

SEA ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT

FOR

PROPOSED VARIATION No. 1
TO THE
SOUTH DUBLIN COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2022-2028

for: South Dublin County Council



by: CAAS Ltd.



AUGUST 2025

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List of Abbreviations

AA	Appropriate Assessment
ACA	Architectural Conservation Area
CAFE	Cleaner Air for Europe
CFRAM	Catchment Flood Risk Assessment and Management
CGS	County Geological Site
CORINE	Co-ORDinated INformation on the Environment
CSO	Central Statistics Office
DAFM	Department of Agriculture, Food and Marine
DCCAE	Department of Communication, Climate Action and Environment
DCEE	Department of Climate, Energy and Environment
DCHG	Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht
DHLGH	Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage
DZ	Dercarbonising Zone
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EQS	Environmental Quality Standard
ELVs	Emission Discharge Values
EU	European Union
GFC	Gross Final Consumption
GSi	Geological Survey of Ireland
LCA	Landscape Character Assessment
LULUCF	Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry
NECP	National Energy and Climate Plan
NHA	Natural Heritage Area
NIAH	National Inventory of Architectural Heritage
NO₂	Nitrogen dioxide
NTA	National Transport Authority
OPW	Office of Public Works
O₃	Ozone
PM_{2.5}	Fine particulate matter
pNHA	proposed Natural Heritage Area
PAS	Priority Action Substance
RAL	Remedial Action List
RED	Renewable Energy Directive
RBD	River Basin District
RBMP	River Basin Management Plan
RMP	Record of Monuments and Places
RPA	Register of Protected Areas
RPS	Record of Protected Structures
RSES	Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SEO	Strategic Environmental Objective
SI No.	Statutory Instrument Number
SPA	Special Protection Area
SuDS	Sustainable urban Drainage systems
WHO	World Health Organisation
WFD	Water Framework Directive
WRZ	Water Resource Zone
WSS	Water Supply Scheme
WTP	Water Treatment Plant
WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant

Glossary

Appropriate Assessment

The obligation to undertake Appropriate Assessment (AA) derives from Article 6(3) and 6(4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC. AA is a focused and detailed impact assessment of the implications of a strategic action (such as a plan or programme) or project, alone and in combination with other strategic actions and projects, on the integrity of a European Site in view of its conservation objectives.

Biodiversity and Flora and Fauna

Biodiversity is the variability among living organisms from all sources including inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are a part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems' (United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity 1992).

Flora is all the plants found in a given area.

Fauna is all the animals found in a given area.

Environmental Problems

Annex I of Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of Ministers, of 27th June 2001, on the assessment of the effects of certain Plans and programmes on the environment (the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive) requires that information is provided on 'any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme', thus, helping to ensure that the proposed strategic action does not make existing environmental problems worse.

Environmental problems arise where there is a conflict between current environmental conditions and ideal targets. If environmental problems are identified at the outset, they can help focus attention on important issues and geographical areas where environmental effects of the plan or programme may be likely.

Environmental Vectors

Environmental vectors are environmental components, such as air, water or soil, through which contaminants or pollutants, which have the potential to cause harm, can be transported, coming into contact with human beings.

Mitigate

To make or become less severe or harsh.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation measures are measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and, as fully as possible, offset any significant adverse impacts on the environment of implementing a human action, be it a plan, programme or project. Mitigation involves ameliorating significant negative effects. Where there are significant negative effects, consideration should be given in the first instance to preventing such effects or, where this is not possible, to lessening or offsetting those effects. Mitigation measures can be roughly divided into those that: avoid effects; reduce the magnitude or extent, probability and/or severity of effects; repair effects after they have occurred; and compensate for effects, balancing out negative impacts with other positive ones.

In the context of Article 6 of the Habitats Directive, mitigation measures are clearly distinguished from compensatory measures. Compensatory measures are intended to offset the negative effects of the plan or project so that the overall ecological coherence of the Natura 2000 Network is maintained.

Natural Heritage

The Heritage Act (1995) defines natural heritage as including flora, fauna, wildlife habitats, landscapes, seascapes, wrecks, geology, inland waterways, heritage gardens and parks.

Protected Structure

Protected Structure is the term used in the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended) and associated Regulations (as amended) to define a structure included by a planning authority in its Record of Protected Structures. Such a structure shall not be altered or demolished in whole or part without obtaining planning permission or confirmation from the planning authority that the part of the structure to be altered is not protected.

Recorded Monument

A monument included in the list and marked on the map which comprises the Record of Monuments and Places that is set out county by county under Section 12 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act, 1994 by the Archaeological Survey of Ireland. The definition includes Zones of Archaeological Potential in towns and all other monuments of archaeological interest which have so far been identified. Any works at or in relation to a recorded monument requires two months' notice to the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage under Section 12 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act, 1994.

Scoping

Scoping is the process of determining what issues are to be addressed, and setting out a methodology in which to address them in a structured manner appropriate to the plan or programme. Scoping is carried out in consultation with appropriate environmental authorities.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

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.

Strategic Environmental Objective (SEO)

Strategic Environmental Objectives (SEOs) are methodological measures developed from policies which generally govern environmental protection objectives established at International, Community or Member State level and are used as standards against which the provisions of the Proposed Variation and the alternatives can be evaluated in order to help identify which provisions would be likely to result in significant environmental effects and where such effects would be likely to occur, if - in the case of adverse effects - unmitigated.

Section 1 SEA: Introduction and Benefits

1.1 Introduction

This is the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Environmental Report for Proposed Variation No. 1 to the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028. It has been prepared by CAAS Ltd. on behalf of South Dublin County Council. The purpose of this report is to provide a clear understanding of the likely environmental consequences of decisions regarding the making and implementation of the Proposed Variation, which provides for the integration of a Local Planning Framework for Clondalkin into the County Development Plan.

Environmental assessment is a procedure that ensures that the environmental implications of decisions are taken into account before such decisions are made. *Environmental Impact Assessment*, or EIA, is generally used for describing the process of environmental assessment for individual projects, while *Strategic Environmental Assessment* or SEA is the term which has been given to the environmental assessment of plans and programmes, which help determine the nature and location of individual projects taking place. SEA is a systematic process of predicting and evaluating the likely significant environmental effects of implementing a proposed plan or programme, or a variation to these, in order to ensure that these effects are adequately addressed at the earliest appropriate stages of decision-making in tandem with economic, social and other considerations.

The SEA has been undertaken in order to comply with the European SEA Directive¹, which introduced the requirement that SEA be carried out on plans and programmes, and variations to these, that are prepared for a number of sectors, including land use planning.

1.2 Implications for the Planning Authority

SEA identifies the likely significant environmental effects of implementing the Proposed Variation. The findings of the SEA are expressed in this Environmental Report, which accompanies the Proposed Variation on public display and identifies how environmental considerations were integrated into the Proposed Variation and how alternatives for the Proposed Variation were considered. This report may be updated in order to take account of recommendations contained in submissions and/or in order to take account of any changes which are made to the Proposed Variation on foot of submissions.

The planning authority must take into account the findings of this report and other related SEA output during their consideration of the Proposed Variation and before it is adopted.

When the Proposed Variation is finalised, an SEA Statement must be prepared which will summarise, inter alia, how environmental considerations have been integrated into the Variation.

1.3 Why SEA? The Benefits

SEA is the planning authority's and the public's guide to what are generally the best areas for development in the Clondalkin Local Planning Framework area.

SEA enables the planning authority to direct development towards robust, well-serviced and connected areas in the Clondalkin Local Planning Framework area – thereby facilitating the general avoidance of incompatible development in the most sensitive, least well-serviced and least well-connected areas, in Clondalkin and beyond.

¹ Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of Ministers, of 27th June 2001, on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment, transposed into Irish Law through the European Communities (Environmental Assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes) Regulations 2004 (SI No. 435 of 2004), as amended by the

European Communities (Environmental Assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes) (Amendment) Regulations 2011 (SI No. 200 of 2011), and the Planning and Development (SEA) Regulations 2004 (SI No. 436 of 2004), as amended by the Planning and Development (SEA) (Amendment) Regulations 2011 (SI No. 201 of 2011).

SEA provides greater certainty to the public and to developers. Plans, and variations to plans, are more likely to be adopted without delays or challenges and planning applications are more likely to be granted permission. Environmental mitigation is more likely to cost less.

The Proposed Variation's Local Planning Framework directs incompatible development away from the most sensitive areas in Clondalkin and focuses on directing compact, sustainable development within compatible areas. Development of these generally more robust, well-serviced and well-connected areas will contribute towards environmental protection and sustainable development, including climate mitigation and adaptation.

Compact development can be accompanied by placemaking initiatives to enable Clondalkin to become a more desirable place to live, work and visit.

Compatible sustainable development in sensitive areas is also provided for, subject to various requirements relating to environmental protection and management being met.

Section 2 The Proposed Variation

2.1 Introduction and Content

Proposed Variation No. 1 to the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 has been prepared pursuant to Section 13 of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended). The Proposed Variation provides a Local Planning Framework for the sustainable development of Clondalkin, while considering the conservation and protection of the built and natural environment. It sets out an overall strategy for the proper planning and sustainable development of Clondalkin in terms of its social, cultural, economic and physical development.

2.2 Proposed Variation Format

The Proposed Variation's Local Planning Framework for Clondalkin follows the layered approach taken by the County Development Plan, building on the different elements of plan making chapter to chapter through relevant objectives. These are then carried forward into the Urban Design chapter which allows for a focus on principles for development taking account of what has gone before and the need for the integration of the different elements.

The Local Planning Framework should be read as a whole as the objectives and measures combine to provide a holistic and sustainable approach to development. It is accompanied by a Conservation Plan, Architectural Conservation Area character appraisals and the Local Transport Plan. Each of these documents has informed the relevant chapters within the Local Planning Framework.

The Local Planning Framework is also accompanied by environmental assessments, the findings of which are provided in this SEA Environmental Report, a Screening for AA Report and a SFRA Report.

The Local Planning Framework is intended for use by all stakeholders with an interest in Clondalkin and its development. This includes but is not limited to residents, interest groups, the local authority, landowners and developers to gain an insight into what is required to be

considered as part of any future changes or proposals within the village and the wider Plan area.

As a variation, the Local Planning Framework will come into immediate effect once adopted and will be part of the County Development Plan until that plan expires. As such the provisions of the County Development Plan shall be complied with throughout the implementation of the Local Planning Framework.

2.3 Vision and Objectives

The Proposed Variation's Local Planning Framework sets out the following vision: "That Clondalkin is a vibrant, sustainable community rooted in its unique history and heritage, where people of all ages and backgrounds can enjoy a rich mix of culture, social connections, and economic opportunities. With new green areas and easy-to-use transport options, everyday life will be improved, making it safer and more enjoyable for everyone and where people will love to live, work, visit, and invest in the future."

The Vision is accompanied by other provisions including the following Strategic Objectives:

1. Promote good urban design and healthy placemaking to create a strong sense of place and to build positively on Clondalkin's rich identity.
2. Recognise the cultural, historic and economic value of the heritage assets of Clondalkin, promoting their appropriate re-use where underutilised and ensuring that new development responds sensitively to all such assets.
3. Promote improved travel choices to achieve a reduction in vehicular traffic and through traffic, by the integration of active travel measures and schemes, improved public transport, and improved walking routes to and from key destinations.
4. Ensure that areas of concentrated new growth are well connected to the town centre and to the surrounding areas, ensuring the necessary infrastructure is provided as required, adding to the vitality of the town.
5. Promote and enhance a diverse and resilient local economy, building on the vibrancy that currently exists.
6. Strengthen and expand the existing green infrastructure, as the foundation of a green

- and blue infrastructure network in the village and surrounding areas.
7. Enable future growth in line with the compact growth approach, optimising densities, as appropriate, across the Plan area, prioritising brownfield land, ensuring that the mix and intensity of land uses are appropriate to their location in the town and their historical context and to their access to facilities, amenities, and public transport.
8. Promote climate action and support the designation of Clondalkin as a DZ Zone by integrating climate action policy, objectives and measures into all aspects of the plan making process, which will deliver the strategic objectives of the Plan.

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

In preparing the Proposed Variation, information relating to various sectors, from different Departments within the Councils and from different bodies and organisations, was gathered and analysed, contributing towards the development of evidence-led provisions. This work included preparing the following documents that are appended to the Proposed Variation: Conservation Plan; Architectural Conservation Area character appraisals; and the Local Transport Plan.

The undertaking of the SEA process was part of this strategic work and contributed towards the integration of environmental considerations into individual Proposed Variation provisions as detailed in Section 9 of this report.

2.5 Relationship with other relevant Plans and Programmes

It is important to note that when reading the Proposed Variation, the policy objectives of the County Development Plan are relevant and, in this regard, both documents should be read in tandem with each other.

The existing County Development Plan to be varied sits within a hierarchy of statutory documents setting out public policy for, among other things, land use planning, infrastructure, sustainable development, tourism, environmental protection and environmental management. The Proposed Variation must comply with relevant higher-level strategic actions and will, in turn, guide lower-level strategic actions. These documents include plans and programmes such as those detailed in Appendix I² (see also, Section 4 "Environmental Baseline", Section 5 "Strategic Environmental Objectives", Section 6 "Description of Alternatives" and Section 9 "Mitigation Measures"). These documents have been subject to their own environmental assessment processes, as relevant.

The First Revision of the National Planning Framework sets out Ireland's planning policy direction up to 2040. The National Planning Framework is to be implemented through Regional Spatial and Economic Strategies and lower tier Development Plans and Local Area Plans. The Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy for the Eastern and Midland Region sets out objectives for land use planning, tourism, infrastructure, sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been subject to environmental assessment and must, as relevant and appropriate, be implemented through the County Development Plan to be varied, that sets out the overarching development strategy for the County, including Clondalkin.

In order to be realised, projects included in the Proposed Variation (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.

² Appendix I 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.

Section 3 SEA Methodology

3.1 Introduction to the Iterative Approach

The preparation of the Proposed Variation, SEA and Screening for Appropriate Assessment (AA; see Section 3.2 below), are taking place concurrently and the findings of the SEA and Screening for AA have informed the Proposed Variation. The process is currently at a stage where the findings of this report are placed on public display as part of the required statutory public consultations. A Screening for AA report also accompanies the Proposed Variation on public display. Submissions made on the Proposed Variation and associated documents, including SEA and AA documents, will be responded to and updates made to the documents where relevant.

