity and area of habitats for all the species of birds referred to in Annex 1.</p>	<p>Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively</p>

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	<p>Protect, manage and control these species and comply with regulations relating to their exploitation.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Preserve, maintain and establish biotopes and habitats to include the creation of protected areas (Special Protection Areas).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Measures for regularly occurring migratory species not listed in Annex I is required as regards their breeding, moulting and wintering areas and staging posts along their migration routes. The protection of wetlands and particularly wetlands of international importance.</p>	<p>contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc.</p> <p>– the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>EU Bathing Water Directive (revised) 2006 [2006/7/EC]</p>	<p>The purpose of this Directive is to preserve, protect and improve the quality of the environment and to protect human health by complementing Directive 2000/60/EC</p>	<p>This Directive lays down provisions for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the monitoring and classification of bathing water quality;</li> <li>• the management of bathing water quality; and</li> <li>• the provision of information to the public on bathing water quality.</li> </ul>	<p>Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc.</p> <p>– the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>EU Nitrates Directive (91/676/EC)</p>	<p>Reducing water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources and - preventing further such pollution.</p>	<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> </ul>	<p>Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc.</p> <p>– the achievement of the</p>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• set periods when land spreading is prohibited due to risk;</li> <li>• set capacity levels for the storage of livestock manure.</li> </ul>	objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU Integrated Pollution Prevention Control Directive (2008/1/EC)	The purpose of this Directive is to achieve integrated prevention and control of pollution arising from the activities listed in Annex I. It lays down measures designed to prevent or, where that is not practicable, to reduce emissions in the air, water and land from the abovementioned activities, including measures concerning waste, in order to achieve a high level of protection of the environment taken as a whole, without prejudice to Directive 85/337/EEC and other relevant Community provisions.	The IPPC Directive is based on several principles: <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>	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU Plant Protection (products) Directive 2009/127/EC	The Directive aims at reducing the risks and impacts of pesticide use on human health and the environment by introducing different targets, tools and measures such as Integrated Pest Management (IPM) or National Action Plans (NAPs).	The Framework Directive applies to pesticides which are plant protection products. Regarding pesticide application equipment already in professional use, the Framework Directive introduces requirements for the inspection and maintenance to be carried out on such equipment.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU Renewables Directive (2009/28/EC)	The Renewable Energy Directive establishes an overall policy for the production and promotion of energy from renewable sources in the EU.	The Directive promotes cooperation amongst EU countries (and with countries outside the EU) to help them meet their renewable energy targets.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively



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	<p>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.</p> <p>All EU countries must also ensure that at least 10% of their transport fuels come from renewable sources by 2020.</p>	<p>The Directive specifies national renewable energy targets for each country, taking into account its starting point and overall potential for renewables.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Progress towards national targets is measured every two years when EU countries publish national renewable energy progress reports.</p>	<p>contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc.</p> <p>– the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Indirect Land Use Change Directive (2012/0288(COD))</p>	<p>Article 3(4) of Directive 2009/28/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (3) requires Member States to ensure that the share of energy from renewable energy sources in all forms of transport in 2020 is at least 10 % of their final energy consumption.</p> <p>The blending of biofuels is one of the methods available for Member States to meet this target and is expected to be the main contributor.</p> <p>Other methods available to meet the target are the reduction of energy consumption, which is imperative because a mandatory percentage target for energy from renewable sources is likely to become increasingly difficult to achieve sustainably if overall demand for energy for transport continues to rise, and the use of electricity from renewable energy sources.</p>	<p>Limit the contribution that conventional biofuels (with a risk of ILUC emissions) make towards attainment of the targets in the Renewable Energy Directive;</p> <p>Improve the greenhouse gas performance of biofuel production processes (reducing associated emissions) by raising the greenhouse gas saving threshold for new installations subject to protecting installations already in operation on 1st July 2014;</p> <p>Encourage a greater market penetration of advanced (low-ILUC) biofuels by allowing such fuels to contribute more to the targets in the Renewable Energy Directive than conventional biofuels;</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc.</p> <p>– the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Alternative Fuels Infrastructure</p>	<p>This Directive establishes a common framework of measures for the deployment of alternative fuels infrastructure in the Union in order to minimise</p>	<p>This Directive sets out minimum requirements for the building-up of alternative fuels infrastructure, including recharging points for electric vehicles and refuelling points for</p>	<p>Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and</p>

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Directive (2014/94/EU)	dependence on oil and to mitigate the environmental impact of transport.	natural gas (LNG and CNG) and hydrogen, to be implemented by means of Member States' national policy frameworks, as well as common technical specifications for such recharging and refuelling points, and user information requirements.	align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU Energy Efficiency Directive (2012/27/EU)	Establishes a set of binding measures to help the EU reach its 20% energy efficiency target by 2020. Under the Directive, all EU countries are required to use energy more efficiently at all stages of the energy chain, from production to final consumption.	<p>Energy distributors or retail energy sales companies have to achieve 1.5% energy savings per year through the implementation of energy efficiency measures.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The public sector in EU countries should purchase energy efficient buildings, products and services.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Energy consumers should be empowered to better manage consumption. This includes easy and free access to data on consumption through individual metering.</p> <p>National incentives for SMEs to undergo energy audits.</p> <p>Large companies will make audits of their energy consumption to help them identify ways to reduce it.</p> <p>Monitoring efficiency levels in new energy generation capacities.</p>	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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EU Seveso Directive (2012/18/EU)	This Directive lays down rules for the prevention of major accidents which involve dangerous substances, and the limitation of their consequences for human health and the environment, with a view to ensuring a high level of protection throughout the Union in a consistent and effective manner.	<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 needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU Maritime Spatial Planning Directive (2014/89/EU)	This Directive establishes a framework for maritime spatial planning aimed at promoting the sustainable growth of maritime economies, the sustainable development of marine areas and the sustainable use of marine resources.	<p>Each Member State shall establish and implement maritime spatial planning.</p> <p>In doing so, Member States shall take into account land-sea interactions.</p> <p>The resulting plan or plans shall be developed and produced in accordance with the institutional and governance levels determined by Member States. This Directive shall not interfere with Member States' competence to design and determine the format and content of that plan or those plans.</p> <p>Maritime spatial planning shall aim to contribute to the objectives listed in Article 5 and fulfil the requirements laid down in Articles 6 and 8.</p> <p>When establishing maritime spatial planning, Member States shall have due regard to the particularities of the marine regions, relevant existing and future activities and uses and their impacts on the environment, as well as to natural resources, and shall also take into account land-sea interactions.</p>	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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		<p>Member States may include or build on existing national policies, regulations or mechanisms that have been or are being established before the entry into force of this Directive, provided they are in conformity with the requirements of this Directive.</p>	
<p>UK Marine Policy Statement</p>	<p>Achieving a sustainable marine economy            Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society            Living within environmental limits            Promoting good governance            Using sound science responsibly</p>	<p>The MPS will facilitate and support the formulation of Marine Plans, ensuring that marine resources are used in a sustainable way in line with the high level marine objectives and thereby:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote sustainable economic development;</li> <li>• Enable the UK's to move towards a low-carbon economy, in order to mitigate the causes of</li> <li>• climate change and ocean acidification and adapt to their effects;</li> <li>• Ensure a sustainable marine environment which promotes healthy, functioning marine ecosystems and protects marine habitats, species and heritage assets; and</li> <li>• Contribute to the societal benefits of the marine area, including the sustainable use of marine resources to address local social and economic issues</li> </ul>	<p>Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009</p>	<p>Aims to provide the legal mechanism to help ensure clean, healthy, safe, productive and biologically diverse oceans and seas by putting in place a new system for improved management and protection of the marine and coastal environment.</p>	<p>The Marine Act comprises eight key elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marine Management Organisation (MMO);</li> <li>• Strategic Marine Planning System;</li> <li>• Streamlined Marine Licensing System;</li> <li>• Marine Nature Conservation;</li> <li>• Fisheries Management and Marine Enforcement;</li> <li>• Migratory and Freshwater Fisheries;</li> </ul>	<p>Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory</p>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coastal Access;</li> <li>• Coastal and Estuarine Management.</li> </ul>	framework for environmental protection and management.
Marine (Northern Ireland) Act 2013	Aims to provide for marine plans in relation to the Northern Ireland inshore region; to provide for marine conservation zones in that region; to make further provision in relation to marine licensing for certain electricity works in that region; and for connected purposes.	<p>The Marine Act sets out a new framework for Northern Ireland's seas based on a system of marine planning that will balance conservation, energy and resource needs; improved management for marine nature conservation and the streamlining of marine licensing for some electricity projects. The main provisions of the Act are outlined below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marine Planning;</li> <li>• Nature Conservation;</li> <li>• Marine Licensing.</li> </ul>	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
European Union Biodiversity Strategy to 2020	<p>Aims to halt or reverse biodiversity loss and speed up the EU's transition towards a resource efficient and green economy.</p> <p>Halting the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystem services in the EU by 2020 and restoring them in so far as feasible.</p>	<p>Outlines six targets and twenty actions to aid European Union in halting the loss to biodiversity and eco-system services. The six targets cover:</p> <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>	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 - Bringing nature back	The EU's biodiversity strategy for 2030 is a comprehensive, ambitious and long-term plan to protect nature and reverse the degradation of ecosystems. The strategy aims to put Europe's	<p>The Strategy contains specific commitments and actions to be delivered by 2030, including:</p> <p>Establishing a larger EU-wide network of protected areas on land and at</p>	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme,