When the Proposed Variation is finalised, the SEA and AA documents will be finalised. Final documents will include an SEA Statement, which will include information on how environmental considerations were integrated into the Proposed Variation. The Proposed Variation will be implemented and environmental monitoring – as well as planning and project development and associated environmental assessments and administrative consent of projects – will be undertaken.

3.2 Appropriate Assessment and Integrated Biodiversity Impact Assessment

Screening for Appropriate Assessment (AA) is being undertaken alongside the Proposed Variation. The requirement for AA is provided under the EU Habitats Directive (Directive 1992/43/EEC).

The conclusion of the Screening for AA for the Proposed Variation is that “the Variation is not foreseen to have any likelihood for significant effects on any European sites, alone or in combination with other plans or projects.... Consequently, a Stage Two Appropriate Assessment is not required”.

The preparation of the Proposed Variation, SEA and Screening for AA has taken place concurrently and the findings of the Screening for AA have informed the SEA.

Many elements of Integrated Biodiversity Impact Assessment as detailed in the EPA’s (2013) Practitioner’s Manual have been aligned with in the undertaking of the SEA for the Proposed Variation. These include:

Scoping

- Biodiversity-relevant issues were identified for consideration at scoping stage and these are now detailed in Section 4.
- Reference to a zone of influence is provided at Section 4.

Baseline

- Biodiversity data sources relevant for this local level assessment have been identified and datasets collated/gathered.
- The biodiversity baseline addresses designated sites and other habitats and species of ecological value.
- Screening for AA information has been incorporated into the SEA baseline.

Alternatives

- Impacts upon biodiversity are considered under each of the alternatives and potential conflicts can be mitigated.

Impact assessment

- Effects on biodiversity are identified and assessed and the Screening for AA considers the interrelationship between biodiversity and potential effects on European Sites.

Mitigation and monitoring

- Taking into account all measures contained within the Proposed Variation, all the proposed mitigation measures deriving from the various processes were generally consistent and compatible.
- Indicators and associated targets have been included in SEA for monitoring European Sites.

Reporting

- This SEA ER addresses all biodiversity-related considerations relevant for this level of assessment.
- This SEA ER contains all biodiversity-relevant information, data, figures and maps relevant for this level of assessment.
- This SEA ER has been informed by the Screening for AA findings.

Communication and consultation

- Submissions received are taken on board.
- The preparation of the Proposed Variation, SEA and Screening for AA have taken place concurrently and the findings of the Screening for AA have informed the SEA.

3.3 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment

A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) has been undertaken as part of the preparation of the Proposed Variation. Requirements in relation to SFRA are provided under 'The Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines for Planning Authorities' (Department of Environment and Office of Public Works, 2009) and associated Department of the Environment, Community and Local Government Circular PL2/2014. The SFRA has informed the provisions of the Proposed Variation.

3.4 Scoping

The scope of environmental issues to be dealt with by the SEA together with the level of detail to which they are addressed was broadly decided upon taking into account the collection of environmental baseline data and input from environmental authorities. Scoping allowed the SEA to become focused upon key issues relevant to the environmental components that are specified under the SEA Directive³.

All relevant environmental authorities identified under the SEA Regulations as amended, were sent SEA scoping notices by the Council indicating that submissions or observations in relation to the scope and level of detail of the information to be included in the environmental report could be made to the Council⁴.

As the Proposed Variation is not likely to have significant effects on the environment in another Member State, transboundary consultations as provided for by Article 7 of the SEA Directive were not undertaken.

3.5 Alternatives

The SEA Directive requires that reasonable alternatives (taking into account the objectives and the geographical scope of the plan or programme) are identified, described and

evaluated for their likely significant effects on the environment. In accordance with this requirement, alternatives for the Proposed Variation are identified and assessed in Sections 6 and 7.

3.6 Environmental Report

This SEA Environmental Report predicts and evaluates the likely environmental effects of implementing the Proposed Variation and relevant alternatives. The Environmental Report provides the Council, stakeholders and the public with a clear understanding of the likely environmental consequences of the Proposed Variation.

Mitigation measures to prevent or reduce significant adverse effects posed by the Proposed Variation are identified in Section 9 - these have been integrated into the Proposed Variation.

This Environmental Report may be updated in order to take account of recommendations contained in submissions and in order to take account of changes that are made to the original, Proposed Variation that is being placed on public display. Any proposed changes to the Proposed Variation will be examined for the need to undertake SEA and AA.

The Environmental Report is required to contain the information specified in Schedule 2B of the Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) Regulations 2004 (SI No. 436 of 2004), as amended (see Table 3.1).

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

³ 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.

⁴ The following authorities were notified: Environmental Protection Agency; Department of Environment, Climate and Communications

(now Department of Climate, Energy and Environment); Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine; Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage; Kildare County Council; Wicklow County Council; Fingal County Council; Dublin City Council; and Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council.

3.7 SEA Statement

On finalisation of the Proposed Variation, an SEA Statement will be prepared that will include information on:

- How environmental considerations have been integrated into the Proposed Variation, highlighting the main changes to the Proposed Variation that resulted from the SEA process;
- How the SEA Environmental Report and consultations have been taken into account, summarising the key issues raised in consultations and in the Environmental Report indicating what action was taken in response;
- The reasons for choosing the Proposed Variation in the light of the other alternatives, identifying the other alternatives considered, commenting on their potential effects and explaining why the Proposed Variation as adopted was selected; and
- The measures decided upon to monitor the significant environmental effects of implementing the Proposed Variation.

Table 3.1 Checklist of Information included in this Environmental Report

Information Required to be included in the Environmental Report	Corresponding Section of this Report
(A) Outline of the contents and main objectives of the plan or programme, and of its relationship with other relevant plans and programmes	Sections 2, 5 and 8
(B) Description of relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the evolution of that environment without implementation of the plan or programme	Section 4
(C) Description of the environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected	Sections 4, 7 and 8
(D) Identification of any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme, particularly those relating to European protected sites	Section 4
(E) List of environmental protection objectives, established at international, EU or National level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and describe how those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account when preparing the Proposed Variation	Sections 5, 7, 8, 9 and Appendix I
(F) Describe the likely significant effects on the environment	Sections 7 and 8
(G) Describe any measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse environmental effects of implementing the plan or programme	Section 9
(H) Give an outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives considered, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken (including any difficulties)	Sections 3, 6, 7 and 8
(I) A description of proposed monitoring measures	Section 10
(J) A non-technical summary of the above information	Appendix II Non-Technical Summary
(K) Interrelationships between each environmental topic	Addressed as it arises within each Section

Section 4 Environmental Baseline

4.1 Introduction

Reflecting the specifications in the SEA Directive, the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment for the following environmental components are described in this section: biodiversity and flora and fauna; population and human health; soil; water; air and climatic factors; material assets; cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage; landscape; and the interrelationship between the above factors.

This description includes information that is relevant to lower tier planning, environmental assessments and decision-making⁵.

4.2 National Reporting on the Environment

The EPA's *"Ireland's State of the Environment Report 2024"* report provides an integrated assessment of the overall quality of Ireland's environment, the pressures being placed on it and the societal responses to current and emerging environmental issues. This report has informed various parts of the environmental baseline provided below. The five key environmental priorities identified by the report are:

- "Delivering a national policy position on the environment - we urgently need to have a national policy position on the environment to address the complex interactions, synergies and trade-offs across environmental policy areas and to deal with its interactions with other policy domains.
- Driving policy implementation - we must rigorously implement existing environmental plans and programmes to achieve the benefits that they were developed to deliver.
- Transforming our systems - transformation of our energy, transport, food and industrial sectors is critical to achieving a sustainable future.
- Scaling up investment in infrastructure - investment in water, energy, transport and waste management infrastructure is essential to protect the environment now and into the future.
- Protecting the environment to protect our health - protecting the environment is key to protecting our health and we must act to reduce the

modifiable risks to our health from environmental exposures."

4.3 Sustainable Development Goals

Implementation of the Proposed Variation will contribute towards efforts to achieve a number of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which were adopted by world leaders in 2015 at a United Nations Summit and came into force in 2016. These Goals include:

- Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.
- Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.
- Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.
- Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.
- Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.
- Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.
- Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.
- Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.
- Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.

4.4 Likely Evolution of the Environment in the Absence of a new Proposed Variation

In the absence of a Proposed Variation, the framework for development for Clondalkin would be primarily provided by the existing County Development Plan, as well as other related documents. There would be no Proposed Variation to provide additional detail beyond that provided already through the existing planning framework as how to achieve

⁵ Article 5 of the SEA Directive, in accordance with the established European principle of subsidiarity, requires that the Environmental Report includes the information that may reasonably be required

taking into account, inter alia, the extent to which certain matters are more appropriately assessed at different levels in that process in order to avoid duplication of the assessment.

sustainable development and environmental protection and management in Clondalkin.

As a result, there would be a decreased likelihood in the extent, magnitude and frequency of the positive environmental effects identified by this assessment occurring, including:

- Contribution towards protection of ecology (Contribution towards protection of ecology (including designated sites, ecological connectivity, habitats) by facilitating development of lands that have relatively low levels of environmental sensitivities and are served (or can be more easily served) by infrastructure and services, thereby helping to avoid the need to develop more sensitive, less well-served and/or less well-connected lands elsewhere in Clondalkin, the wider County and beyond.
- Contribution towards the maintenance of existing green infrastructure and associated ecosystem services, listed species, ecological connectivity and non-designated habitats.
- Contribution towards protection and/or maintenance of biodiversity and flora and fauna by contributing towards the protection of natural capital including the environmental vectors of air, water and soil. Biodiversity and flora and fauna includes biodiversity in designated sites (including European Sites and Wildlife Sites) and Annexed habitats and species (including birds and bats), listed/protected species, ecological connectivity and non-designated habitats (including terrestrial and aquatic habitats), and disturbance to biodiversity and flora and fauna – including terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity and flora and fauna.
- Promotion of economic growth to encourage retention of working age population and funding of sustainable development and environmental protection and management.
- Contribution towards appropriate provision of infrastructure and services to existing population and planned growth by facilitating compact development of lands that are served (or can be more easily served) by infrastructure and services, thereby helping to avoid the need to develop less well-served lands elsewhere in Clondalkin, the wider County and beyond.
- Contribution towards the protection of human health by facilitating development of lands that have relatively low levels of environmental sensitivities and are served (or can be more easily served) by infrastructure and services, thereby helping to avoid the need to develop more sensitive, less well-served and/or less well-connected lands elsewhere in Clondalkin, the wider County and beyond.
- Contributes towards protection of human health as a result of contributing towards the protection of natural capital including environmental vectors, such as air and water.
- Contribution towards the protection of soils and designated sites of geological heritage by facilitating development of lands that have relatively low levels of environmental sensitivities and are served (or can be more easily served) by infrastructure and services, thereby helping to avoid the need to develop more sensitive, less

well-served and/or less well-connected lands elsewhere in Clondalkin, the wider County and beyond.

- Contribution towards the protection of the environment from contamination.
- Contribution towards the protection of water by facilitating development of lands that have relatively low levels of environmental sensitivities and are served (or can be more easily served) by infrastructure and services, thereby helping to avoid the need to develop more sensitive, less well-served and/or less well-connected lands elsewhere in Clondalkin, the wider County and beyond.
- Contributions towards the protection of water resources including the status of surface and groundwaters and water-based designations.
- Contribution towards flood risk management and appropriate drainage.
- Contribution towards compliance with national and regional water services and waste management policies.
- Contribution towards increase in renewable energy use by facilitating renewable energy and electricity transmission infrastructure developments.
- Contribution towards limits in increases in energy demand from the transport sector by facilitating sustainable compact growth.
- Contribution towards reductions in average energy consumption per capita including promoting sustainable compact growth, sustainable mobility, sustainable design and energy efficiency.
- Contribution towards climate mitigation and adaptation by facilitating compact development of lands that are served (or can be more easily served) by infrastructure and services, thereby helping to avoid the need to develop less well-served lands elsewhere in Clondalkin, the wider County and beyond.
- In combination with other plans, programmes etc., contribution towards the objectives of the wide policy framework relating to climate mitigation and adaptation, and associated contribution towards maintaining and improving air quality and managing noise levels, including through measures relating to:
 - Sustainable compact growth;
 - Sustainable mobility, including walking, cycling and public transport;
 - Drainage, flood risk management and resilience; and
 - Sustainable design, energy efficiency and green infrastructure.
- Contributes towards protection of cultural heritage elsewhere by facilitating development within Clondalkin.
- Contributes towards protection of cultural heritage within Clondalkin by facilitating brownfield development and regeneration.
- Contributes towards protection of wider landscape and landscape designations by facilitating development within Clondalkin.

Furthermore, and as a result, there would be an increased likelihood in the extent, magnitude and frequency of the adverse environmental effects identified by this assessment occurring, including:

- 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 such as birds and bats.
- Potential interactions if effects arising from environmental vectors.
- Potential adverse effects on the hydrogeological and ecological function of the soil resource, including as a result of development on contaminated lands.
- Potential for riverbank erosion.
- Potential adverse effects upon the status of water bodies and entries to the WFD Register of Protected Areas (ecological and human value), arising from changes in quality, flow and/or morphology.
- Increase in flood risk and associated effects associated with flood events.
- Failure to provide adequate and appropriate waste water treatment (water services infrastructure and capacity ensures the mitigation of potential conflicts).
- Failure to adequately treat surface water run-off that is discharged to water bodies (water services infrastructure and capacity ensures the mitigation of potential conflicts).
- Failure to comply with drinking water regulations and serve new development with adequate drinking water (water services infrastructure and capacity ensures the mitigation of potential conflicts).
- Increases in waste levels.
- Potential impacts upon public assets and infrastructure.
- Potential conflict between development under the Proposed Variation and aiming to reduce carbon emissions in line with local, national and European environmental objectives.
- Potential conflicts between transport emissions, including those from cars, and air quality.
- Potential conflicts between increased frequency of noise emissions and protection of sensitive receptors.
- Potential conflicts with climate adaptation measures including those relating to flood risk management.
- Potential effects on protected and unknown archaeology and protected architecture arising from construction and operation activities.
- Occurrence of adverse visual impacts and conflicts with the appropriate protection of designations relating to the landscape.

4.5 Natural Capital and Ecosystem Services

Natural capital comprises renewable and non-renewable resources (e.g. plants, animals, air, water, soils, minerals) that combine to yield a flow of ecosystem services that provide benefits to people. These benefits can include clean air and water, a stable climate, protection from floods, food, resources for fuel, building materials, clothes and medicines, recreation. Managing natural capital so that it can continue to deliver the ecosystem services that provide these benefits is important in order to ensure sustainable development. Unmanaged natural capital risks the continued degradation and depletion of these assets, and in turn, of their capacity to provide the economy and society with the ecosystem benefits that they depend on. These services also regulate climate, regulate water flows (e.g. through wetlands and forests), sequester and store carbon in peatlands and improve soil quality for crops.

Ecosystems are multifunctional communities of living organisms interacting with each other and their environment. Ecosystems provide a series of services for human well-being (ecosystem services) either directly or indirectly contributing towards human wellbeing. There are four main types; provisioning, regulating, supporting and cultural services. Provisioning services are the products obtained from ecosystems such as food, fresh water, wood, fibre, genetic resources and medicines. Regulating services are defined as the benefits obtained from the regulation of ecosystem processes such as climate regulation, natural hazard regulation, water purification and waste management, pollination or pest control. Support services highlight the importance of ecosystems to provide habitat for migratory species and to maintain the viability of gene-pools. Cultural services include non-material benefits that people obtain from ecosystems such as spiritual enrichment, intellectual development, recreation and aesthetic values⁶.

Various provisions relating to ecosystem services have been included in the Proposed Variation.

The following natural capital and ecosystem services issues are relevant to this SEA and have been taken into account in the provisions

⁶ <https://biodiversity.europa.eu/topics/ecosystem-services>

of the Proposed Variation and/or the existing South Dublin County Development Plan:

- Air quality;
- Noise pollution;
- Light pollution;
- Water quality and river basin management including interactions with soil;
- Soil and vegetation carbon, which helps to regulate greenhouse gas emissions;
- Soil/geological storage of water, contributing towards flood control;
- Land supporting food production; and
- Natural resources supporting energy production and recreation.

4.6 Biodiversity and flora and Fauna

4.6.1 Overview

Information on biodiversity and flora and fauna which is relevant to project planning and development and associated environmental assessment and administrative consent of projects includes available information on designated ecological sites and protected species, ecological connectivity (including stepping stones and corridors) and non-designated habitats.

Key ecological sensitivities within and surrounding the area to which the Proposed Variation relates include:

- **Grand Canal proposed Natural Heritage Area designated partially within/adjacent to the northern parts of the area to which the Proposed Variation relates.** Sensitive features of this site comprise: otter; white-clawed crayfish; and bats species (common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle, Leisler's bat, Daubenton's bat and brown long-eared bat).
- **Locally important, non-designated habitats within and surrounding the area to which the Proposed Variation relates,** including various woodlands, parks, gardens, hedgerows and old buildings/stone walls, providing habitats for flora and fauna and facilitating linkages and corridors to the surrounding areas for the wildlife; and
- **Aquatic and riverine ecology** associated with the River Camac and its tributaries and riparian buffer zones, including the **River Camac and the Grand Canal.**

The following information is relevant to ecological networks and connectivity and non-designated habitats:

- CORINE land cover mapping (including areas likely to contain a habitat listed in Annex 1 of the Habitats Directive)⁷;
- Tree Protection Order (TPO) and Trees, groups of trees and woodlands⁸;
- Watercourses and wetlands;
- Other relevant County Development Plans designations;
- The EPA's Framework National Ecological Network for Ireland⁹; and
- Other sites of high biodiversity value or ecological importance as identified by, for example, the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine (badger sets), relevant datasets from the National Biodiversity Data Centre and BirdWatch Ireland's 'Important Bird Areas' (Crowe et al., 2009)¹⁰.

Ecological networks are important in connecting areas of local biodiversity with each other and with nearby designated sites so as to prevent islands of habitat from being isolated entities. They are composed of linear features, such as treelines, hedgerows and rivers/streams, which provide corridors or stepping stones for wildlife species moving within their normal range. They are important for the migration, dispersal and genetic exchange of species of flora and fauna particularly for mammals, especially for bats and small birds and facilitate linkages both between and within designated ecological sites, the non-designated surrounding countryside and urban areas.

Article 10 of the Habitats Directive recognises the importance of ecological networks as corridors and stepping stones for wildlife, including for migration, dispersal and genetic exchange of species of flora and fauna. The Directive requires that ecological connectivity and areas of ecological value outside the Natura 2000 network of designated ecological sites are maintained.

Man-made habitats within the area to which the Proposed Variation relates can also include important biodiversity features. Gardens provide habitats for a range of wildlife including

⁷ The CORINE land cover mapping classifies land cover under various headings. This dataset allows for the identification of lands that are likely to be most valuable to biodiversity including those which are likely to contain a habitat listed in Annex 1 of the Habitats Directive e.g., natural grasslands, peat bogs, salt marshes. CORINE Land Cover is a map of the European environmental landscape based on interpretation of satellite images. Land cover is the observed physical cover, as seen from the ground or through remote sensing, including for example natural or planted vegetation, water and human constructions which cover the earth's surface.

⁸ TPOs are a planning mechanism whereby individual trees or groups of trees can be identified as important and protected. There is one TPO designated within the area to which the Proposed Variation relates, as identified in the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028.

⁹ The EPA's Framework National Ecological Network provides a classification of the relative importance of areas by virtue of the biodiversity and flora that they contain and the connectivity they provide. Many of the areas identified are corridors.

¹⁰ Including: available habitats mapping at a suitable scale; trees; groups of trees and woodlands; and hedgerows.

various bird species, invertebrates such as bees and butterflies and mammals such as hedgehogs, mice, rats and foxes. These species move around between gardens using hedgerows and vegetated areas. These urban green spaces are of importance as they form part of a network of green spaces across the area to which the Proposed Variation relates including gardens, parks, graveyards, amenity walks, railway lines and patches of woodland and scrub within which animals and plants continue to thrive.

Ecological islands or areas of habitat that are not connected to surrounding ecologically valuable habitats can also be important.

The zone of influence of the area to which the Proposed Variation relates and beyond with respect to impacts upon ecology via surface waters – including designated ecology – can be estimated to be areas within 15 km of the area to which the Proposed Variation relates and all downstream areas of catchments which drain the area.

4.6.2 European Sites

European sites comprise Special Areas of Conservation¹¹ (SACs) and Special Protection Areas¹² (SPAs). Such sites within a 15 km buffer around the area to which the Proposed Variation relates are mapped on Figure 4.1). There are no European sites designated within

the area to which the Proposed Variation relates, however, there are a total of nine European sites (five SACs and four SPAs) designated within 15 km of the Proposed Variation boundary (as listed below and shown on Figure 4.1):

- North Dublin Bay SAC (Site Code: 000206)¹³;
- South Dublin Bay SAC (Site Code: 000210)¹⁴;
- Glenasmole Valley SAC (Site Code: 001209)¹⁵;
- Rye Water Valley/Carton SAC (Site Code: 001398)¹⁶;
- Wicklow Mountains SAC (Site code: 002122)¹⁷;
- North Bull Island SPA (Site Code: 004006)¹⁸;
- North-West Irish Sea SPA (Site Code: 004236)¹⁹;
- South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA (Site Code: 004024)²⁰; and
- Wicklow Mountains SPA (Site Code: 004040)²¹.

There are no additional hydrologically connected European sites within the wider region beyond a 15 km buffer zone (i.e. downstream of the Proposed Variation boundary). For more detail on European sites please refer to the AA document that accompanies the Proposed Variation and this SEA Environmental Report.

4.6.3 Natural Heritage Areas and Proposed Natural Heritage Areas

Natural Heritage Areas (NHAs) are designated due to their national conservation value for ecological and/or geological/geomorphological

¹¹ SACs have been selected for protection under the European Council Directive on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (92/43/EEC) due to their conservation value for habitats and species of importance in the European Union. The Habitats Directive seeks to establish Natura 2000, a network of protected areas throughout the EU. It is the responsibility of each member state to designate SACs to protect habitats and species, which, together with the SPAs designated under the 1979 Birds Directive, form Natura 2000. The European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 consolidate the European Communities (Natural Habitats) Regulations 1997 to 2005 and the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) (Control of Recreational Activities) Regulations 2010. The Regulations have been prepared to address several judgments of the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) against Ireland, notably cases C-418/04 and C-183/05, in respect of failure to transpose elements of the Birds Directive and the Habitats Directive into Irish law.

¹² SPAs have been selected for protection under the 1979 European Council Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC) - referred to as the Birds Directive - due to their conservation value for birds of importance in the EU.

¹³ Sensitive features comprise: mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; annual vegetation of drift lines; *Salicornia* and other annuals colonising mud and sand; Atlantic salt meadows; Mediterranean salt meadows; embryonic shifting dunes; shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria*; fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation; humid dune slacks; and petalwort.

¹⁴ Sensitive features comprise: estuaries; mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; annual vegetation of drift lines; *Salicornia* and other annuals colonising mud and sand; and embryonic shifting dunes.

¹⁵ Sensitive features comprise: semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates; *Molinia* meadows on calcareous, peaty, or clayey-silt laden soils; petrifying springs with tufa formation.

¹⁶ Sensitive features comprise: petrifying springs with tufa formation; narrow-mouthed whorl snail; and Desmoulin's whorl snail.

¹⁷ Sensitive features comprise: oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains; natural dystrophic lakes and ponds; Northern Atlantic wet heaths with *Erica tetralix*; European dry heaths; Alpine and Boreal heaths; *Calaminarian* grasslands of the *Violetalia calaminariae*; species-rich *Nardus* grasslands, on siliceous grasslands in mountain areas; blanket bogs; siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels; calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation; siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation; old sessile oak woodlands with *Ilex* and *Blechnum* in the British Isles; and otter.

¹⁸ Sensitive features comprise: light-bellied brent goose; shelduck; teal; pintail; shoveler; oystercatcher; golden plover; grey plover; knot; sanderling; dunlin; black-tailed godwit; bar-tailed godwit; curlew; redshank; turnstone; black-headed gull; and wetland and waterbirds.

¹⁹ Sensitive features comprise: red-throated diver; great northern diver; fulmar; manx shearwater; cormorant; shag; common scoter; little gull; black-headed gull; common gull; lesser black-backed gull; herring gull; great black-backed gull; kittiwake; roseate tern; common tern; arctic tern; little tern; guillemot; razorbill; and puffin.

²⁰ Sensitive features comprise: light-bellied brent goose; oystercatcher; ringed plover; grey plover; knot; sanderling; dunlin; bar-tailed godwit; redshank; black-headed gull; roseate tern; common tern; arctic tern; and wetlands and water birds.

²¹ Sensitive features comprise merlin and peregrine.

heritage. They cover nationally important semi-natural and natural habitats, landforms or geomorphological features, wildlife plant and animal species or a diversity of these natural attributes. NHAs are designated under the Wildlife (Amendment) Act 2000. Proposed NHAs (pNHAs) were published on a non-statutory basis in 1995, but have not since been statutorily proposed or designated.

There are a total of 15 pNHAs designated within and within a 15 km buffer of the area to which the Proposed Variation relates, as mapped on Figure 4.2 and listed on Table 4.1, out of which one site, the Grand Canal pNHA (Site Code: 0002104), is partially situated within and adjacent to the northern parts of the area to which the Proposed Variation relates (as shown on Figure 4.3). There are no NHAs designated within or within a 15 km of the area to which the Proposed Variation relates.

Table 4.1 pNHAs within and within 15 km of the area to which the Proposed Variation relates

Designation	Site Code	Site Name
pNHA	002104	Grand Canal
	002103	Royal Canal
	001753	Fitzsimon's Wood
	001398	Rye Water Valley/Carton
	001394	Kilteel Wood
	001212	Lugmore Glen
	001209	Glenasmole Valley
	001205	Boosterstown Marsh
	000991	Dodder Valley
	000211	Slade Of Saggart and Crooksling Glen
	000210	South Dublin Bay
	000206	North Dublin Bay
	000201	Dolphins, Dublin Docks
	000178	Santry Demesne
	000128	Liffey Valley

4.6.4 Land Cover

Land cover is the observed physical cover, as seen from the ground or through remote sensing, including for example natural or

planted vegetation, water and human constructions which cover the earth's surface.

The CORINE 2018²² mapping (shown on Figure 4.4) identifies the land cover of central parts of the area to which the Proposed Variation relates as urban fabric containing areas of industrial or commercial units and adjacent sport and leisure facilities. The surrounding hinterland consists of pastures, non-irrigated arable land and roads and rail networks.

There are no areas likely, considering the CORINE data, to contain Annex I Habitats occurring within the area to which the Proposed Variation relates.

4.6.5 Register of Protected Areas

In response to the requirements of the Water Framework Directive (WFD) a number of water bodies or parts of water bodies that must have extra controls on their quality by virtue of how their waters are used by people and by wildlife have been listed on Registers of Protected Areas (RPAs). Entries to the RPAs within and adjacent to the area to which the Proposed Variation relates, designated by virtue of their value to biodiversity include a number of water-dependent habitats within the area that have been listed on RPAs relating to biodiversity – these relate to designated SACs and SPAs (see Section 4.6.2) and associated surface and groundwaters.

RPAs designated by virtue of their value to humans are addressed under Section 4.9.7.

²² The CORINE (Co-ordinated Information on the Environment) land cover data series was devised as a means of compiling geo-spatial environmental information in a standardised and comparable manner. CORINE has become a key data source for informing environmental and planning policy on a national and European level. The main land cover type in Ireland is agricultural land including

forestry, which accounts for two-thirds of the national landmass. Most of this is permanent grassland pastures. Peatlands and wetlands are the second most widespread land cover type, covering almost one-fifth of the country. While forested areas cover about one-tenth of the country. Despite rapid development in the past two decades, Ireland's landscape is predominantly rural and agricultural.