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into our lives (European Commission, 2020)	biodiversity on a path to recovery by 2030 and contains specific actions and commitments.	<p>sea, building upon existing Natura 2000 areas, with strict protection for areas of very high biodiversity and climate value.</p> <p>An EU Nature Restoration Plan - a series of concrete commitments and actions to restore degraded ecosystems across the EU by 2030, and manage them sustainably, addressing the key drivers of biodiversity loss.</p> <p>A set of measures to enable the necessary transformative change: setting in motion a new, strengthened governance framework to ensure better implementation and track progress, improving knowledge, financing and investments and better respecting nature in public and business decision making.</p> <p>Measures to tackle the global biodiversity challenge, demonstrating that the EU is ready to lead by example towards the successful adoption of an ambitious global biodiversity framework under the Convention on Biological Diversity.</p>	etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU Green Infrastructure Strategy	Aims to create a robust enabling framework in order to promote and facilitate Green Infrastructure (GI) projects.	<p>Promoting GI in the main EU policy areas.</p> <p>Supporting EU-level GI projects.</p> <p>Improving access to finance for GI projects.</p> <p>Improving information and promoting innovation.</p>	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
UNESCO (1972) The Convention	links concepts of nature conservation and the preservation of cultural properties; and	sets out the duties of States Parties in identifying potential sites and their role in protecting and preserving them;	Where new land use developments or activities

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for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage	recognizes the way in which people interact with nature, and the fundamental need to preserve the balance between the two.	<p>each country pledges to conserve not only the World Heritage sites situated on its territory, but also to protect its national heritage;</p> <p>encourages to integrate the protection of the cultural and natural heritage into regional planning programmes, set up staff and services at their sites, undertake scientific and technical conservation research and adopt measures which give this heritage a function in the day-to-day life of the community.</p>	<p>occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management</p>
UN (1992) The Convention on Biological Diversity	An overall objective is to develop national strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.	<p>The Convention has three main goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the conservation of biological diversity (or biodiversity);</li> <li>• the sustainable use of its components; and</li> <li>• the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from genetic resources.</li> </ul>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory</p>

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			framework for environmental protection and management.
UN (1992) Framework Convention on Climate Change	It is aimed at stabilising greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system.	The Convention acknowledges the vulnerability of all countries to the effects of climate change and calls for special efforts to ease the consequences, especially in developing countries which lack the resources to do so on their own.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
UN Kyoto Protocol (2nd Kyoto Period), the Second European Climate Change Programme (ECCP II), Paris climate conference (COP21) 2015 (Paris Agreement)	<p>The UN Kyoto Protocol set of policy measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>The Second European Climate Change Programme (ECCP II) aims to identify and develop all the necessary elements of an EU strategy to implement the Kyoto Protocol.</p> <p>At the Paris climate conference (COP21) in December 2015, 195 countries adopted the first-ever universal, legally binding global climate deal. The agreement sets out a global action plan to put</p>	<p>The Kyoto Protocol is implemented through the European Climate Change Programme (ECCP II).</p> <p>EU member states implement measures to improve on or compliment the specified measures and policies arising from the ECCP.</p> <p>Under COP21, governments agreed to come together every 5 years to set more ambitious targets as required by science; report to each other and the public on how well they are doing to implement their targets; track progress towards the long-</p>	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.



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	the world on track to avoid dangerous climate change by limiting global warming to well below 2°C.	term goal through a robust transparency and accountability system.	
EU 2020 Climate and Energy Package	<p>Binding legislation which aims to ensure the European Union meets its climate and energy targets for 2020.</p> <p>Aims to achieve a 20% reduction in EU greenhouse gas emissions from 1990 levels.</p> <p>Aims to raise the share of EU energy consumption produced from renewable resources to 20%.</p> <p>Achieve a 20% improvement in the EU's energy efficiency.</p>	<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>	<p>Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
EU 2030 Framework for Climate and Energy	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>To meet the targets, the European Commission has proposed the following policies for 2030:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A reformed EU emissions trading scheme (ETS);</li> <li>• New indicators for the competitiveness and security of the energy system, such as price differences with major trading partners, diversification of supply, and interconnection capacity between EU countries.</li> </ul> <p>First ideas for a new governance system based on national plans for competitive, secure, and sustainable energy. These plans will follow a common EU approach. They will ensure stronger investor certainty, greater transparency, enhanced policy coherence and improved coordination across the EU.</p>	<p>Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
The Clean Air for Europe Directive (2008/50/EC)	The CAFE Directive merges existing legislation into a single directive (except for the fourth daughter directive).	Sets objectives for ambient air quality designed to avoid, prevent or reduce harmful effects on human health and the environment as a whole.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively

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<p>(EU Air Framework Directive)</p> <p>Fourth Daughter Directive (2004/107/EC)</p>	<p>Sets new air quality objectives for PM2.5 (fine particles) including the limit value and exposure related objectives.</p> <p>Accounts for the possibility to discount natural sources of pollution when assessing compliance against limit values.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The Fourth Daughter Directive lists pollutants, target values and monitoring requirements for the following: arsenic, cadmium, mercury, nickel and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in ambient air.</p>	<p>Aims to assess the ambient air quality in Member States on the basis of common methods and criteria.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Ensures that such information on ambient air quality is made available to the public.</p> <p>Aims to maintain air quality where it is good and improving it in other cases.</p> <p>Aims to promote increased cooperation between the Member States in reducing air pollution.</p>	<p>contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc.</p> <p>– the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Noise Directive (2002/49/EC)</p>	<p>The Noise Directive - Directive 2002/49/EC relating to the assessment and management of environmental noise - is part of an EU strategy setting out to reduce the number of people affected by noise in the longer term and to provide a framework for developing existing Community policy on noise reduction from source.</p>	<p>The Directive requires competent authorities in Member States to:</p> <p>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;</p> <p>Draw up action plans to reduce noise where necessary and maintain environmental noise quality where it is good; and</p> <p>Inform and consult the public about noise exposure, its effects, and the measures considered to address noise.</p> <p>The Directive does not set any limit value, nor does it prescribe the measures to be used in the action plans, which remain at the discretion of the competent authorities.</p>	<p>Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc.</p> <p>– the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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Floods Directive (2007/60/EC)	<p>Establishes a framework for the assessment and management of flood risks</p> <p>Reduce adverse consequences for human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity associated with floods in the Community</p>	<p>Assess all water courses and coast lines at risk from flooding through Flood Risk Assessment</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Implement flood risk management plans and take adequate and coordinated measures to reduce flood risk for the areas covered by the Articles listed above.</p> <p>Inform the public and allow the public to participate in planning process.</p>	<p>Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)	<p>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.</p> <p>Preserve and prevent the deterioration of water status and where necessary improve and maintain “good status” of water bodies.</p> <p>Promote sustainable water usage.</p> <p>The Water Framework Directive repealed the following Directives:</p> <p>The Drinking Water Abstraction Directive</p> <p>Sampling Drinking Water Directive</p> <p>Exchange of Information on Quality of Surface Freshwater Directive</p> <p>Shellfish Directive</p> <p>Freshwater Fish Directive</p>	<p>Protect, enhance and restore all water bodies and meet the environmental objectives outlined in Article 4 of the Directive.</p> <p>Achieve "good status" for all waters.</p> <p>Manage water bodies based on identifying and establishing river basins districts.</p> <p>Involve the public and streamline legislation.</p> <p>Prepare and implement a River Basin Management Plan for each river basin districts identified and a Register of Protected Areas.</p> <p>Establish a programme of monitoring for surface water status, groundwater status and protected areas.</p> <p>Recover costs for water services.</p>	<p>Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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	<p>Groundwater Directive</p> <p>Dangerous Substances Directive</p>		
Groundwater Directive (2006/118/EC)	<p>Protect, control and conserve groundwater.</p> <p>Prevent the deterioration of the status of all bodies of groundwater.</p> <p>Implements measures to prevent and control groundwater pollution, including criteria for assessing good groundwater chemical status and criteria for the identification of significant and sustained upward trends and for the definition of starting points for trend reversals.</p>	<p>Meet minimum groundwater standards listed in Annex 1 of Directive.</p> <p>Meet threshold values adopted by national legislation for the pollutants, groups of pollutants and indicators of pollution which have been identified as contributing to the characterisation of bodies or groups of bodies of groundwater as being at risk, also taking into account Part B of Annex II.</p>	<p>Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
Drinking Water Directive (98/83/EC)	<p>Improve and maintain the quality of water intended for human consumption.</p> <p>Protect human health from the adverse effects of any contamination of water intended for human consumption by ensuring that it is wholesome and clean.</p>	<p>Set values applicable to water intended for human consumption for the parameters set out in Annex I.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Ensure that any failure to meet the parametric values set in accordance with Article 5 is immediately investigated in order to identify the cause.</p>	<p>Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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		<p>Ensure that the necessary remedial action is taken as soon as possible to restore its quality and shall give priority to their enforcement action.</p> <p>Undertake remedial action to restore the quality of the water where necessary to protect human health.</p> <p>Notify consumers when remedial action is being undertaken except where the competent authorities consider the non-compliance with the parametric value to be trivial.</p>	
<p>Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (91/271/EEC)</p>	<p>This Directive concerns the collection, treatment and discharge of urban waste water and the treatment and discharge of waste water from certain industrial sectors.</p> <p>The objective of the Directive is to protect the environment from the adverse effects of waste water discharges.</p>	<p>Urban waste water entering collecting systems shall before discharge, be subject to secondary treatment.</p> <p>Annex II requires the designation of areas sensitive to eutrophication which receive water discharges.</p> <p>Establishes minimum requirements for urban waste water collection and treatment systems in specified agglomerations to include special requirements for sensitive areas and certain industrial sectors.</p>	<p>Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Environmental Liability Directive (2004/35/EC) as amended by Directive 2006/21/EC, Directive 2009/31/EC and Directive 2013/30/EU</p>	<p>Establish a framework of environmental liability based on the 'polluter-pays' principle, to prevent and remedy environmental damage.</p>	<p>Relates to environmental damage caused by any of the occupational activities listed in Annex III, and to any imminent threat of such damage occurring by reason of any of those activities; damage to protected species and natural habitats caused by any occupational activities other than those listed in Annex III, and to any imminent threat of such damage occurring by reason of any of those activities, whenever the operator has been at fault or negligent.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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		<p>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.</p> <p>The operator shall bear the costs for the preventive and remedial actions taken pursuant to this Directive.</p> <p>The competent authority shall be entitled to initiate cost recovery proceedings against the operator.</p> <p>The operator may be required to provide financial security guarantees to ensure their responsibilities under the directive are met.</p> <p>The Environmental Liability Directive has been amended through a number of Directives that are not of significant relevance to the SEA for the Guidelines. Implementation of the Environmental Liability Directive is contributed towards by a Multi-Annual Work Programme (MAWP) 'Making the Environmental Liability Directive more fit for purpose' that is updated annually to changing developments, growing knowledge and new needs.</p>	
Marine Strategy Framework Directive (2008/56/EC), as amended	The aim of the European Union's ambitious Marine Strategy Framework Directive is to protect more effectively the marine environment across Europe.	The Directive provides various requirements, including: Completion of an <a href="#">initial assessment</a> of Irish marine waters; Establishment of establish environmental targets and indicators;	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in