4.6.6 Existing Problems

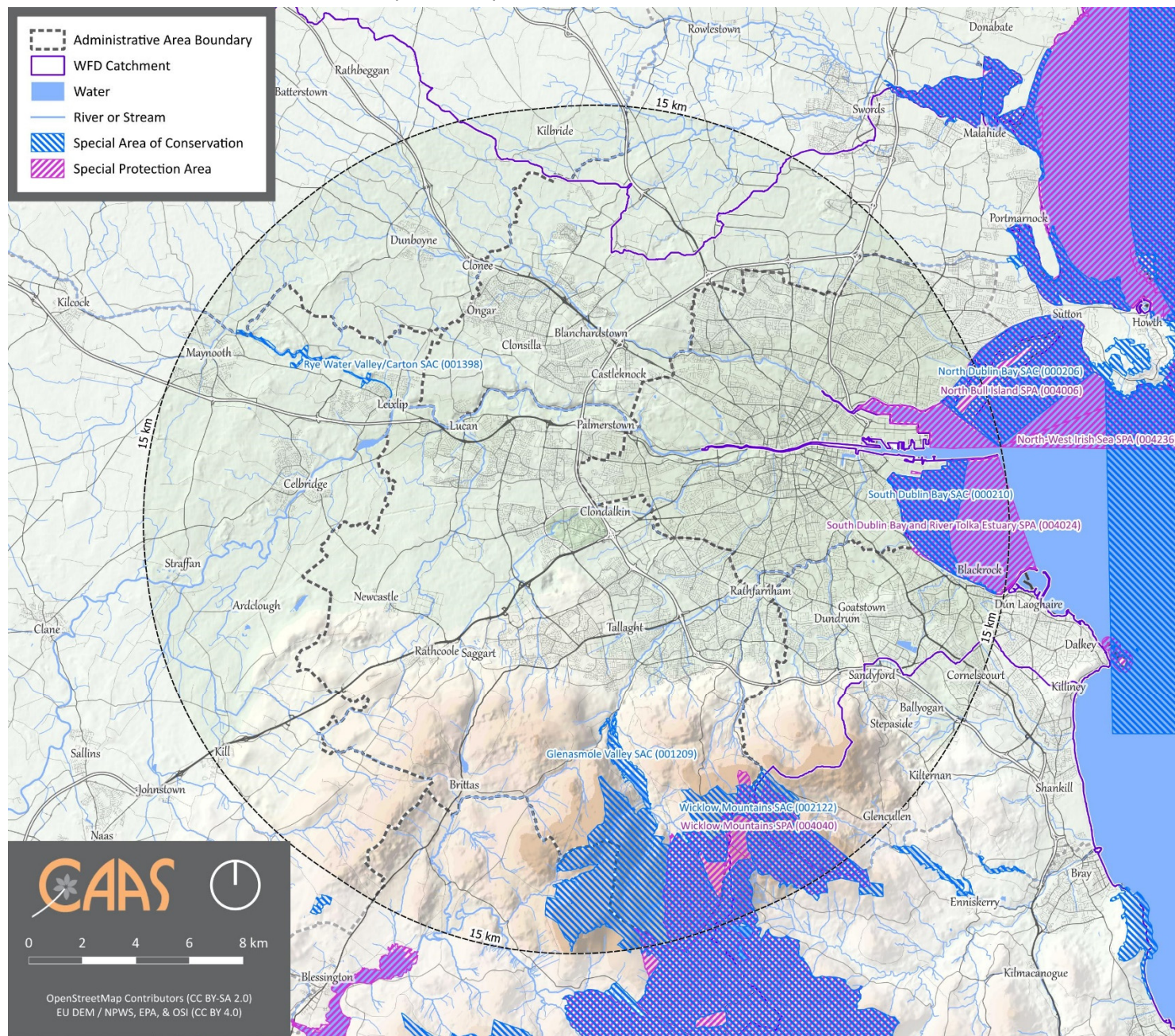
Ireland's Article 17 report on the Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species in Ireland (DCHG, 2019) identifies various Irish, EU-protected habitats and species to be of unfavourable status and many to be still declining, although it also identifies that a range of positive actions are underway. Categories for pressures and threats on Ireland's habitats and species identified by the report comprise:

- Agriculture;
- Forestry;
- Extraction of resources (minerals, peat, non-renewable energy resources);
- Energy production processes and related infrastructure development;
- Development and operation of transport systems;
- Development, construction and use of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructure and areas;
- Extraction and cultivation of biological living resources (other than agriculture and forestry);
- Military action, public safety measures, and other human intrusions;
- Alien and problematic species;
- Mixed source pollution;
- Human-induced changes in water regimes;
- Natural processes (excluding catastrophes and processes induced by human activity or climate change);
- Geological events, natural catastrophes;
- Climate change; and
- Unknown pressures, no pressures and pressures from outside the Member State.

Ireland's Article 12 Birds Directive Reports and the 6th National Report under the Convention of Biological Diversity identify similar issues.

The Proposed Variation includes measures to contribute towards the protection of biodiversity and flora and fauna and associated ecosystem services.

Previous changes in land uses arising from human development have resulted in a loss of biodiversity and flora and fauna; however, legislative objectives governing biodiversity and fauna were not identified as being conflicted with.



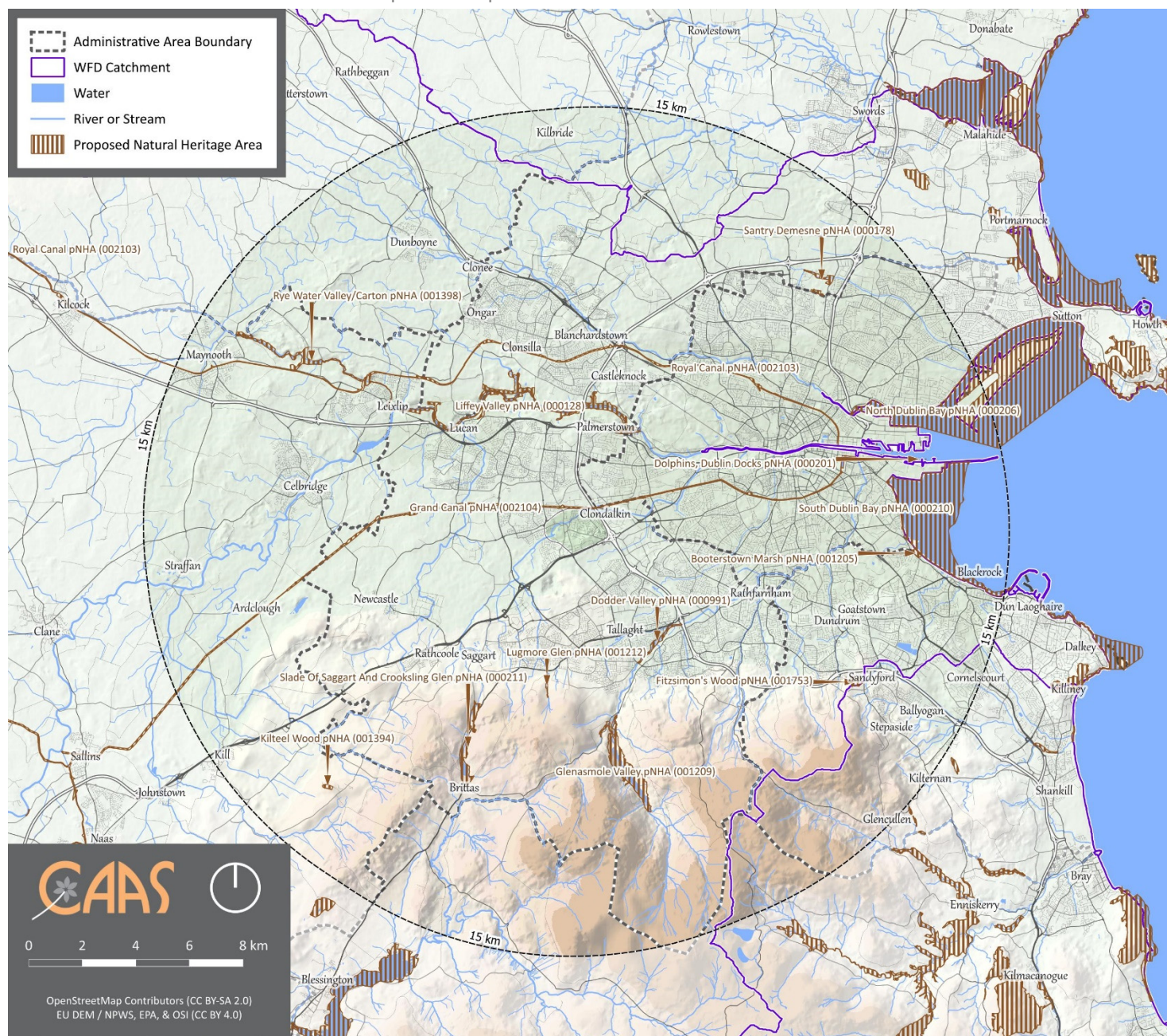


Figure 4.2 pNHAs within and within a 15 km of the area to which the Proposed Variation relates

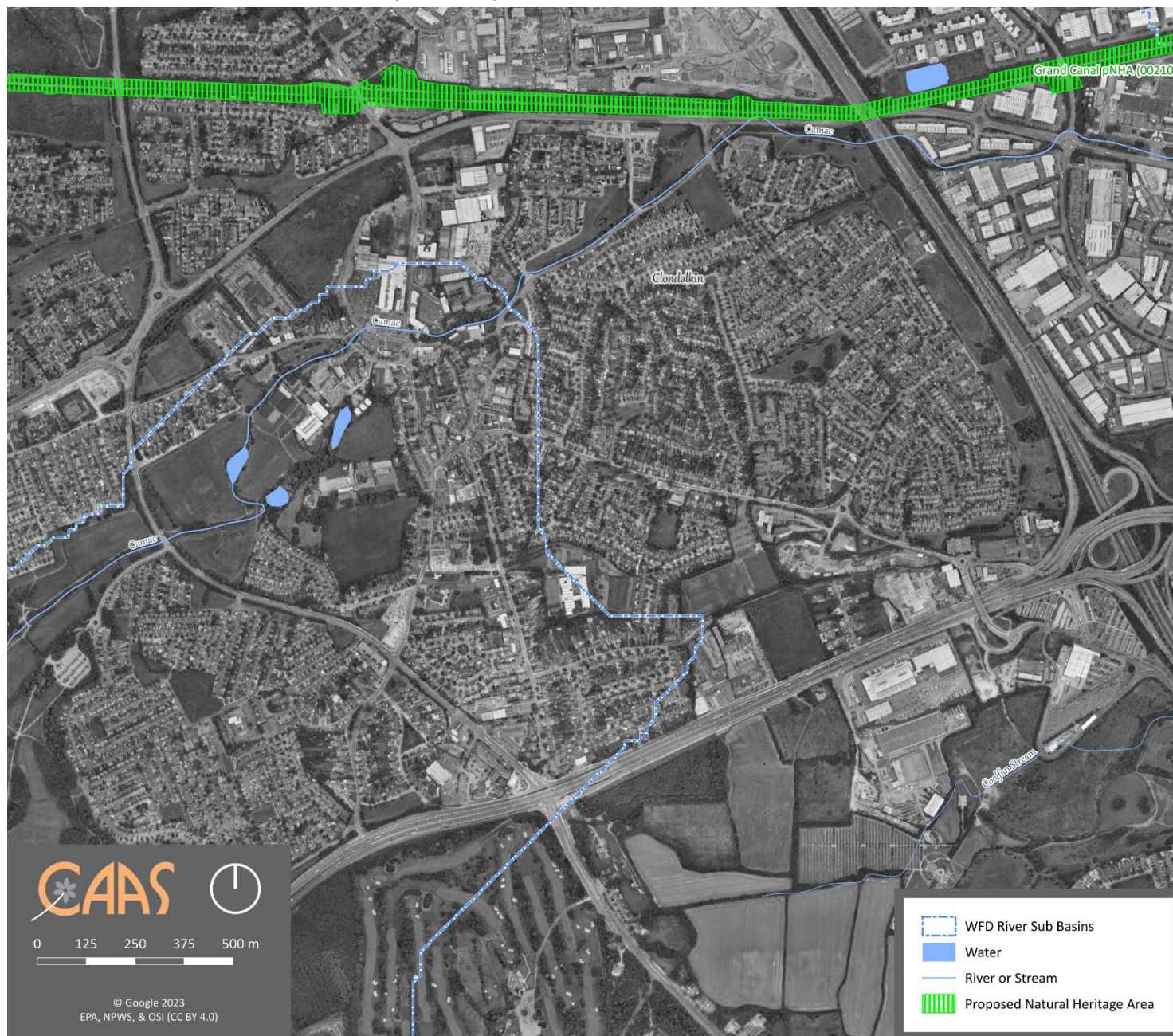


Figure 4.3 pNHA within and adjacent to the area to which the Proposed Variation relates

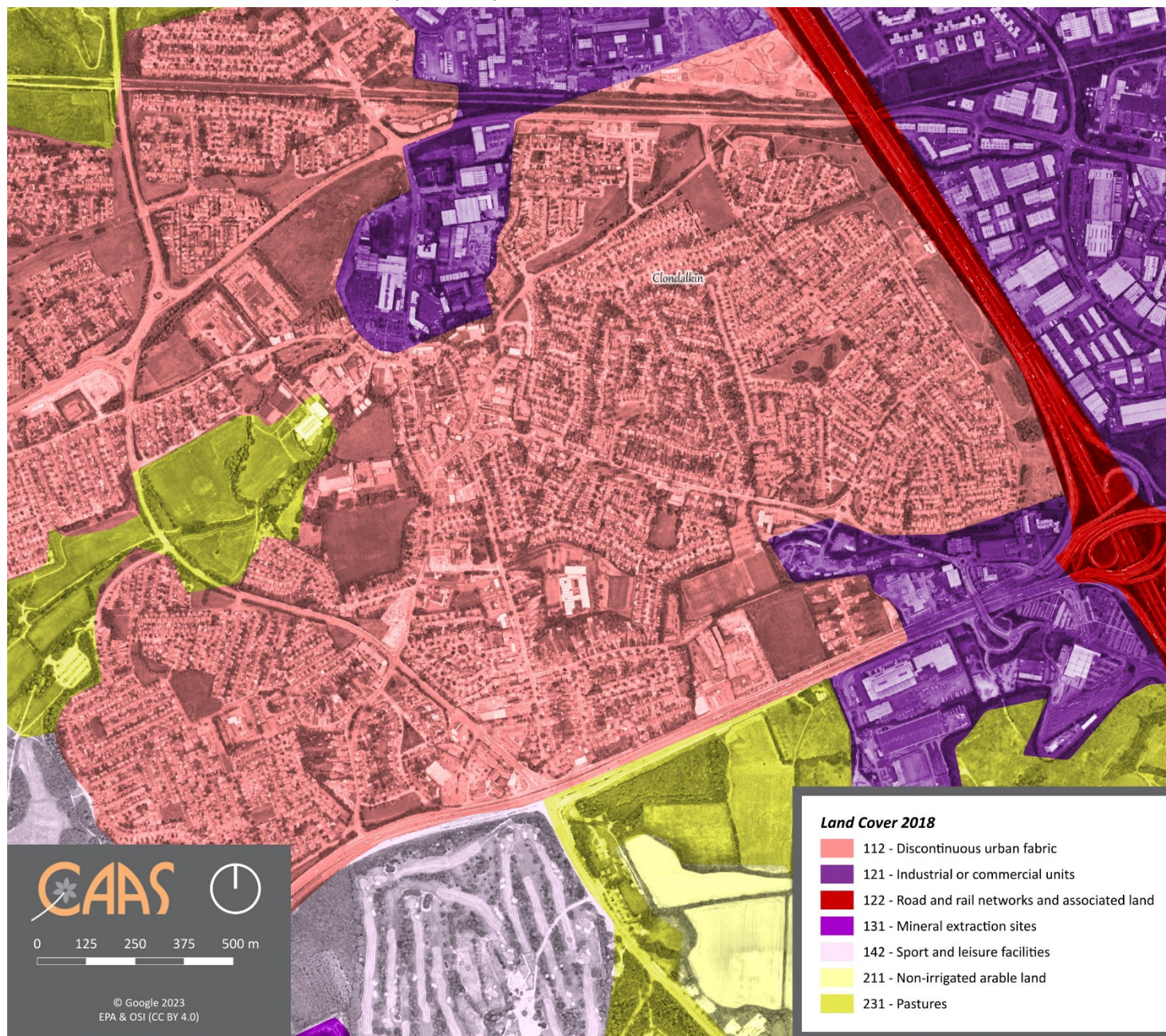


Figure 4.4 CORINE Land Cover Mapping 2018

4.7 Population and Human Health

4.7.1 Population

The results of Census 2022 recorded a population of 12,750 persons within the CSO boundary of the area to which the Proposed Variation relates.

Clondalkin (which includes the area to which the Proposed Variation relates) is located within Dublin City and Suburbs, identified in the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 as an international business core with a highly concentrated and diversified employment base and higher order retail, arts, culture and leisure offer. It also serves as a national transport hub with strong inter and intra-regional connections and an extensive commuter catchment.²³

The population provided for in the Planning Framework will interact with various environmental components. Potential interactions include:

- Recreational and development pressure on habitats and landscapes;
- Contribution towards increase in demand for waste water treatment at the municipal level;
- Contribution towards increase in demand for water supply and associated potential impact of water abstraction;
- Potential interactions in flood-sensitive areas; and
- Potential effects on water quality.

4.7.2 Human Health

With regard to human health, impacts relevant to the SEA are those which arise as a result of interactions with environmental vectors (i.e. environmental components such as air, water or soil through which contaminants or pollutants, which have the potential to cause harm, can be transported so that they come into contact with human beings). Hazards or nuisances to human health can arise as a result of exposure to these vectors e.g. interactions with human health that could occur in urban locations that experience high-levels of traffic

congestion and associated particulate matter and noise emissions to air.

Emission limits for discharges to air, soil and water are set with regards to internationally recognised exposure limit values. These are generally set to be many times the safe exposure limit - in order to provide protection. In the event that a plan or programme began to have adverse health effects on surrounding populations it is likely that it would have been identified as being in breach of such emission standards at a very early stage - and long before the manifestation of any adverse health effects in the population.

These factors have been considered with regard to the description of: the baseline of each environmental component; and the identification and evaluation of the likely significant environmental effects of implementing the Proposed Variation.

4.7.3 Soil

In the absence of mitigation, contaminated materials have the potential to adversely impact upon human health, water quality and habitats and species.

As is the case with other historically developed areas across the country, there is potential for contamination at local sites within the area to which the Proposed Variation relates, especially where land uses occurred in the past in the absence of the high standards of today's environmental protection legislation.

4.7.4 Existing Problems

The number of homes within the area to which the Proposed Variation relates with radon levels above the reference level is within the normal range experienced in other locations across the country²⁴.

Parts of the area to which the Proposed Variation relates are vulnerable to adverse effects from changes in the occurrence of severe rainfall events and associated flooding from surface water. Flooding in certain circumstances could pose a risk to human

²³ South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028.

²⁴ The greatest health risk from radiation in Ireland is caused by radon. The presence of radon gas, a naturally occurring radioactive gas that originates from the decay of uranium in rocks and soils, occurs across the country. It accounts for more than half of the total radiation dose received by the Irish population. As a known

carcinogen, in the same category as tobacco smoke and asbestos it is a cause of lung cancer. Exposure to radon for long periods or at high concentrations can lead to lung cancer. Mapping available at <http://www.epa.ie/radiation/radonmap>

health. There is historic and predictive evidence of flooding within the area to which the Proposed Variation relates (see subsection 4.9.8).

Also refer to the other sections of this report referred to above with respect interactions with other environmental components.

4.8 Soil

Soil is the top layer of the earth's crust. It is formed by mineral particles, organic matter, water, air and living organisms. Soil can be considered as a non-renewable natural resource because it develops over very long timescales. It is an extremely complex, variable and living medium and performs many vital functions including: food and other biomass production, storage, filtration and transformation of many substances including water, carbon, and nitrogen. Soil has a role as a habitat and gene pool, serves as a platform for human activities, landscape and heritage and acts as a provider of raw materials. Such functions of soil are worthy of protection because of their socio-economic as well as environmental importance. Soils in any area are the result of the interaction of various factors, such as parent material, climate, vegetation and human action.

To date, there is no legislation which is specific to the protection of soil resources. However, the EU Soil Strategy for 2030 sets out a framework and concrete measures to protect and restore soils, and ensure that they are used sustainably. It sets a vision and objectives to achieve healthy soils by 2050, with concrete actions by 2030. In 2023, the EU proposed a new Soil Monitoring Law to protect and restore soils and ensure that they are used sustainably.

4.8.1 Soil Types

Main soil types²⁵ (Figure 4.5) surrounding the built-up areas²⁶ of the area to which the Proposed Variation relates are: luvisol soils (generally fertile, widely used for agriculture and associated with significant accumulation of

clay); and alluvial soils (associated with alluvial clay, silt or sand river deposits).

The GSI (Geological Survey Ireland) have a suite of data sources available that would be useful in planning and assessing individual projects with regard to the environmental topic(s) of soil and/or material assets. These include:

- Aggregate Potential Mapping;
- Bedrock mapping;
- Quaternary and Physiographic mapping; and
- National Aquifer and Recharge mapping.

4.8.2 County Geological Sites

Geological Survey Ireland coordinate the Irish Geological Heritage Programme, whereby an objective has been set to identify and select sites of geological interest within each county across the country. County Geological Sites (CGSs) do not receive statutory protection like Natural Heritage Areas but receive an effective protection from their inclusion in the planning system. The audit of CGSs in South Dublin was completed in 2014, which identified ten CGSs. There are no designated County Geological Sites occurring within the area to which the Proposed Variation relates, however Belgard Quarry CGS (Site Code: SD002) is located adjacent to the south-west of the area to which the Proposed Variation relates, as shown on Figure 4.6.

4.8.3 Landslides

The term "landslide" describes a wide variety of processes that result in the downward and outward movement of materials such as rock, debris, earth, mud and peat under the force of gravity. Issues such as existing ground conditions, slope stability and storage of excavated material have the potential to influence susceptibility to landslides/bog bursts. The potential impacts of landslides include loss of human life/injury, flooding, pollution of watercourses and impacts upon aquatic biodiversity.

There are no landslide events recorded within the area to which the Proposed Variation

²⁵ All soil types belong to a Sub-Group and so in turn to one of the 11 soil Great Groups. Great Groups and Sub-Groups are a hierarchical arrangement of soils used for taxonomical classification (<http://gis.teagasc.ie/soils/soilguide.php>).

²⁶ The built-up areas are mainly made up of urban soils. Urban soils are soils, which have been disturbed, transported or manipulated by

human activity in the urban environment and are often overlain by a non-agricultural, man-made surface layer that has been produced by mixing, filling or by contamination of land surfaces in urban and suburban areas.

relates. The GSI have identified²⁷ the area to which the Proposed Variation relates as having mainly low levels of landslide susceptibility (mapped on Figure 4.7).

4.8.4 Potentially Contaminated Lands and Landfill Sites

In the absence of mitigation, contaminated materials have the potential to adversely impact upon human health, water quality and habitats and species. As is the case with other urban, semi-urban and port areas across the country, there is potential for contamination at sites within the area to which the Proposed Variation relates, especially where land uses occurred in the past, in the absence of environmental protection legislation.

4.8.5 Existing Problems

Legislative objectives governing soil were not identified as being conflicted with.

²⁷ <https://www.gsi.ie/en-ie/programmes-and-projects/geohazards/projects/Pages/Landslide-Susceptibility-Mapping.aspx>

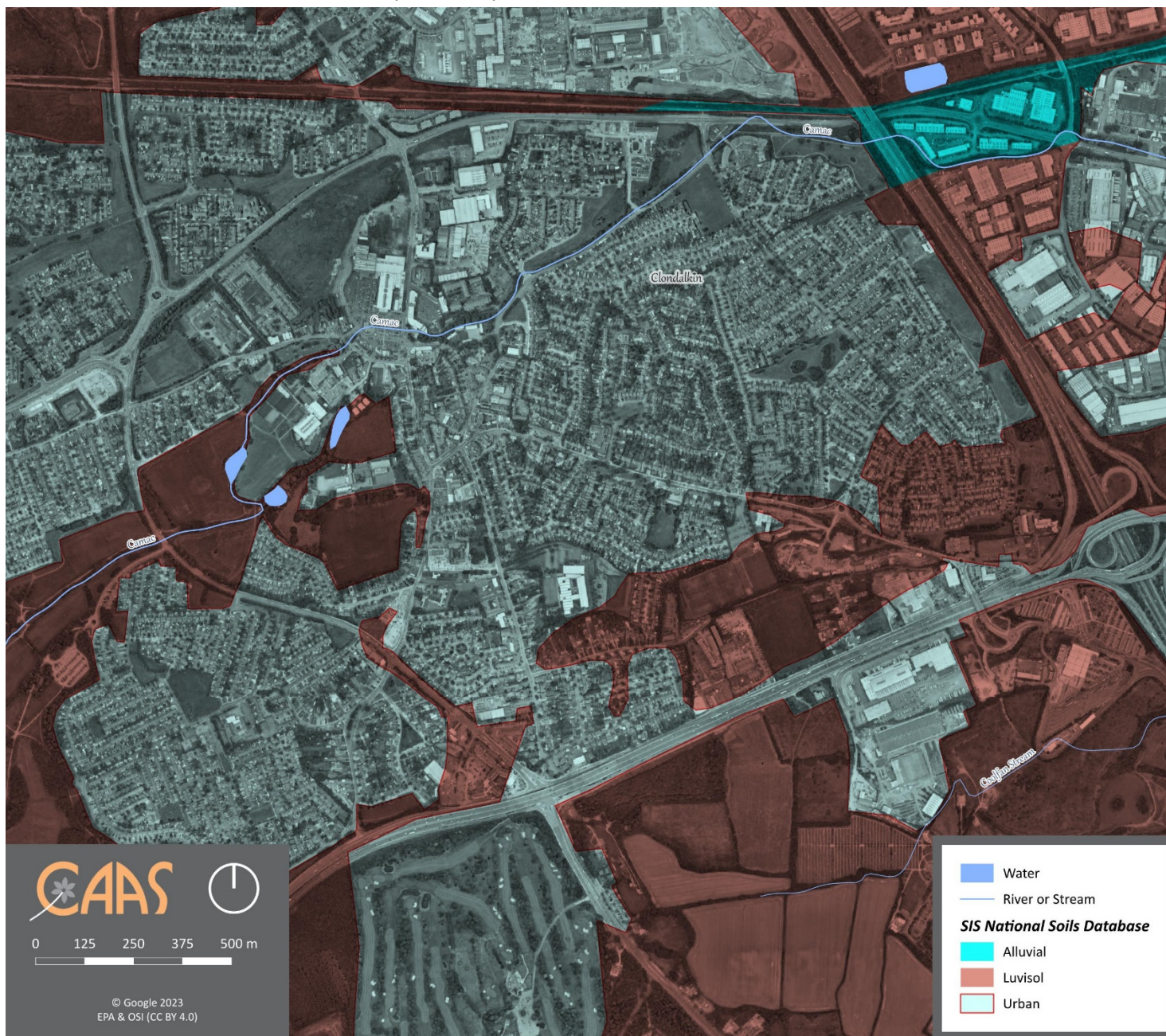


Figure 4.5 Soil Types



Figure 4.6 County Geological Site



Figure 4.7 Landslide Susceptibility

4.9 Water

4.9.1 The Water Framework Directive

Since 2000, Water Management in the EU has been directed by the Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD). The WFD requires that all Member States implement the necessary measures to prevent deterioration of the status of all waters - surface, ground, estuarine and coastal - and protect, enhance and restore all waters with the aim of achieving *good status*. All public bodies are required to coordinate their policies and operations so as to maintain the *good status* of water bodies that are currently unpolluted and improve polluted water bodies to *good status*.