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		<p>Establishment of a monitoring programme; Establishment of a programme of measures; and Implementation of the programme of measures and monitoring programme.</p> <p>Implementation of the Directive is contributed towards by a set of detailed criteria and methodological standards that were revised in 2017 leading to a Commission Decision on “laying down criteria and methodological standards on good environmental status of marine waters and specifications and standardised methods for monitoring and assessment, and repealing Decision 2010/477/EU”. Annex III “Indicative lists of characteristics, pressures and impacts” of the Directive was amended in 2017.</p>	<p>combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Valletta 1992)	The aim of this (revised) Convention is to protect the archaeological heritage as a source of the European collective memory and as an instrument for historical and scientific study.	<p>The Valletta Convention makes the conservation and enhancement of the archaeological heritage one of the goals of urban and regional planning policies. The Convention sets guidelines for the funding of excavation and research work and publication of research findings. It also deals with public access, in particular to archaeological sites, and educational actions to be undertaken to develop public awareness of the value of the archaeological heritage. It also constitutes an institutional framework for pan-European co-operation on the archaeological heritage, entailing a systematic exchange of experience and experts among the various States.</p>	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Convention of the Protection of the Architectural Heritage	The main purpose of the Convention is to reinforce and promote policies for the conservation and enhancement of Europe's	The reinforcement and promotion of policies for protecting and enhancing the heritage within the territories of the parties.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and

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of Europe (Granada 1995)	heritage. It also affirms the need for European solidarity with regard to heritage conservation and is designed to foster practical co- operation among the Parties. It establishes the principles of "European co-ordination of conservation policies" including consultations regarding the thrust of the policies to be implemented.	The affirmation of European solidarity with regard to the protection of the heritage and the fostering of practical co-operation between states and regions.	align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
ICOMOS (2011) Principles for the Conservation of Industrial Heritage Sites, Structures, Areas and Landscapes ('Dublin Principles')	It is aimed to assist in the documentation, protection, conservation and appreciation of industrial heritage as part of the heritage of human societies around the World.	(I) Document and understand industrial heritage structures, sites, areas and landscapes and their values; (II) Ensure effective protection and conservation of the industrial heritage structures, sites, areas and landscapes; (III) Conserve and maintain the industrial heritage structures, sites, areas and landscapes; and (IV) Present and communicate the heritage dimensions and values of industrial structures, sites, areas and landscapes to raise public and corporate awareness, and support training and research.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Council of Europe Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural	Cultural heritage is a group of resources inherited from the past which people identify, independently of ownership, as a reflection and expression of their constantly evolving values, beliefs, knowledge and traditions. It includes all aspects of the environment resulting from the	Recognise that rights relating to cultural heritage are inherent in the right to participate in cultural life, as defined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Recognise individual and collective responsibility towards cultural heritage.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users



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Heritage for Society (Faro 2005)	<p>interaction between people and places through time.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Emphasise that the conservation of cultural heritage and its sustainable use have human development and quality of life as their goal.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Greater synergy of competencies among all the public, institutional and private actors concerned.</p>	<p>and bodies and their plans etc.</p> <p>– the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
European Landscape Convention 2000	<p>The developments in agriculture, forestry, industrial and mineral production techniques, together with the practices followed in town and country planning, transport, networks, tourism and recreation, and at a more general level, changes in the world economy, have in many cases accelerated the transformation of landscapes. The Convention expresses a concern to achieve sustainable development based on a balanced and harmonious relationship between social needs, economic activity and the environment. It aims to respond to the public's wish to enjoy high quality landscapes.</p>	<p>Promote protection, management and planning of landscapes.</p> <p>Organise European co-operation on landscape issues.</p>	<p>Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc.</p> <p>– the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
The Seventh Environmental Action Programme (EAP) of the European Community (2013-2020)	<p>It identifies three key objectives:</p> <p>to protect, conserve and enhance the Union's natural capital</p> <p>to turn the Union into a resource-efficient, green, and competitive low-carbon economy</p> <p>to safeguard the Union's citizens from environment- related pressures and risks to health and wellbeing</p>	<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>Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc.</p> <p>– the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory</p>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two additional horizontal priority objectives complete the programme: <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> </li> </ul>	framework for environmental protection and management.
Bern Convention (Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats)	<p>The convention has three main aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to conserve wild flora and fauna and their natural habitats</li> <li>to promote cooperation between states</li> <li>to give particular attention to endangered and vulnerable species including endangered and vulnerable migratory species</li> </ul>	<p>The Parties under the convention recognise the intrinsic value of nature, which needs to be preserved and passed to future generations, they also:</p> <p>Seek to ensure the conservation of nature in their countries, paying particular attention to planning and development policies and pollution control.</p> <p>Look at implementing the Bern Convention in central Eastern Europe and the Caucus.</p> <p>Take account of the potential impact on natural heritage by other policies.</p> <p>Promote education and information of the public, ensuring the need to conserve species is understood and acted upon.</p> <p>Develop an extensive number of species action plans, codes of conducts, and guidelines, at their own initiative or in co-operation with other organisations.</p> <p>Created the Emerald Network, an ecological network made up of Areas of Special Conservation Interest.</p>	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Bali Road Map (2007)	<p>The overall goals of the project are twofold:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To increase national capacity to co-ordinate ministerial views, participate in the UNFCCC process, and negotiate positions within the timeframe of the Bali Action Plan; and</li> </ul>	<p>The Bali Action Plan is centred on four main building Blocks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Mitigation;</li> <li>○ Adaptation;</li> <li>○ Technology;</li> <li>○ Financing.</li> </ul>	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc.

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	To assess investment and financial flows to address climate change for up to three key sectors and/or economic activities.		– the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Cancun Agreements (2010)	Set of decisions taken at the COP 16 Conference in Cancun in 2010 which addresses a series of key issues in the fight against climate change. Cancun Agreements' main objectives cover: <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 needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Doha Climate Gateway (2012)	Set of decisions taken at the COP 18 meeting in Doha in 2012 which pave the way for a new agreement in Paris in 2015.	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> </ul>	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide the financial and technology support and new institutions to allow clean energy investment and sustainable growth in developing countries.</li> </ul>	
EU Common Agricultural Policy	<p>To improve agricultural productivity, so that consumers have a stable supply of affordable food; and</p> <p>To ensure that EU farmers can make a reasonable living.</p>	<p>ensuring viable food production that will contribute to feeding the world's population, which is expected to rise considerably in the future;</p> <p>Climate change and sustainable management of natural resources;</p> <p>Looking after the countryside across the EU and keeping the rural economy alive.</p>	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU REACH Regulation (EC 1907/2006)	Aims to improve the protection of human health and the environment through the better and earlier identification of the intrinsic properties of chemical substances.	<p>The aims are achieved by applying REACH, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Registration,</li> <li>• Evaluation,</li> <li>• Authorisation; and</li> <li>• Restriction of chemicals.</li> </ul> <p>• REACH also aims to enhance innovation and competitiveness of the EU chemicals industry.</p>	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Stockholm Convention	The objective of the Stockholm Convention is to protect human health and the environment from persistent organic pollutants.	<p>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</p> <p>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</p>	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users

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		<p>Reduce or eliminate releases from unintentionally produced POPs that are listed in Annex C to the Convention</p> <p>Ensure that stockpiles and wastes consisting of, containing or contaminated with POPs are managed safely and in an environmentally sound manner</p> <p>To target additional POPs</p> <p>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</p>	<p>and bodies and their plans etc.</p> <p>– the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
Ramsar Convention	<p>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>	<p>Under the “three pillars” of the Convention, the Contracting Parties commit to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work towards the wise use of all their wetlands;</li> <li>• Designate suitable wetlands for the list of Wetlands of International Importance (the “Ramsar List”) and ensure their effective management;</li> <li>• Cooperate internationally on transboundary wetlands, shared wetland systems and shared species.</li> </ul>	<p>Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc.</p> <p>– the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
OSPAR Convention	<p>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>	<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> </ul>	<p>Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc.</p> <p>– the achievement of the</p>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>	<p>objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
European 2020 Strategy for Growth	<p>Europe 2020 sets out a vision of Europe’s social market economy for the 21st century and puts forward three mutually reinforcing priorities:</p> <p>Smart growth: developing an economy based on knowledge and innovation;</p> <p>Sustainable growth: promoting a more resource efficient, greener and more competitive economy;</p> <p>Inclusive growth: fostering a high-employment economy delivering social and territorial cohesion.</p>	<p>In order to reach these priorities, the Commission proposes five quantitative targets to fulfil by 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 75 % of the population aged 20-64 should be employed;</li> <li>• 3% of the EU’s GDP should be invested in R&amp;D;</li> <li>• the “20/20/20” climate/energy targets should be met (including an increase to 30% of emissions reduction if the conditions are right);</li> <li>• the share of early school leavers should be under 10% and at least 40% of the younger generation should have a tertiary degree;</li> <li>• 20 million less people should be at risk of poverty.</li> </ul>	<p>Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
The European Green Deal (EGD) 2019	<p>The deal sets out how to make Europe the first climate-neutral continent by 2050, boosting the economy, improving people’s quality of life, caring for nature and leaving no one behind.</p>	<p>It sets out a roadmap with actions to boost the efficient use of resources by moving to a clean, circular economy, restore biodiversity and cut pollution.</p> <p>It outlines investments required, financing tools available and explains how to ensure a just and inclusive transition.</p> <p>In order to meet the goal to become climate neutral by 2050 as part of the European Green Deal, the European Union (EU) Commission proposed on 4th March 2020 to bring about the first European Climate Law and legally bind the target of net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050</p>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users</p>

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			and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU (2018) Clean Air Policy Package	Aims to substantially reduce air pollution across the EU.	The proposed strategy sets out objectives for reducing the health and environmental impacts of air pollution by 2030 and contains legislative proposals to implement stricter standards for emissions and air pollution.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>National Level</b>			
Ireland 2040 - Our Plan, the National Planning Framework, and the National Development Plan (2021 - 2030)	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	The National Planning Framework published alongside the National Development Plan yields ten National Strategic Outcomes as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compact Growth</li> <li>• Enhanced Regional Accessibility</li> <li>• Strengthened Rural Economies and Communities</li> </ul>	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc.

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	<p>- from villages to cities, and everything around and in between.</p> <p>The National Development Plan sets out the investment priorities that will underpin the successful implementation of the new National Planning Framework. This will guide national, regional and local planning and investment decisions in Ireland over the next two decades, to cater for an expected population increase of over 1 million people.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainable Mobility</li> <li>• A Strong Economy, supported by Enterprise, Innovation and Skills</li> <li>• High-Quality International Connectivity</li> <li>• Enhanced Amenity and Heritage</li> <li>• Transition to a Low-Carbon and Climate-Resilient Society</li> <li>• Sustainable Management of Water and other Environmental Resources</li> <li>• Access to Quality Childcare, Education and Health Services</li> </ul>	<p>– the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Planning, Land Use and Transport Outlook 2040 [In Preparation]</p>	<p>The PLUTO will take account of forecasted future economic and demographic scenarios, affordability considerations and relevant Government policies and will:</p> <p>Quantify in broad terms the appropriate scale of financial investment in land transport over the long term;</p> <p>Consider how fiscal, environmental and technological developments might impact on this investment; and,</p> <p>Identify strategic priorities for future investment to ensure land transport infrastructure provision facilitates the objectives of Project Ireland 2040.</p>	<p>In preparation.</p>	<p>Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc.</p> <p>– the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended)</p>	<p>The core principle objectives of this Act are to amend the Planning Acts of 2000 – 2022 with specific regard given to supporting economic renewal and sustainable development.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively</p>



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		<p>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.</p> <p>Additionally, Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is required for a range of classes and large scale projects.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc.</p> <p>– the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>European Communities (Environmental Assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes) Regulations 2004 (S.I. 435 of 2004), as amended by S.I. 200 of 2011</p>	<p>The purpose of these Regulations is to transpose into Irish law Directive 2001/42/EC of 27 June 2001 (O.J. No. L 197, 21 July 2001) on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment – commonly known as the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive.</p>	<p>The Regulations cover plans and programmes in all of the sectors listed in article 3(2) of the Directive except land-use planning.</p> <p>These Regulations also amend certain provisions of the Planning and Development Act 2000 to provide the statutory basis for the transposition of the Directive in respect of land-use planning.</p> <p>Transposition in respect of the land-use planning sector is contained in the Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) Regulations 2004 (S.I. No. 436 of 2004).</p>	<p>Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc.</p> <p>– the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (S.I. 477 of 2011, as amended)</p>	<p>These Regulations provide a new for the implementation in Ireland of Council Directive 92/43/EEC on habitats and protection of wild fauna and flora (as amended) and for the implementation of Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the protection of wild birds.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc.</p>

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		elements of the Birds Directive and the Habitats Directive into Irish law.	– the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Waste Management Act 1996, as amended	To make provision in relation to the prevention, management and control of waste; to give effect to provisions of certain acts adopted by institutions of the European communities in respect of those matters; to amend the Environmental Protection Agency Act, 1992, and to repeal certain enactments and to provide for related matters.	The Waste Management Act contains a number of key legal obligations, including requirements for waste management planning, waste collection and movement, the authorisation of waste facilities, measures to reduce the production of waste and/or promote its recovery.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
European Communities Environmental Objectives (Freshwater Pearl Mussel) Regulations 2009 (S.I. 296 of 2009)	The purpose of these Regulations is to support the achievement of favourable conservation status for freshwater pearl mussels	<p>Actions:</p> <p>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).</p> <p>Require the production of sub-basin management plans with programmes of measures to achieve these objectives.</p> <p>Set out the duties of public authorities in respect of the sub-basin management plans and programmes of measure</p>	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
European Communities Environmental Objectives	To amend the European Communities Environmental Objectives (Groundwater) Regulations 2010 (S.I. No. 9 of 2010) to make further provision to implement Commission	The substances and threshold values set out in Schedule 5 to	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively

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(Groundwater) Regulations 2016 (S.I. No. 366 of 2016)	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.	<p>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> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p>	<p>contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc.</p> <p>– the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
European Communities (Good Agricultural Practice for Protection of Waters) Regulations 2014 (S.I. No. 31 of 2014)	These Regulations, which give effect to Ireland's 3rd Nitrates Action Programme, provide statutory support for good agricultural practice to protect waters against pollution from agricultural sources	<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>	<p>Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc.</p> <p>– the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
Bathing Water Quality Regulations 2008 (S.I. 79 of 2008)	<p>These Regulations provide for transposition of the EU Bathing Water Directive 2006 (Directive 2006/7/EC of 15 February 2006) which aims:</p> <p>To improve health protection for bathers</p>	The Regulations establish a new classification system for bathing water quality based on four classifications “poor”, “sufficient”, “good” and “excellent” and generally require that	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively

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	<p>To establish a more pro-active approach to management of bathing waters, and</p> <p>To promote increased public involvement and dissemination of information to the public.</p>	<p>a classification of at least “sufficient” be achieved by 2015 for all bathing waters.</p> <p>Local authorities must take appropriate measures with a view to improving waters which are classified as “poor” and increasing the number of bathing waters classified as “good” or “excellent”.</p> <p>A permanent advice against bathing must be issued in a case where a bathing water is classified as “poor” for five consecutive years.</p> <p>Local authorities are required annually to identify bathing waters, establish a monitoring calendar, carry out the specified monitoring, report the results to the EPA, carry out appropriate management measures where necessary and provide information to the public.</p> <p>There must be public participation in the identification of waters and the general implementation of the Regulations.</p> <p>The EPA is required by the Regulations to classify bathing waters, generally on the basis of the monitoring results for the four preceding bathing seasons, and to publish an annual report in relation to bathing water quality.</p> <p>Monitoring by local authorities is to commence not later than 2011 with a view to ensuring that a classification is assigned to bathing waters not later than 2015.</p> <p>Private controllers of access lands may be required to contribute towards the costs incurred by a local authority or the EPA.</p>	<p>contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc.</p> <p>– the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Bathing Water Quality (Amendment) Regulations 2011 (S.I 351 of 2011)</p>	<p>This Regulation defines further the minimum number of bathing water samples required to carry out a bathing water quality assessment.</p>	<p>Further defines the minimum number of bathing water samples required to carry out a bathing water quality assessment.</p>	<p>Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in</p>

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			<p>combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc.</p> <p>– the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021</p>	<p>An Act to provide for the approval of plans by the Government in relation to climate change for the purpose of pursuing the transition to a low carbon, climate resilient and environmentally sustainable economy.</p>	<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> <p>The ultimate objective specified in Article 2 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change done at New York on 9 May 1992 and any mitigation commitment entered into by the European Union in response or otherwise in relation to that objective,</p> <p>The policy of the Government on climate change,</p> <p>Climate justice,</p> <p>Any existing obligation of the State under the law of the European Union or any international agreement referred to in section 2; and</p> <p>The most recent national greenhouse gas emissions inventory and projection of future greenhouse gas emissions, prepared by the Agency.</p>	<p>Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc.</p> <p>– the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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Climate Action Plan 2023	<p>The Climate Action Plan 2023 provides a detailed plan for taking decisive action to achieve a 51% reduction in overall greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 and setting Ireland on a path to reach net-zero emissions by no later than 2050, as committed to in the Programme for Government and set out in the Climate Act 2021.</p>	<p>The Plan lists the actions needed to deliver on our climate targets and sets indicative ranges of emissions reductions for each sector of the economy. It will be updated annually, to ensure alignment with Ireland’s legally binding economy-wide carbon budgets and sectoral ceilings</p>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
Ireland’s Second National Implementation Plan for the Sustainable Development Goals (2022 - 2024)	<p>National Implementation Plan 2022 - 2024 is in direct response to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and provides a whole-of-government approach to implement the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).</p> <p>The first version of the Plan (2018 – 2020) provided a 'SDG Matrix' which identifies the responsible Government Departments for each of the</p> <p>169 targets. It also included a 'SDG Policy Map' indicating the relevant national policies for each of the targets.</p>	<p>The Plan identifies five strategic objectives to guide implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To embed the SDG framework into the work of Government Departments to achieve greater Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development;</li> <li>To integrate the SDGs into Local Authority work to better support the localisation of the SDGs;</li> <li>Greater partnerships for the Goals;</li> <li>To further incorporate the principle of Leave No One Behind into Ireland’s Agenda 2030 implementation and reporting mechanisms; and</li> </ul>	<p>Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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		Strong reporting mechanisms	
Infrastructure and Capital Investment Plan (2016-2021)	€27 billion multi-annual Exchequer Capital Investment Plan, which is supported by a programme of capital investment in the wider State sector, and which over the period 2016 to 2021 will help to lay the foundations for continued growth in Ireland.	<p>This Capital Plan reflects the Government’s commitment to supporting strong and sustainable economic growth and raising welfare and living standards for all.</p> <p>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.</p>	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Ireland’s National Renewable Energy Action Plan 2010 (Irish Government submission to the European Commission)	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.	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.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Strategy for Renewable Energy (2012-2020)	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.	<p>This document sets out five strategic goals, reflecting the key dimensions of the renewable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• energy challenge to 2020:</li> <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> </ul>	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the