Article 4 of the WFD sets out various exemptions for deterioration in status caused as a result of certain physical modifications to water bodies. This is provided: all practicable mitigation measures are taken; there are reasons of overriding public interest or the benefits to human health, safety or sustainable development outweigh the benefits in achieving the WFD objective; there are no better alternatives; and the reasons for the physical modification are explained in the River Basin Management Plan.

The EU's Common Implementation Strategy Guidance Documents No. 20 and 36 provide guidance on exemptions to the environmental objectives of the WFD.

For the purpose of assessment, reporting and management, water is divided into groundwater, rivers, lakes, estuarine waters and coastal waters which are in turn divided into specific, clearly defined water bodies.

4.9.2 Zone of Influence

The Zone of Influence of the area to which the Proposed Variation relates and beyond with respect to impacts upon waters can be estimated to be all groundwater and surface water bodies that are downstream of catchments which drain the area to which the Proposed Variation relates.

4.9.3 Surface Water Drainage

A catchment is an area of land contributing to a waterbody, with all the water ultimately running off to a single outlet. The WFD requires water quality management to be based on natural river catchments i.e. by reference to the natural, environmental unit rather than by reference to administrative or legal boundaries, which often fragment river catchments.

Surface water at and around the area to which the Proposed Variation relates is channelled by the River Camac, its tributaries and a canal. The River Camac flows from the south-west in the north-eastern direction through the centre of the area to which the Proposed Variation relates, and the Grand Canal flows from the west to east, in the northern parts of the area to which the Proposed Variation relates.

4.9.4 Surface Water Status

The WFD defines 'overall surface water status' as the general expression of the status of a body of surface water, determined by the poorer of its ecological status and its chemical status. Thus, in order to achieve 'good surface water status' both the ecological status and the chemical status of a surface water body need to be at least 'good'.

The ecological status is an expression of the structure and functioning of aquatic ecosystems associated with surface waters. Such waters are classified as of 'good ecological status' when they meet Directive requirements.

Chemical Status is a pass/fail assignment with a failure defined by a face-value exceedance of an Environmental Quality Standards (EQS) for one or more Priority Action Substances (PAS) listed in Annex X of the Water Framework Directive (WFD). The EQS values for individual PAS substances are set at European level. Good surface water chemical status means that concentrations of pollutants in the water body do not exceed the environmental limit values specified in the Directive.

The current WFD (2016-2021) status²⁸ of surface waters draining the area to which the Proposed Variation relates is *good* (identified by the EPA as 'Grand Canal Main Line [Liffey and Dublin Bay]) and *poor* (identified by the EPA as

²⁸ As per EPA's WFD Status 2016-2021 classification (<https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/>).

'Camac_030' and 'Camac_040'). Subject to exemptions provided for by Article 4 of the WFD, some of these water bodies will need improvement in order to comply with the objectives of the WFD. Figure 4.8 illustrates the WFD surface water status within and surrounding the area to which the Proposed Variation relates.

The River Camac ('Camac_030' and 'Camac_040') is currently identified in the combined 2016-2021 data as being at risk of not meeting the WFD's objectives due to damage caused by significant pressures related to²⁹:

- **Urban wastewater pressures**, which may include direct discharge of nutrients from urban wastewater treatment plants and discharge from combined storm overflows or storm water overflows. Discharges of elevated concentrations of phosphorus, ammonium and nitrogen impact on the ecology of surface waters;
- **Urban run-off pressures**, which may include leaking sewers and run-off from paved and unpaved areas and misconnections where private foul connections are connected to storm sewers instead of the foul sewer network;
- **Hydromorphological and anthropogenic pressures are identified together in many instances. Hydromorphological pressures**, may include, modifications to the physical habitat conditions or the natural functioning of a waterbody which can impact on ecology, caused by dredging and straightening of rivers (chanellisation), land drainage or hard infrastructure such as dams, weirs, culverts or other obstructions. Anthropogenic pressures can include: water abstractions; invasive species; agriculture; use of fertilizers, manures and pesticides; animal husbandry activities; inefficient irrigation practices; deforestation of woods; aquaculture; pollution due to industrial effluents and domestic sewage; mining; and recreational activities; and
- **Industrial pressures**, may include discharges and emissions from industrial and commercial facilities.

4.9.5 Groundwater Status

Groundwater is stored in the void spaces in underground layers of rock, or aquifers. These aquifers are permeable, allowing both the infiltration of water from the soils above them and the yielding of water to surface and coastal waters. Groundwater is the part of the subsurface water that is in the saturated zone - the zone below the water table, the uppermost level of saturation in an aquifer at which the pressure is atmospheric, in which all pores and fissures are full of water.

For groundwater bodies, the approach to classification is different from that for surface water. For each body of groundwater, both the chemical status and the quantitative must be determined. Both have to be classed as either *good* or *poor*. The WFD sets out a series of criteria that must be met for a body to be classed as good chemical and quantitative status.

The WFD status (2016-2021) of all groundwater underlying the area to which the Proposed Variation relates (mapped on Figure 4.8) is currently identified as being of *good* status and meeting the objectives of the WFD.

4.9.6 Aquifer Vulnerability and Productivity

The GSI rates groundwaters according to both their productivity and vulnerability to pollution.

Aquifer vulnerability refers to the ease with which pollutants of various kinds can enter into groundwater. The aquifers underlying most of the area to which the Proposed Variation relates (mapped on Figure 4.9) are classified mainly as being of "extreme", "extreme (rock at or near surface or karst)" or "high" vulnerability, while "moderate" vulnerability is identified within parts of the north-east of the area to which the Proposed Variation relates.

The GSI also rates aquifers based on the hydrogeological characteristics and on the value of the groundwater resource. This is referred to as aquifer productivity and is mapped on Figure 4.10. Aquifers in the vicinity of the area to which the Proposed Variation relates are classified as being 'Locally Important Aquifer Bedrock which is Moderately Productive only in Local Zones'.

4.9.7 WFD Registers of Protected Areas

The WFD requires that Registers of Protected Areas (RPAs) are compiled for a number of water bodies or part of water bodies which must have extra controls on their quality by virtue of how their waters are used by people and by wildlife.

The WFD requires that these RPAs contain: areas from which waters are taken for public or

²⁹ <https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/Water>

private water supply schemes; designated shellfish production areas; bathing waters; areas which are affected by high levels of substances most commonly found in fertilizers, animal and human wastes - these areas are considered nutrient sensitive; areas designated for the protection of habitats or species e.g. Salmonid areas; Special Areas of Conservation (SACs); and, Special Protection Areas (SPAs). Also refer to Section 4.6.5.

The groundwater bodies underlying the area to which the Proposed Variation relates and surrounding areas is used for drinking water abstraction in accordance with European Communities (Drinking Water) (No. 2) Regulations 2007 (S.I. No. 278/2007). These groundwater bodies are identified on the RPA for Groundwater for Drinking Water, as mapped on Figure 4.11 and WFD RPA Nutrient Sensitive Areas for Groundwater and Rivers in Nutrient Sensitive Areas³⁰, as mapped on Figure 4.12.

4.9.8 Flooding

A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) document accompanies this SEA Environmental Report and the Draft Plan. Requirements in relation to SFRA are provided under 'The Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines for Planning Authorities' (Department of Environment and Office of Public Works, 2009) and associated Department of the Environment, Community and Local Government Circular PL2/2014.

Flood risk management and drainage provisions are already in force through the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 and related provisions have been integrated into the Proposed Variation.

Indicators of historical flooding are mapped on Figure 4.13 – these indicate elevated levels of flood risk adjacent at various locations across the area to which the Proposed Variation relates. Figure 4.13 shows:

- Single Flood Events recorded by the OPW (a flood event is the occurrence of recorded flooding at a given location on a given date. The flood event is derived from different types of information (reports, photographs etc.);
- Recurring Flood Events, recorded by the OPW (a flood event that has occurred more than once at a certain area); and

- Synthetic Aperture Radar Seasonal Flood Mapping 2015-2021, as prepared by GSI, which outlines the peak observed surface and groundwater flood extents over each winter season from 2015 to 2021. A lack of flooding in any part of the map only implies that a flood was not observed; however, it does not imply that a flood cannot occur in that location at present or in the future.

Predictive flood risk mapping is available from the Office of Public Works.

The most significant source of flood risk within the area to which the Proposed Variation relates is from a fluvial source (the River Camac). There are other sources of flooding present including from pluvial (rainwater) and from surface drainage systems sources.

As the Proposed Variation is being written, the Camac Flood Alleviation Scheme is being prepared by the OPW, South Dublin County Council and Dublin City Council to help overcome the flooding of urban areas.

4.9.9 Existing Problems

Subject to exemptions provided for by Article 4 of the WFD, based on available water data, the recorded status of certain surface and groundwater bodies will need improvement in order to comply with the objectives of the WFD. The Proposed Variation and the County Development Plan to which it relates include provisions that will contribute towards improvements in the status of waters.

There is elevated levels of flood risk from fluvial sources at various locations across the area to which the Proposed Variation relates. Flood risk management and drainage provisions are already in force through the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 and related provisions have been integrated into the Proposed Variation.

³⁰ Groundwater bodies that intersect with areas designated as sensitive under the Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive (91/271/EEC) and transposing Regulations.

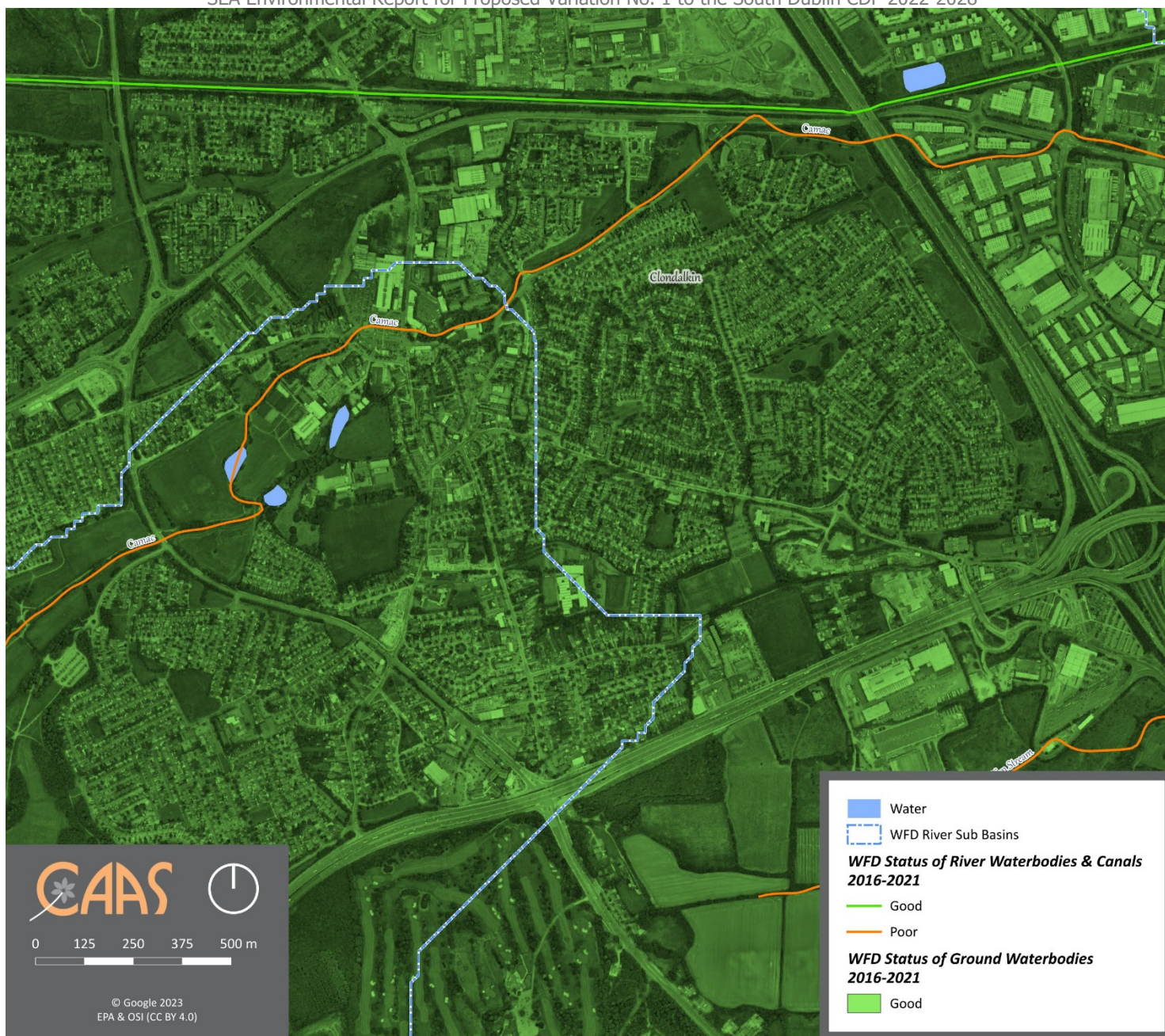


Figure 4.8 WFD Status of Surface Waterbodies (2016-2021) and Ground Waterbodies (2016-2021)