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	Of critical importance is the role which the renewable energy s activity as part of the Government’s action plan for jobs sector plays in job creation and economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Growing sustainable transport; and</li> <li>• Building out robust and efficient networks.</li> </ul>	objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Climate Mitigation Plan 2017	The Plan represents an initial step to set Ireland on a pathway to achieve the deep decarbonisation required in Ireland by mid-century in line with the Government's policy objectives.	<p>The National Mitigation Plan focuses on the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate Action Policy Framework;</li> <li>• Decarbonising Electricity Generation;</li> <li>• Decarbonising the Built Environment;</li> <li>• Decarbonising Transport;</li> <li>• An Approach to Carbon Neutrality for Agriculture, Forest and Land Use Sectors.</li> </ul>	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Policy Position on Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (2014)	<p>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.</p> <p>Statutory authority for the plans is set out in the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development Act 2015.</p>	<p>National climate policy in Ireland:</p> <p>Recognises the threat of climate change for humanity;</p> <p>Anticipates and supports mobilisation of a comprehensive international response to climate change, and global transition to a low-carbon future;</p> <p>Recognises the challenges and opportunities of the broad transition agenda for society; and</p> <p>Aims, as a fundamental national objective, to achieve transition to a competitive, low carbon, climate-resilient and environmentally sustainable economy by 2050.</p>	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Clean Air Strategy for Ireland (2023)	The Clean Air Strategy provides the strategic policy framework necessary to identify and promote integrated measures across government policy that are required to reduce air pollution and	<p>Through this document Ireland can develop the necessary policies and measures to comply with new and emerging EU legislation.</p> <p>The Strategy should also help tackle climate change.</p>	Implementation of the Guidelines need to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in



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	<p>promote cleaner air while delivering on wider national objectives.</p>	<p>The Strategy considers a wider range of national policies that are relevant to clean air policy such as transport, energy, home heating and agriculture.</p> <p>In any discussion relating to clean air policy, the issue of people’s health is paramount, this is a strong theme of the Strategy.</p>	<p>combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>EirGrid’s Grid25 Strategy and associated Grid25 Implementation Programme 2017 - 2022</p>	<p>EirGrid’s mission is to develop, maintain and operate a safe, secure, reliable, economical and efficient transmission system for Ireland.</p> <p>“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.”</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>All Island Grid Study 2008</p>	<p>The All Island Grid Study is the first comprehensive assessment of the ability of the electrical power system and, as part of that, the transmission network (“the grid”) on the island of Ireland to absorb large amounts of electricity produced from renewable energy sources.</p> <p>The objective of this five-part study is to assess the technical feasibility and the relative costs and benefits associated with various scenarios for increased shares of electricity sourced from renewable energy in the all island power system.</p>	<p>Key conclusions of the study:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The presented results indicate that the differences in cost between the highest cost and the lowest cost portfolios are low (7%), given the assumptions made and costs included in the Study.</li> <li>• All but the high coal-based portfolio lead to significant reductions of CO2 emissions compared to portfolio 1</li> <li>• All but the high coal-based portfolio lead to reductions on the dependency of the all island system on fuel and electricity imports.</li> <li>• The limitations of the study may overstate the technical feasibility of the portfolios analysed and</li> </ul>	<p>Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc.</p>

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		<p>could impact the costs and benefits resulting. Further work is required to understand the extent of such impact.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Timely development of the transmission networks, requiring means to address the planning challenge, is a precondition for implementation of the portfolios considered.</li> <li>• Market mechanisms must facilitate the installation of complementary, i.e. flexible, dispatchable plant, so as to maintain adequate levels of system security.</li> </ul>	<p>– the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management</p>
<p>Strategy for the Future Development of National and Regional Greenways (2018)</p>	<p>The objective of this Strategy is to assist in the strategic development of nationally and regionally significant Greenways in appropriate locations constructed to an appropriate standard in order to deliver a quality experience for all Greenways users.</p> <p>It also aims to increase the number and geographical spread of Greenways of scale and quality around the country over the next 10 years with a consequent significant increase in the number of people using Greenways as a visitor experience and as a recreational amenity.</p>	<p>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;</p> <p>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;</p> <p>Greenways that provide a substantially segregated offroad experience linking places of interest, recreation and leisure in areas with beautiful scenery of different types with plenty to see and do; and</p> <p>Greenways that provide opportunities for the development of local businesses and economies, and</p> <p>Greenways that are developed with all relevant stakeholders in line with an agreed code of practice.</p>	<p>Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc.</p> <p>– the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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National Water Resources Plan (2021)	<p>The NWRP is a plan on how to provide a safe, secure and reliable water supply to customers for the next 25 years, without causing adverse impact on the environment.</p> <p>The objective of the NWRP is to set out how we intend to maintain the supply and demand for drinking water over the short, medium and long term whilst minimising the impact on the environment.</p>	<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>	<p>Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
Draft National Strategic Plan for Aquaculture Development 2030 [Awaiting publication]	<p>“This multi-annual National Strategic Plan Sustainable Aquaculture Development (2022 – 2030) (NSPSA) overlaps with the EU’s new ‘Strategic guidelines for a more sustainable and competitive EU aquaculture for the period 2021 to 2030’, as well as the programming period (2021 to 2027) of the European Maritime Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund (EMFAF). As such, this plan provides the strategic vision and framework for funding under EMFAF, as well as other EU and national initiatives.”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop ‘Designated Marine Area Plans’ (DMAPs) for aquaculture to ensure that the sector is championed in Ireland’s Marine Spatial Plan to facilitate investment in different forms of sustainable aquaculture.</li> <li>More vigilant and responsive monitoring if aquatic diseases and food safety risks.</li> <li>Develop a comprehensive human capacity plan for Irish aquaculture to promote the sector as an attractive career option, develop leadership, management and business capacity in the sector and provide the necessary skills required over the strategy time period.</li> </ul>	<p>Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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		Provide coordinated messaging on the sustainable, low carbon nature of Irish aquaculture production, supported by independent certification and open dialogue.	
Construction 2020, A Strategy for a Renewed Construction Sector	<p>Construction 2020 sets out a package of measures agreed by the Government and is aimed at stimulating activity in the building industry.</p> <p>The Strategy aims both to increase the capacity of the sector to create and maintain jobs, and to deliver a sustainable sector, operating at an appropriate level. It seeks to learn the lessons of the past and to ensure that the right structures and mechanisms are in place so that they are not repeated.</p>	<p>This Strategy therefore addresses issues including:</p> <p>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;</p> <p>Continuing improvement of the planning process, striking the right balance between current and future requirements;</p> <p>The availability of financing for viable and worthwhile projects;</p> <p>Access to mortgage finance on reasonable and sustainable terms;</p> <p>Ensuring we have the tools we need to monitor and regulate the sector in a way that underpins public confidence and worker safety;</p> <p>Ensuring a fit for purpose sector supported by a highly skilled workforce achieving high quality and standards; and</p> <p>Ensuring opportunities are provided to unemployed former construction workers to contribute to the recovery of the sector.</p>	<p>Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
Sustainable Development: A Strategy for Ireland (1997)	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory</p>

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
			framework for environmental protection and management.
National Landscape Strategy for Ireland 2015-2025 and National Landscape Character Assessment (pending preparation)	<p>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.</p> <p>Landscape Strategy Vision: “Our landscape reflects and embodies our cultural values and our shared natural heritage and contributes to the well-being of our society, environment and economy. We have an obligation to ourselves and to future generations to promote its sustainable protection, management and planning.”</p>	<p>The objectives of the National Landscape Strategy are to:</p> <p>Implement the European Landscape Convention by integrating landscape into the approach to sustainable development;</p> <p>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;</p> <p>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;</p> <p>Ensure that we take advantage of opportunities to implement policies relating to landscape use that are complementary and mutually reinforcing and that conflicting policy objectives are avoided in as far as possible.</p>	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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National Hazardous Waste Management Plan (EPA) 2021 - 2027	<p>This Plan sets out the priorities to be pursued over the next six years and beyond to improve the management of hazardous waste, taking into account the progress made since the previous plan and the waste policy and legislative changes that have occurred since the previous plan was published.</p> <p>Section 26 of the Waste Management Act 1996 as amended, sets out the overarching objectives for the National Hazardous Waste Management Plan. In this context, the following objectives are included as priorities for the revised Plan period:</p> <p>To prevent and reduce the generation of hazardous waste by industry and society generally;</p> <p>To maximise the collection of hazardous waste with a view to reducing the environmental and health impacts of any unregulated waste;</p> <p>To strive for increased self-sufficiency in the management of hazardous waste and to minimise hazardous waste export;</p> <p>To minimise the environmental, health, social and economic impacts of hazardous waste generation and management.</p>	<p>The revised Plan makes 20 recommendations under the following topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy and Regulation;</li> <li>• Prevention;</li> <li>• Collection and Treatment;</li> <li>• Implementation.</li> </ul>	<p>Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
National Ports Policy 2013	<p>The core objective of National Ports Policy is to facilitate a competitive and effective market for maritime transport services.</p>	<p>National Ports Policy introduces clear categorisation of the ports sector into Ports of National Significance (Tier 1), Ports of National Significance (Tier 2) and Ports of Regional Significance.</p>	<p>Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc.</p>