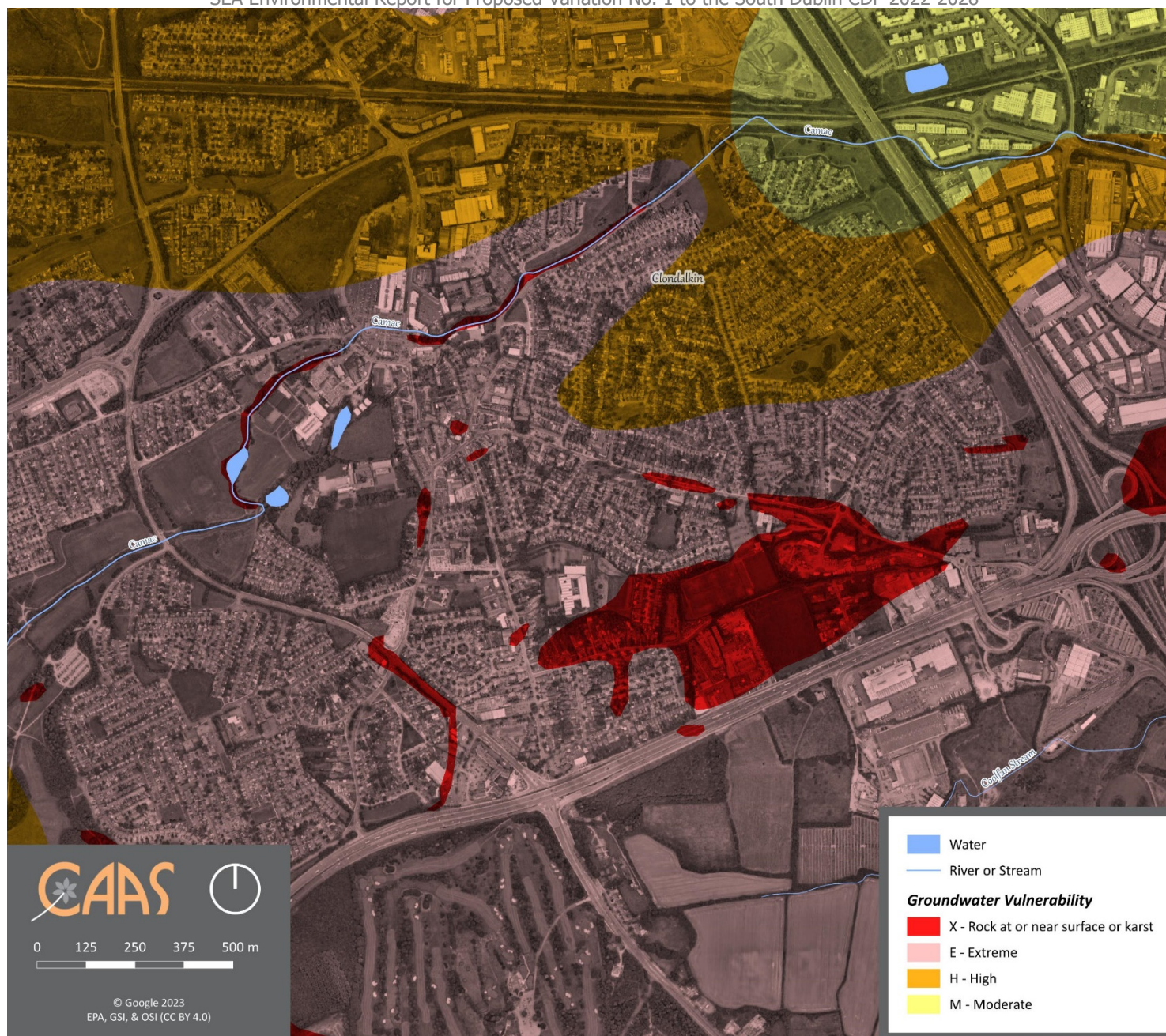


Figure 4.9 Groundwater Vulnerability



Figure 4.10 Groundwater Productivity

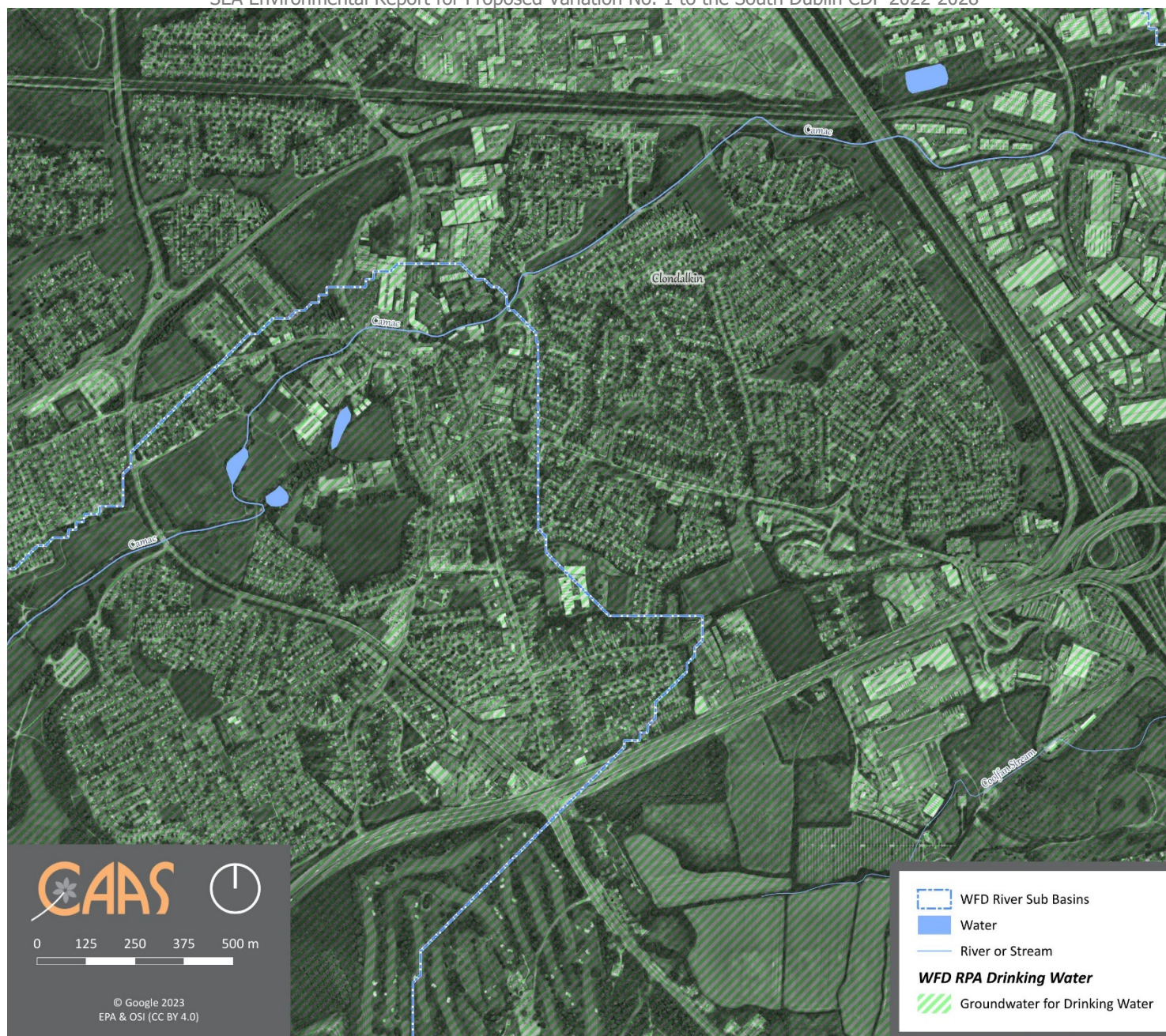


Figure 4.11 Entries to the WFD RPA for Drinking Water



Figure 4.12 Entries to the WFD RPA for Nutrient Sensitive Areas

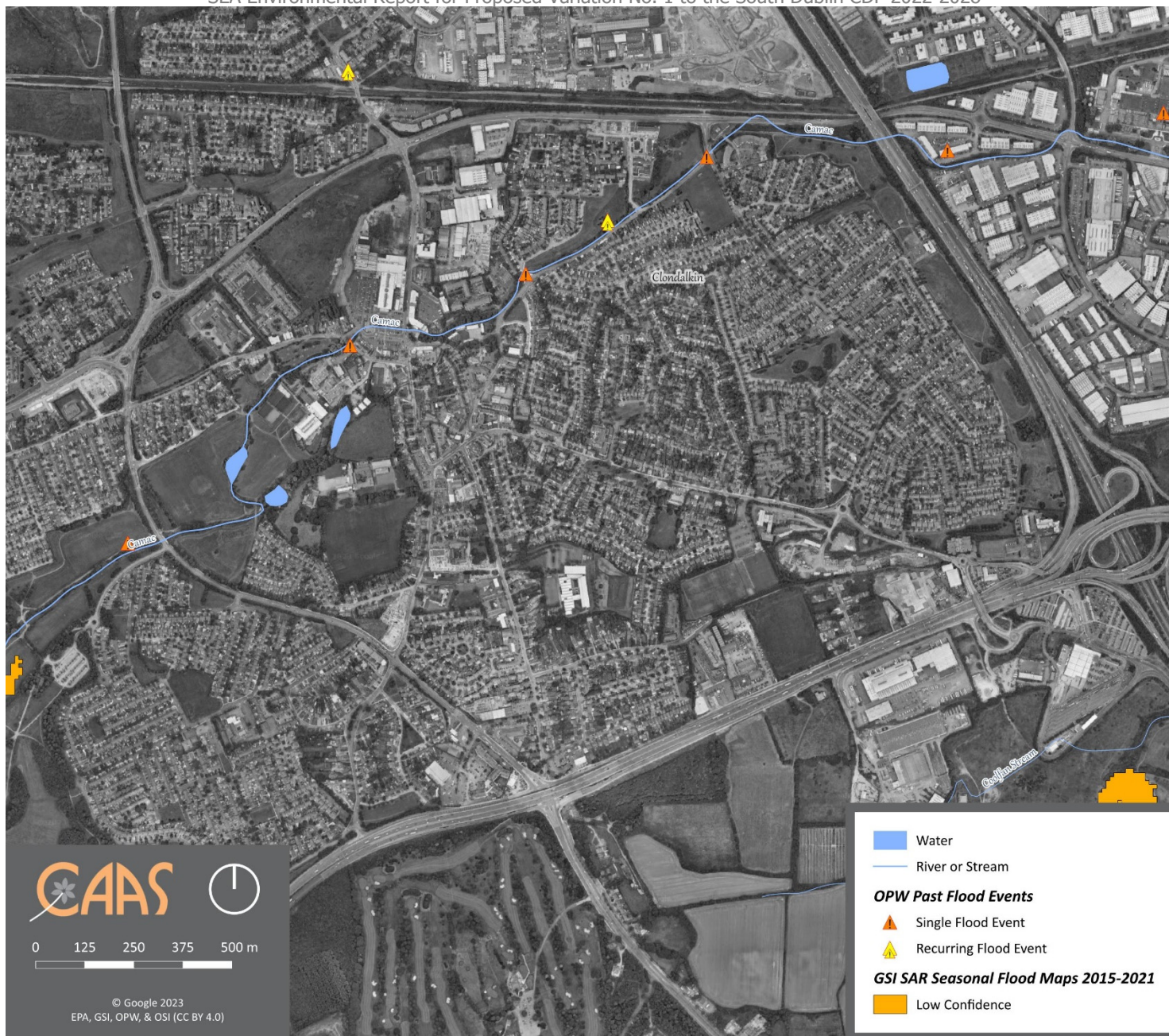


Figure 4.13 Selection of OPW and GSI Flood Risk Indicators

4.10 Air and Climatic Factors

4.10.1 Climatic Factors

Interactions with climatic factors are also present with other environmental components including water/flooding (see Section 4.9.8).

Total emissions of greenhouse gases by humans come from various sectors including transport, agriculture, energy industries, manufacturing combustion, industrial processes, residential developments, commercial services developments, waste management processes and fluorinated gases equipment (such as refrigeration and fire protection systems).

In 2023, Ireland's greenhouse gas emissions are estimated to be 55.01 million tonnes carbon dioxide equivalent (Mt CO₂ eq), which is 6.8% lower (or 4.00 Mt CO₂ eq) than emissions in 2022 (59.00 Mt CO₂ eq) and follows a 2.0% decrease in emissions reported for 2022. Emissions are 1.2% below the historical 1990 baseline for the first time in 33 years.

In 2023, emissions in the stationary EU Emissions Trading System emissions (covering emissions from sectors including Agriculture, Transport, Energy, Industries, Residential, Manufacturing Combustion and Industrial Processes) decreased by 17%. When land use, land-use change and forestry is included, total national emissions decreased by 3.8%.

Emissions under the Effort Sharing Regulation (covering emissions from the electricity and heat generation, industrial manufacturing and aviation sectors) decreased by 3.4%.

Decreased emissions in 2023 compared to 2022 were observed in the largest sectors except for transport which showed an increase of 0.3%.

The EPA's 2025 publication *Ireland's Greenhouse Gas Emission Projections 2024-2055* provides an updated assessment of Ireland's total projected greenhouse gas

emissions to 2055, using the latest Inventory data for 2023³¹ as the starting point. The report provides an assessment of Ireland's progress towards achieving its national ambitions under the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021 and EU emission reduction targets for 2030 as set out under the Effort Sharing Regulation³². Key findings identified as part of the report are that:

- Ireland is not on track to meet the 51 per cent emissions reduction target (by 2030 compared to 2018) which include many 2024 Climate Action Plan measures. Greenhouse gas emissions are projected to be 9 to 23 per cent lower by 2030 (compared to 2018) which places Ireland further from the 2030 national climate target compared to previous assessments.
- Budget period 1 (2021-2025) of 295 Mt CO₂eq is projected to be exceeded by between 8 to 12 Mt CO₂eq. Budget period 2 (2026-2030) of 200 Mt CO₂eq is also expected to be exceeded by a significant margin of 77 to 114 Mt CO₂eq (with carryover from Budget period 1).
- Sectoral emissions ceilings for 2030 are projected to be exceeded by the Buildings, Electricity, Industry and Transport sectors; and met by the sector 'Other'. A direct comparison of emissions in the Agriculture sector against its Sectoral Emission Ceilings is no longer viable due to significant refinement of the Agriculture inventory.
- Ireland is not projected to meet its EU target, set under the Effort Sharing Regulation, of a 42 per cent emissions reduction by 2030 (compared to 2005) even with flexibilities applied. This assessment shows that greenhouse gas emissions will be reduced by 10 to 22 per cent by 2030 (compared to 2005) without the use of flexibilities and by 13 to 26 per cent with the use of flexibilities.
- Additional measures and accelerated implementation of existing measures is necessary to meet both National and EU targets. Projected gaps to National and EU 2030 targets reported this year are larger than last year due to more conservative delivery of measures and associated estimates of emission reductions by 2030.
- From 21.4 Mt CO₂eq in 2018, total emissions from the Agriculture sector are projected to be between 18.0 and 21.6 Mt CO₂eq in 2030 (a 16 per cent reduction in the *With Additional Measures* "WAM" and 1 per cent increase in *With Existing Measures* "WEM"). Without full implementation of all planned policies and measures, there will be a net increase in emissions in this sector by 2030.
- Transport emissions are projected to decrease from 12.3 Mt CO₂eq in 2018 to between 9.7 Mt CO₂eq and 11.2 Mt CO₂eq in 2030 (a 9 to 21 per cent reduction). Measures that are projected to contribute to greater emissions reductions

³¹<https://www.epa.ie/publications/monitoring--assessment/climate-change/air-emissions/irelands-final-greenhouse-gas-emissions-1990-2023.php>

³² Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of on binding annual greenhouse gas emission reductions by Member States from 2021 to 2030 contributing to climate action to meet commitments under the Paris Agreement.

include 640,000 electric vehicles by 2030 and avoid/shift measures such as a 50 per cent increase in daily active travel journeys.