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			– the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Aviation Policy 2015	<p>Specifically, the principal goals of this National Aviation Policy are:</p> <p>To enhance Ireland’s connectivity by ensuring safe, secure and competitive access responsive to the needs of business, tourism and consumers;</p> <p>To foster the growth of aviation enterprise in Ireland to support job creation and position Ireland as a recognised global leader in aviation; and</p> <p>To maximise the contribution of the aviation sector to Ireland’s economic growth and development.</p>	<p>The National Aviation Policy commits to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintaining safety as the number one priority in Irish aviation and ensuring that safety regulation is robust, effective and efficient;</li> <li>• Creating conditions to encourage the development of new routes and services, particularly to new and emerging markets;</li> <li>• Ensuring a high level of competition among airlines operating in the Irish market;</li> <li>• Optimising the operation of the Irish airport network to ensure maximum connectivity to the rest of the world;</li> <li>• Ensuring that the regulatory framework for aviation reflects best international practice and that economic regulation facilitates continued investment in aviation infrastructure at Irish airports to support traffic growth;</li> <li>• Supporting the aircraft leasing and aviation finance sectors to maintain Ireland’s leading global position in these spheres; and,</li> <li>• Maintaining a safe and innovative general aviation sector to support Ireland’s broader aviation industry.</li> </ul>	<p>Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc.</p> <p>– the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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Ministerial Guidelines such as Sustainable Rural Housing Guidelines and Flood Risk Management Guidelines	The Department produces a range of guidelines designed to help planning authorities, An Bord Pleanála, developers and the general public and cover a wide range of issues amongst others, architectural heritage, child care facilities, landscape, quarries and residential density.	The Minister issues statutory guidelines under Section 28 of the Act which planning authorities and An Bord Pleanála are obliged to have regard to in the performance of their planning functions.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
HSE Healthy Ireland Framework for Improved Health and Wellbeing 2013-2025	The vision is: “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.”	<p>These four goals are interlinked, interdependent and mutually supportive:</p> <p>Goal 1: Increase the proportion of people who are healthy at all stages of life</p> <p>Goal 2: Reduce health inequalities</p> <p>Goal 3: Protect the public from threats to health and wellbeing</p> <p>Goal 4: Create an environment where every individual and sector of society can play their part in achieving a healthy Ireland</p>	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Marine Planning Framework 2021	The NMPF is a key consideration for decision makers on all marine authorisations. The NMPF creates the overarching framework for decision making that is consistent, evidence based, and secures a sustainable future for the maritime area.	<p>The National Marine Planning Framework is a succinct strategic document that will deal with, inter alia, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• environmental, social and economic issues:</li> <li>• Key marine activities such as fisheries, tourism, transport, offshore renewable energy generation, oil and gas exploration and production, aquaculture, and how they interact;</li> </ul>	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory



Legislation, Plan, 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>• Climate change and related impacts;</li> <li>• Communities and health;</li> <li>• Cultural heritage;</li> <li>• Marine environment and biodiversity;</li> <li>• Transboundary interactions with other jurisdictions.</li> </ul>	framework for environmental protection and management.
Tourism Action Plan 2019 - 2021	Includes a total of 27 actions to be addressed in the period between now and 2018 aimed at securing continued growth in overseas tourism revenue and employment.	23 actions address a range of key issues, including the marketing of Ireland as a visitor destination overseas, visitor access to and within Ireland, the effective presentation of Irish culture, sport, and events to visitors, the role of Local Authorities in supporting tourism, visitor accommodation capacity, and skills development in the tourism sector. The actions are directed at specific tourism stakeholders in the public and private sectors, all of whom are expected to proactively work towards completion of each action within the specified timeframe.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Tourism Policy Statement: People, Place and Policy – Growing Tourism to 2025	The main goal of this policy statement is to have a vibrant, attractive tourism sector that makes a significant contribution to employment across the country; is economically, socially and environmentally sustainable; helps promote a positive image of Ireland overseas and is a sector in which people want to work.	The Tourism Policy Statement sets three headline targets to be achieved by 2025: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overseas tourism revenue of €5 billion per year</li> <li>• net of inflation excluding carrier receipts;</li> <li>• 250,000 people employed in tourism; and</li> <li>• 10 million overseas visitors to Ireland per year.</li> </ul>	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the

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			objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Tourism 2020: Tourism Strategy for Northern Ireland to 2020	Northern Irelands Tourism Strategy until 2020 Vision is to “Create the new Northern Ireland experience and get it on everyone’s destination wish list” Details an Action Plan to achieving targets for People, Products and Places, Promotion and Partnership	Sets targets for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing visitor numbers;</li> <li>• Increasing tourism earnings;</li> <li>• Accelerating visitor spend;</li> <li>• Targeting specific markets and segments;</li> <li>• Supporting indigenous high quality businesses;</li> <li>• Being visitor inspired.</li> </ul> Plan provides for development of at least 22 key sites on Causeway Coastal Route	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Our Sustainable Future: A framework for Sustainable Development for Ireland 2012	A medium to long term framework for advancing sustainable development and the green economy in Ireland. It identifies spatial planning as a key challenge for sustainable development and sets a series of measures to address these challenges.	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.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Smarter Travel – A Sustainable Transport Future – A New Transport Policy for Ireland 2009 – 2020 (2009)	Outlines a policy for how a sustainable travel and transport system can be achieved. Sets out five key goals: To reduce overall travel demand.	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> </ul>	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users

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	<p>To maximise the efficiency of the transport network.</p> <p>To reduce reliance on fossil fuels.</p> <p>To reduce transport emissions.</p> <p>To improve accessibility to transport.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>	<p>and bodies and their plans etc.</p> <p>– the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>National Investment Framework for Transport in Ireland (NIFTI) 2021</p>	<p>NIFTI is the Department of Transport’s framework for prioritising future investment in the land transport network to support the delivery of the National Strategic Outcomes.</p> <p>The NIFTI will guide transport investment in the years ahead to enable the National Planning Framework, support the Climate Action Plan, and promote social, environmental and economic outcomes throughout Ireland.</p>	<p>The four investment priorities stated in NIFTI are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mobility of people and goods in urban areas;</li> <li>Protection and renewal;</li> <li>Enhanced regional and rural connectivity;</li> <li>Decarbonisation.</li> </ul>	<p>Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc.</p> <p>– the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Delivering a Sustainable Energy Future for Ireland – The Energy Policy Framework 2007 – 2020 (2007)</p>	<p>White paper setting out a framework for delivering a sustainable energy future in Ireland.</p> <p>Outlines strategic Goals for:</p> <p>Security of Supply</p> <p>Sustainability of Energy</p> <p>Competitiveness of Energy Supply</p>	<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> </ul>	<p>Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc.</p> <p>– the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creating a stable attractive environment for hydrocarbon exploration and production;</li> <li>• Being prepared for energy supply disruptions.</li> </ul>	
National Adaptation Framework (NAF) 2018 and associated regional, local and sectoral adaptation plans (including transport)	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	<p>Adaptation under this Framework should seek to minimise costs and maximise the opportunities arising from climate change.</p> <p>Adaptation actions range from building adaptive capacity (e.g. increasing awareness, sharing information and targeted training) through to policy and finance based actions.</p> <p>Adaptation actions must be risk based, informed by existing vulnerabilities of our society and systems and an understanding of projected climate change.</p> <p>Adaptation actions taken to increase climate resilience must also consider impacts on other sectors and levels of governance</p>	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Governments White Paper 'Ireland's Transition to a Low Carbon Energy Future' (2015 – 2030)	The White Paper sets out a vision and a framework to guide Irish energy policy between now and 2030. A complete energy policy update informed by the vision to transform Ireland into a low carbon society and economy by 2050.	<p>2030 will represent a significant milestone, meaning:</p> <p>Reduced GHG emissions from the energy sector by between 80% and 95%</p> <p>Ensuring that secure supplies of competitive and affordable energy remain available to citizens and businesses.</p>	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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National Renewable Energy Action Plan (2010)	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.	Including Ireland's 16% target of gross final consumption to come from renewables by 2020.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Energy Efficiency Action Plan for Ireland (2009 – 2020)	This is the second National Energy Efficiency Action Plan for Ireland.	The Plan reviews the original 90 actions outlined in the first Plan and updates/renews/removes them as appropriate.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Wildlife Act of 1976  Wildlife (Amendment) Act, 2000	The act provides protection and conservation of wild flora and fauna.	Provides protection for certain species, their habitats and important ecosystems Give statutory protection to NHAs Enhances wildlife species and their habitats Includes more species for protection	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc.

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			– the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Actions for Biodiversity (2017-2021) Ireland's National Biodiversity Plan	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.	<p>To mainstream biodiversity in the decision-making process across all sectors.</p> <p>To substantially strengthen the knowledge base for conservation, management and sustainable use of biodiversity.</p> <p>To increase awareness and appreciation of biodiversity and ecosystems services.</p> <p>To conserve and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services in the wider countryside.</p> <p>To conserve and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services in the marine environment.</p> <p>To expand and improve on the management of protected areas and legally protected species.</p> <p>To substantially strengthen the effectiveness of international governance for biodiversity and ecosystem services.</p>	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Broadband Plan (2012)	Sets out the strategy to deliver high speed broadband throughout Ireland.	<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> </ul>	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A series of specific complementary measures to promote implementation of Government policy in this area.</li> </ul>	environmental protection and management.
The Planning System and Flood Risk Management – Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2009)	<p>Sets out comprehensive mechanisms for the incorporation of flood risk identification, assessment and management into the planning process.</p> <p>Ensures flood risk is a key consideration in preparing land use plans and in the assessment of planning applications.</p> <p>Implementation of the Guidelines is through actions at national, regional, local authority and site-specific levels.</p> <p>Planning authorities and An Bord Pleanála are required to have regard to the Guidelines in carrying out their functions under the Planning Acts.</p>	<p>Avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding.</p> <p>Avoid new developments increasing flood risk elsewhere, including that which may arise from surface water run-off.</p> <p>Ensure effective management of residual risks for development permitted in floodplains.</p> <p>Avoid unnecessary restriction of national, regional or local economic and social growth.</p> <p>Improve the understanding of flood risk among relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>Ensure that the requirements of EU and national law in relation to the natural environment and nature conservation are complied with at all stages of flood risk management.</p> <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</p> <p>flood mapping in assessing planning applications and clarifies some advice from the 2009 Guidelines.</p>	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
European Communities (Water Policy) Regulations of 2003 (SI 722 of 2003)  European Communities (Water	<p>Transpose the Water Framework Directive into legislation.</p> <p>Outlines the general duty of public authorities in relation to water.</p> <p>Identifies the competent authorities in charge of water policy (amended to Irish Water in 2013) and gives EPA and the CER the authority to regulate and supervise their actions.</p>	<p>Implements River basin districts and characterisation of RBDs and River Basin Management Plans.</p> <p>Requires the public to be informed and consulted on the Plan and for progress reports to be published on RBDs.</p> <p>Implements a Register of protected areas, Classification systems and Monitoring programmes for water bodies.</p> <p>Allows the competent authority to recover the cost of damage/destruction of status of water body.</p>	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory

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<p>Policy) Regulations of 2003 (SI 350 of 2014)</p> <p>European Communities Environmental Objectives (Surface waters) Regulations of 2009 (SI 272 of 2009)</p>		<p>Outlines environmental objectives and programme of measures and environmental quality standards for priority substances.</p> <p>Outlines criteria for assessment of groundwater.</p> <p>Outlines environmental objectives to be achieved for surface water bodies.</p> <p>Outlines surface water quality standards.</p> <p>Establishes threshold values for the classification and protection of surface waters against pollution and deterioration in quality.</p>	<p>framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>European Communities Environmental Objectives (Groundwater) Regulations of 2010 (SI 9 of 2010)</p>	<p>Transpose the requirements of the Groundwater Directive 2006/118/EC into Irish Legislation.</p>	<p>Outlines environmental objectives to be achieved for groundwater bodies of groundwater against pollution and deterioration in quality.</p> <p>Sets groundwater quality standards.</p> <p>Outlines threshold values for the classification and protection of groundwater.</p>	<p>Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Local Government (Water Pollution) Acts 1977 to 1990</p>	<p>The Water Pollution Acts allow Local Authorities the authority regulate and supervise actions relating to water in their division.</p>	<p>The Water Pollution Acts enable local authorities to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> </ul>	<p>Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory</p>



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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>	framework for environmental protection and management.
<p>Water Services Act 2007</p> <p>Water Services (Amendment) Act 2012</p> <p>Water Services Act (No. 2) 2013</p>	<p>Provides the water services infrastructure. Outlines the responsibilities involved in delivering and managing water services.</p> <p>Identifies the authority in charge of provision of water and waste water supply.</p> <p>Irish Water was given the responsibility of the provision of water and wastewater services in the amendment act during 2013, therefore these services are no longer the responsibility of the 34 Local Authorities in Ireland.</p>	<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> </ul>	Implementation of the Guidelines need to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitoring the on-going implementation of septic tanks inspection regime and the National Inspection Plan for Domestic Waste Water Treatment Systems.</li> <li>• Ensuring a fair funding model to deliver water services.</li> <li>• Overseeing the establishment of an economic regulation function under the CER.</li> </ul>	
Irish Water’s (now known as Uisce Eireann) Water Services Strategic Plan 2015 and associated Proposed Capital Investment Plan (2020 - 2024)	This Water Services Strategic Plan sets out strategic objectives for the delivery of water services over the next 25 years up to 2040. It details current and future challenges which affect the provision of water services and identifies the priorities to be tackled in the short and medium term.	Six strategic objectives as follows: <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 needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Raised Bog SAC Management Plan and Review of Raised Bog Natural Heritage Areas 2017 - 2022	Aims to meet nature conservation obligations while having regard to national and local economic, social and cultural needs	Ensure that the implications of management choices for water levels, quantity and quality are fully explored, understood and factored into policy making and land use planning.  Review the current raised bog NHA network in terms of its contribution to the national conservation objective for raised bog habitats and determine the most suitable sites to replace the losses of active raised bog habitat and high bog areas within the SAC network and to enhance the national network of NHAs.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Food Harvest 2020	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.	Seeks for the improvement of all agricultural sectors at all levels in terms of sustainability, environmental consideration and marketing development.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Agri-vision 2015 Action Plan	Outlines the vision for agricultural industry to improve competitiveness and response to market demand while respecting and enhancing the environment	not applicable	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Rural Environmental Protection Scheme (REPS)	<p>Agri-environmental funding schemes aimed at rural development for the environmental enhancement and protection.</p> <p>GLAS is the new replacement for REPS and AEOS which are both expiring.</p>	<p>Establish best practice farming methods and production methods in order to protect landscapes and maximise conservation.</p> <p>Protect biodiversity, endangered species of flora and fauna and wildlife habitats.</p>	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
<p>Agri-Environmental Options Scheme (AEOS)</p> <p>Green, Low-Carbon, Agri- environment Scheme (GLAS)</p>		<p>Ensure food is produced with the highest regard to the environment.</p> <p>Implement nutrient management plans and grassland management plans.</p> <p>Protect and maintain water bodies, wetlands and cultural heritage.</p>	<p>combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc.</p> <p>– the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>National Rural Development Programme</p>	<p>The National Rural Development Programme, prepared by the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, sets out a national programme based on the EU framework for rural development and prioritises improving the competitiveness of agriculture, improving the environment and improving the quality of life in rural areas</p>	<p>At a more detailed level, the programme also:</p> <p>Supports structural change at farm level including training young farmers and encouraging early retirement, support for restructuring, development and innovation;</p> <p>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</p> <p>Aims to improve quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity through the implementation of local development strategies such as non-agricultural activities</p>	<p>Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc.</p> <p>– the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
National Forestry Programme (2014-2020)	Represents Ireland's proposals for 100% State aid funding for a new Forestry Programme for the period 2014 – 2020.	<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 needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
River Basin Management Plan	River Basin Management Plans set out the measures planned to maintain and improve the status of waters.	<p>Aim to protect and enhance all water bodies in the RBD and meet the environmental objectives outlined in Article 4 of the Water Framework Directive.</p> <p>Identify and manages water bodies in the RBD.</p> <p>Establish a programme of measures for monitoring and improving water quality in the RBD.</p> <p>Involve the public through consultations.</p>	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
National Peatlands Strategy (2015-2025)	This Strategy aims to provide a long-term framework within which all of the peatlands within the State can be managed responsibly in order to optimise their social, environmental and economic contribution to the well-being of this and future generations.	<p>Objectives of the Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To give direction to Ireland’s approach to peatland management.</li> <li>• To apply to all peatlands, including peat soils.</li> <li>• To ensure that the relevant State authorities and state owned companies that influence such decisions contribute to meeting cross-cutting objectives and obligations in their policies and actions.</li> <li>• To ensure that Ireland’s peatlands are sustainably managed so that their benefits can be enjoyed responsibly.</li> <li>• To inform appropriate regulatory systems to facilitate good decision making in support of responsible use.</li> <li>• To inform the provision of appropriate incentives, financial supports and disincentives where required.</li> <li>• To provide a framework for determining and ensuring the most appropriate future use of cutover and cutaway bogs.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Flood Risk Management Plans	The national Catchment Flood Risk Assessment and Management (CFRAM) programme	CFRAM Studies have been undertaken for all River Basin Districts. The studies are focusing on areas known to have	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
arising from National Catchment Flood Risk Assessment and Management 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.	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.	environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Draft National Bioenergy Plan 2014 - 2020	The Draft Bioenergy Plan sets out a vision as follows:  Bioenergy resources contributing to economic development and sustainable growth, generating jobs for citizens, supported by coherent policy, planning and regulation, and managed in an integrated manner.	Three high level goals of equal importance, based on the concept of sustainable development are identified: <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 needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Draft Renewable Electricity Policy and Development Framework (DCCAE) 2016	Goal: To optimise the opportunities in Ireland for renewable electricity development on land at significant scale, to serve both the All Island Single Electricity Market and any future regional market within the European Union, in accordance with European and Irish law, including Directive 2009/28/EC: On the promotion of the use of energy from renewable resources.	Objective: To develop a Policy and Development Framework for renewable electricity generation on land to serve both the All Island Single Electricity Market and any future regional market within the European Union, with particular focus on large scale projects for indigenous renewable electricity generation. This will, inter alia, provide guidance for planning authorities and An Bord Pleanála.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
National Alternative Fuels Infrastructure for the Transport Sector (DTTAS) 2017- 2030	This Framework sets targets to achieve an appropriate level of alternative fuels infrastructure for transport, which is relative to national policy and Irish market needs. Non-infrastructure-based incentives to support the use of the infrastructure and the uptake of alternative fuels are also included within the scope of the Framework.	Targets for alternative fuel infrastructure include the following: <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 needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Food Wise 2025 (DAFM)	Food Wise 2025 sets out a ten year plan for the agri-food sector. It underlines the sector’s unique and special position within the Irish economy, and it illustrates the potential which exists for this sector to grow even further.	Food Wise 2025 identifies ambitious and challenging growth projections for the industry over the next ten years including: <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 needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Cycle Network Scoping Study 2010	Outlines objectives and actions aimed at developing a strong cycle network in Ireland  Sets out 19 specific objectives, and details the 109 actions, aimed at ensuring that a cycling culture is developed	Sets a target where 10% of all journeys will be made by bike by 2020.  Proposes the planning, infrastructure, communication, education and stakeholder participations measures required to implement the initiative.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory



Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
			framework for environmental protection and management.
Strategic Planning Policy Statement (SPPS) NI	The SPPS consolidates some twenty separate policy publications into one document and sets out strategic subject planning policy for a wide range of planning matters. It also provides the core planning principles to underpin delivery of the two-tier planning system with the aim of furthering sustainable development.	The overall objective of the planning system is to further sustainable development and improve well-being for the people of the North.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Policy Framework For Alternative Fuels Infrastructure for Transport in Ireland 2017 to 2030	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>This policy set out to achieve five key goals in transport:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce overall travel demand</li> <li>Maximise the efficiency of the transport network</li> <li>Reduce reliance on fossil fuels</li> <li>Reduce transport emissions</li> <li>Improve accessibility to transport</li> </ul> <p>These goals remain the cornerstone of transport policy and are fully aligned to the objectives of this National Policy Framework.</p>	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Regional/ County/Local Level</b>			

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
Regional Economic and Spatial Strategies	The Regional Spatial and Economic Strategies provide a long-term regional level strategic planning and economic framework in support of the implementation of the National Planning Framework.	<p>The Eastern and Midland Regional Economic and Spatial Strategy includes provisions for its 12 constituent local authorities: Fingal County Council; Dublin City Council; South Dublin County Council; Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council; Louth County Council; Kildare County Council; Meath County Council; Wicklow County Council; Longford County Council; Laois County Council; Offaly County Council; and Westmeath County Council.</p> <p>The Southern Regional Economic and Spatial Strategy includes provisions for its nine constituent local authorities: Waterford City and County Council, Cork City Council, Cork County Council, Tipperary County Council, Wexford County Council, Kerry County Council, Clare County Council, Limerick City and County Council, Kilkenny County Council and Carlow County Council.</p> <p>The Northern and Western Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy includes provisions for its eight constituent local authorities: Donegal County Council, Leitrim County Council, Sligo County Council, Cavan County Council, Monaghan County Council, Mayo County Council, Roscommon County Council; and Galway County Council.</p>	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Regional Development Strategy 2035 (Northern Ireland)	<p>Spatial strategy for the future development of Northern Ireland.</p> <p>Strategic planning framework to facilitate and guide public and private sectors.</p>	Aims to provide long-term policy direction with a strategic spatial perspective.	Implementation of the Guidelines need to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
			framework for environmental protection and management.
Greater Dublin Area (GDA) Transport Strategy (2016-2035)	<p>It sets out how transport will be developed across the region, covering Dublin, Meath, Wicklow and Kildare, over the period of the strategy and has been approved by the Minister for Transport, Tourism and Sport in accordance with the relevant legislation.</p> <p>The Vision Statement: “The GDA by 2022 is an economically vibrant, active and sustainable international Gateway Region, with strong connectivity across the GDA Region, nationally and worldwide; a region which fosters communities living in attractive, accessible places well supported by community infrastructure and enjoying high quality leisure facilities; and promotes and protects across the GDA green corridors, active agricultural lands and protected natural areas.”</p> <p>Full SEA and Stage 2 AA have been undertaken on this Strategy</p>	<p>They set out a number of core principles deriving from the strategic vision, which are:</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>	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
Transport Strategy for the Cork Metropolitan Area 2040	The Strategy addresses all transport modes, and its objective will be to provide a long-term strategic planning framework for the integrated development of transport infrastructure and services in the Cork Metropolitan Area, over the next two decades	It will be used to inform transport investment levels and investment prioritisation over both the longer and shorter terms and will be able to inform sustainable integrated land use and transport policy formulation at the strategic (Metropolitan Area) level and at the local level.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Greater Dublin Area Cycle Network Plan	Sets out a ten year cycling strategy for Counties Dublin, Kildare, Meath and Wicklow Plan to increase regions cycle network dramatically The Plan refers to the EuroVelo International Cycle Route Network of the European Cyclists Federation is a network of 15 long distance cycle routes connecting and uniting the whole European continent. Two of these routes are in Ireland including EV2 from Galway through Dublin to London, Berlin, Warsaw and Moscow.	Aims to identify and determine: <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 needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Dublin to Galway Greenway Plan	Develop a segregated cycling and walking trail to international standards, extending from Dublin City to Galway which is of a scale that will allow	To provide a segregated, substantially off road cycle route from Dublin City to Clifden via Galway City, maximising the use of – where feasible – existing and approved routes and disused railway line corridors and to also use existing plans	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively

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	<p>Ireland to harness the potential of an identified growing tourism market for cycling.</p> <p>This route forms part of an interconnected National Cycle Network of high quality, traffic free, inter urban routes, which will establish Ireland as a quality international tourism destination for a broad range of associated recreational activities and pursuits.</p>	<p>and/or permitted projects where these have been subject to a consent process that has previously included the carrying out or screening for SEA, EIA and AA.</p>	<p>contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc.</p> <p>– the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Regional Development Strategy 2035 (Northern Ireland)</p>	<p>Spatial strategy for the future development of Northern Ireland.</p> <p>Strategic planning framework to facilitate and guide public and private sectors.</p>	<p>Aims to provide long-term policy direction with a strategic spatial perspective.</p>	<p>Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc.</p> <p>– the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Water Quality Management Plans</p>	<p>Ensure that the quality of waters covered by the plan is maintained.</p> <p>Maintain and improve the quantity and quality of water included in the Plan scope.</p>	<p>Monitoring of water bodies against quality standards.</p> <p>Outlines management programmes for water catchments.</p> <p>Purpose is to maintain and improve the quantity and quality of groundwater.</p>	<p>Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc.</p> <p>– the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for</p>

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
			environmental protection and management.
Port Masterplans (such as Dublin Port Masterplan 2012-2040 and 2017 Review)	<p>The Masterplan sets out a vision for the operations of the port and land utilisation.</p> <p>The Masterplan is a non-statutory plan which has nonetheless been framed within the context of EU, national, regional and local development plan policies.</p>	Not applicable	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
NPWS Conservation Plans and/or Conservation Objectives for SACs and SPAs	<p>Management planning for nature conservation sites has a number of aims. These include:</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>	<p>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.</p> <p>These objectives are used when carrying out appropriate assessments for plans and projects that might impact on these sites.</p>	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Groundwater Protection Schemes	A Groundwater Protection Scheme provides guidelines for the planning and licensing authorities in carrying out their functions, and a framework to assist in decision-making on the	A Groundwater Protection Scheme aims to maintain the quantity and quality of groundwater, and in some cases	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
	location, nature and control of developments and activities in order to protect groundwater.	improve it, by applying a risk assessment-based approach to groundwater protection and sustainable development.	contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Local Economic and Community Plans (LECP)	The overarching vision for each LECP is: “to promote the well-being and quality of life of citizens and communities”	The purpose of the LECP, as provided for in the Local Government Reform Act 2014, is to set out, for a six-year period, the objectives and actions needed to promote and support the economic development and the local and community development of the relevant local authority area, both by itself directly and in partnership with other economic and community development stakeholders.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Development Plans, Local Area Plans, Planning Schemes	<p>Outlines planning objectives for land use development (including transport objectives).</p> <p>Strategic framework for planning and sustainable development including those set out in National Planning Framework and Regional Economic and Spatial Strategies.</p> <p>Sets out the policies and proposals to guide development in the specific Local Authority area.</p>	<p>Identifies future infrastructure, development and zoning required.</p> <p>Protects and enhances amenities and environment.</p> <p>Guides planning authority in assessing proposals.</p> <p>Aims to guide development in the area and the amount of nature of the planned development.</p> <p>Aims to promote sustainable development.</p> <p>Provide for economic development and protect natural environmental, heritage.</p>	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Green Infrastructure Plans/Strategies	Promotes the maintenance and improvement of green infrastructure in an area.	not applicable.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
	Aims to protect and enhance biodiversity and habitats.		environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Biodiversity Action Plans	Aims to protect, conserve, enhance and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services across all spectrums.	<p>Outlines the status of biodiversity and identifies species of importance.</p> <p>Outlines objectives and targets to be met to maintain and improve biodiversity.</p> <p>Aims to increase awareness.</p>	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Heritage Plans	Aims to highlight the importance of heritage at a strategic level.	<p>Manage and promote heritage as well as increase awareness.</p> <p>Aim to conserve and protect heritage.</p>	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.



Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
County Landscape Character Assessments	Characterises the geographical dimension of the landscape.	Identifies the quality, value, sensitivity and capacity of the landscape area. Guides strategies and guidelines for the future development of the landscape.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Freshwater Pearl Mussel Sub- Basin Management Plans	Identifies the current status of the species and the reason for loss or decline. Identifies measure required to improve or restore current status.	Identifies pressures on Freshwater Pearl Mussels for each of the designated populations in Ireland. Outlines restoration measures required to ensure favourable conservation status.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Local Catchment Flood Risk Management Plans	Produced by Local Authorities. Outlines areas local flood risk. Sets out measures to manage and prevent flood risk at a local level.	not applicable	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc.

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
			– the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Shellfish Pollution Reduction Programmes	Aims to improve water quality and ensure the protection or improvement of designated shellfish waters in order to support shellfish life and growth and contribute to the high quality of shellfish products directly edible by man.	Identifies key and secondary pressures on water quality in designated shellfish areas. Outlines specific measures to address identified key and secondary pressures on water quality. Addresses the specific pressures acting on water quality in each area.	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Regional Waste Management Plans	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 needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Draft Climate Change Action Plans 2019 - 2024	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	The Climate Change Action Plan features a range of actions across five key areas - Energy and Buildings, Transport, Flood Resilience, Nature-Based Solutions and Resource Management - that collectively address the four targets of this plan:	Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/ purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
	<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A 33% improvement in the Council’s energy efficiency by 2020;</li> <li>• A 40% reduction in the Council’s greenhouse gas emissions by 2030;</li> <li>• To make Dublin a climate resilient region, by reducing the impacts of future climate change - related events;</li> <li>• To actively engage and inform citizens on climate change.</li> </ul>	<p>combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection.</p>
Noise Action Plans	<p>The Noise Action Plans are prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Environmental Noise Regulations 2006, Statutory Instrument 140 of 2006. These Regulations give effect to the EU Directive 2002/49/EC relating to the assessment and management of environmental noise. This Directive sets out a process for managing environmental noise in a consistent manner across the EU and the Noise Regulations set out the approach to meeting the requirements of the Directive in Ireland.</p>	<p>The main purpose of the Noise Action Plan is to:</p> <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>	<p>Implementation of the Plan needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection.</p>



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