- From 10.6 Mt CO₂eq in 2018, emissions from the Energy Industries sector are projected to decrease to between 3.4 and 4.4 Mt CO₂eq in 2030 (a 59 to 68 per cent reduction). Renewable energy generation at the end of the decade is projected to range from 60 to 68 per cent of electricity generation.
- Emissions from the Residential Sector arise from fuel combustion for domestic space and hot water heating. These are projected to decrease from 7.0 Mt CO₂eq in 2018 to between 5.7 and 5.4 Mt CO₂eq in 2030 (a 19 to 22 per cent reduction). 571,000 domestic heat pumps are projected to be installed by 2030.
- Total emissions from the Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) sector are projected to increase over the period 2018 to 2030 by between 1.5 and 3.8 Mt CO₂eq (an increase of 39 to 95 per cent). It is unlikely with current planned measures that the target set under the EU LULUCF Regulation, and included in Climate Action Plan 2024, will be met. It is unlikely with current planned measures that the target set under the EU LULUCF Regulation, and included in Climate Action Plan 2024, will be met
- The ten Policies and Measures (WEM and WAM) estimated to achieve the largest potential GHG emission reductions in 2030 account for over three quarters of the total potential GHG emission reduction in 2030.

4.10.2 Climate Mitigation and Adaptation

Climate mitigation describes the action to reduce the likelihood of climate change occurring or reduce the impact if it does occur. This can include reducing the causes of climate change (e.g. emissions of greenhouse gases) as well as reducing future risks associated with climate change.

The National Climate Action Plan 2025 is the third statutory update to the plan since the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021 was signed into law, committing Ireland to 2030 and 2050 targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions. It builds on Climate Action Plan 2024, outlining how Ireland will accelerate the actions required to respond to the climate crisis, putting climate solutions at the centre of Ireland's social and economic development.

Climate adaptation is a change in natural or human systems in response to the impacts of climate change. These changes moderate harm or exploit beneficial opportunities and can be in response to actual or expected impacts.

The National Adaptation Framework (2024) aims to create a unified approach involving both government and society to adapt to climate change. It outlines how various sectors and local authorities can implement adaptation measures to minimise Ireland's vulnerability to climate change's adverse effects while taking advantage of any beneficial impacts. The Framework emphasises the importance of integrating adaptation strategies into all levels of policy making, infrastructure development, and local planning.

In 2018, four Climate Action Regional Offices were established for the purpose of coordinating climate action at regional and local levels. As specified in its Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy, the Eastern and Midland Regional Assembly supports the work of the Climate Action Regional Offices.

The South Dublin County Council Climate Action Plan 2024-2029 sets out mitigation, adaptation and other climate measures to create a low carbon and climate resilient County. The Climate Action Plan sets out a range of actions across six theme areas of Energy and Buildings, Transport, Flood Resilience, Nature Based Solutions, Circular Economy and Resource Management and Citizen Engagement. The South Dublin Climate Action Plan also makes provision for South Dublin's first Decarbonising Zone (DZ) to be established in an area in Clondalkin (the area to which the Proposed Variation relates). It identifies a potential emissions reduction pathway for transport emissions within the Clondalkin DZ by 2030, including measures associated with:

- Bus electrification;
- Light and heavy good vehicles (reduction in vehicle kilometres); and
- Car use and active travel, prioritise active travel (walking, cycling).

4.10.3 Alternative Fuels and Renewable Electricity Generation Targets

The use of alternative fuels, including electricity, forms a significant part of government policy to reduce transport emissions. The Proposed Variation facilitates a mode shift away from the private car to public transport, walking and cycling and provisions relating to electric vehicles. This will contribute towards reductions in the consumption of non-

renewable energy sources and achievement of legally binding renewable energy targets.

The first Renewable Energy Directive (RED)³³ was the most important legislation influencing the growth of renewable energy in the EU and Ireland for the decade ending in 2020. From 2021, RED was replaced by the second Renewable Energy Directive (REDII)³⁴, which continues to promote the growth of renewable energy out to 2030. RED set out two mandatory targets for renewable energy in Ireland to be met by 2020, while REDII sets new targets and criteria to be met by Ireland in 2030 and the interim.

The overall renewable energy share is referred to as the overall RES target. REDII introduced a binding EU-wide target for overall RES of 32% in 2030 and requires Member States to set their national contributions to the EU-wide target. As per the National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP) 2021-2030, Ireland's overall RES target is 34.1% in 2030. The sectoral targets are referred to as RES-E (electricity), RES-T (transport) and RES-H (heat). Ireland's NECP 2021-2030 set targets for RES-E of 70%, RES-H of 24% and RES-T of 14%, by 2030.³⁵

Greater use of alternative fuels, including renewable energy, has the potential to contribute towards energy security.

4.10.4 Ambient Air Quality

In order to protect human health, vegetation and ecosystems, EU Directives set down air quality standards in Ireland and the other Member States for a wide variety of pollutants. These pollutants are generated through fuel combustion, in space heating, traffic, electricity generation and industry and, in sufficient amounts, could affect the well-being of the areas inhabitants.

The new Directive on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe (2024/EC) simplifies EU rules on ambient air quality by merging the two existing EU directives into one³⁶. Its goal is to bring quality standards in line with the World Health Organization (WHO) recommendations. The Directive introduces stricter limits on key

air pollutants, aligning EU standards more closely with World Health Organization guidelines. The revised Directive prioritises the health of EU citizens: it sets new air quality standards for pollutants to be reached by 2030 which are more closely aligned with the WHO air quality guidelines. Those pollutants include, among others, particulate matter PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}, nitrogen dioxide and sulphur dioxide, all known to cause respiratory problems.

The EU Directive include details regarding how ambient air quality should be monitored, assessed and managed. In order to comply with the directive mentioned above, the EPA measures the levels of a number of atmospheric pollutants. For the purposes of monitoring in Ireland, four zones are defined in the Air Quality Standards Regulations 2002 (S.I. No. 271 of 2002).

The EPA's (2024) *Air Quality in Ireland 2023 Report* identifies that:

- Ireland's latest monitoring shows we are in compliance with current EU standards.
- Ireland is not on track to achieve its ambition, set out in the National Clean Air Strategy, to meet the health-based WHO air quality guideline limits in 2026.
- Main pollutants of concern are fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) from solid fuel combustion and nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) from vehicle emissions/traffic.
- Air pollution can be a major environmental risk to people's health, with approximately 1,600 premature deaths annually in Ireland due to poor air quality.

The report further identifies the critical role of local authorities in the enforcement and implementation of existing plans and investment in infrastructure to encourage cleaner and healthier air quality choices, including:

- Local authorities must provide more resources to increase air enforcement activities and implement the new solid fuel regulations.
- Investment in clean public transport infrastructure across the country must be maintained and increased.
- More safe footpaths and cycle lanes must be created to continue to increase active travel as a viable and safe alternative to car use and associated NO₂ emissions.

³³ Directive 2009/28/EC on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources.

³⁴ Directive (EU) 2018/2001 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable resources (recast).

³⁵ SEAI (2022): *Energy in Ireland 2022 Report*. Available at: <https://www.seai.ie/publications/Energy-in-Ireland-2022.pdf>

³⁶ Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe Directive 2008/50/EC and Fourth Daughter Directive 2004/107/EC

In order to apply with European Directives relating to air quality, the EPA manages the National Ambient Air Quality Network and measures the levels of a number of atmospheric pollutants at monitoring stations across the country.³⁷ There is no such station within the area to which the Proposed Variation relates and the closest station is in Ballyfermot, c.2 km to the north-east of the area to which the Proposed Variation relates.

4.10.5 Noise

Noise is unwanted sound. 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 EU policy on noise reduction from source. The Directive requires competent authorities in Member States to:

- Draw up *strategic noise maps* for major roads, railways, airports and agglomerations, using harmonised noise indicators and use these maps to assess the number of people who may be impacted upon as a result of excessive noise levels;
- Draw up action plans to reduce noise where necessary and maintain environmental noise quality where it is good; and,
- Inform and consult the public about noise exposure, its effects, and the measures considered to address noise.

Under the EU Environmental Noise Directive, which was transposed into Irish law through the European Communities (Environmental Noise) Regulations 2018 (as amended), Strategic Noise Maps and Noise Action Plans are required to be made or revised every five years. The Dublin Agglomeration Noise Action Plan 2024 - 2028 has been prepared jointly by the local authorities of the Dublin Agglomeration (Dublin City Council, Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council, Fingal County Council, South Dublin County Council, Wicklow County Council and Kildare County Council). The Noise Action Plan has been informed by and is based on the Strategic Noise Maps, which were prepared for the agglomeration of Dublin in 2022 and which cover transport (road and rail) and industry related environmental noise sources. The purpose of the Noise Action Plan is to avoid, prevent and reduce, on a prioritised basis the

harmful effects, including annoyance due to the long-term exposure to environmental noise.

4.10.6 Existing Problems

Significant progress is being made in the reductions of greenhouse gas emissions; however, Ireland is not on track to meet the 51% emissions reduction target (by 2030 compared to 2018) based on the projections contained in the latest (2025) assessment.

In the Climate Change Advisory Council's *Annual Review 2024*, the findings of an assessment of the degree to which progress is being made solely in the implementation of adaptation policy and increasing resilience for the period April 2023 to March 2024 is provided. The Review details that four sectors (Transport, Flood Risk Management, Built and Archaeological Heritage and Local Government) demonstrated good overall progress, six showed moderate progress (Agriculture, Forestry and Seafood, National Adaptation Framework, Communications Networks, Water Quality and Water Services Infrastructure, Health and Electricity and Gas Networks) and one (Biodiversity) showed no progress and supplied insufficient evidence. This was a slight improvement compared with the results in 2023.

Air quality and noise can present challenges, especially in urban areas, as detailed under the relevant sub-sections above. With regard to air quality, air pollution from transport is dominated by NO_x emissions. Of these, NO₂ is particularly impactful from a health perspective. The Proposed Variation will help to facilitate reductions in emissions and a transition from dependence on fossil fuel combustion powered transport.

4.11 Material Assets

Other material assets, in addition to those detailed below, covered by the SEA include archaeological and architectural heritage (see Section 4.12) and natural resources of economic value, such as water and air (see Sections 4.9 and 4.10).

³⁷ For more detail on current daily air quality data refer to: <https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/>.

4.11.1 Public Assets and Infrastructure

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

4.11.2 Land

The Proposed Variation has the potential to assist with the reuse and regeneration of brownfield sites thereby contributing towards sustainable mobility and reducing the need to develop greenfield lands and associated potential adverse environmental effects. Brownfield lands are generally located within urban/suburban areas.

4.11.3 Green Infrastructure

Parks and open space promote health and well-being, provide recreational facilities and range of habitats for various species. Green Infrastructure (GI) is also a crucial component in building resilient communities capable of adapting to the consequences of climate change with trees, woodlands and wetlands providing carbon capture and slowing water flows while improving air quality.

Various county GI corridors converge at the northeastern edge of Clondalkin. The Grand Canal is a key national Green Infrastructure feature, acting as a major ecological and recreational link between the River Shannon in the midlands and Dublin City where the canal enters the sea. As a proposed Natural Heritage Area, the Canal supports a range of key ecosystem services along its entire route and offers a major route for a range of protected species from Dublin's rural hinterland through the urban environment of South Dublin County. The Camac River corridor follows the route of the River Camac through the Proposed Variation area. Corkagh Park is identified as a strategic GI Core area within the County. It is a

designated regional park that is rich in biodiversity, with over 390 different species of plants and animals and the Camac flowing through it. It offers significant amenity value, with open spaces, walkways, cycleways, and passive recreation areas. It also provides active amenity opportunities including football pitches, cricket facilities, cycling track and playgrounds. The Knockmitten Park, along the eastern boundary of the Proposed Variation area is generally composed of lawn spaces, used for recreation in conjunction with the Knockmitten Community Centre. The park forms part of the GI corridor along the M50 boundary, buffering adjoining residential areas from the M50.³⁸

4.11.4 Woodland

Woodlands provide recreational opportunities in addition to their heritage and economic benefits. They are a valuable resource in terms of biodiversity, recreation and tourism, and also important as links in the green infrastructure network.

4.11.5 Transport³⁹

The Clondalkin Town Centre area is located west of the M50 Motorway and north of the N7 National Primary Route Road. The M50 is Dublin City's primary ring road which carries high volumes of traffic to and from the national road network. The N7 provides key connectivity to Clondalkin from the national road network through the grade separated interchange at Fonthill Road (R113) and N7 (referred to as Newlands Cross).

The R113 Fonthill Road and R134 New Nangor Road are two regional roads that run along the western and northern boundary of Clondalkin village. The R113 runs in a north-south direction, providing a link between the N4, N7 and N81 as well as providing a western by-pass of Clondalkin village. The R134 runs in an east-west direction and provides a key link to and from the city centre while also providing a northern by-pass of the village.

There are a number of local distributor roads throughout the Clondalkin area. Links such as Ninth Lock Road, Tower Road, Watery Lane, Woodford Walk, Monastery Road, Boot Road

³⁸ Proposed Variation No. 1

³⁹ Proposed Variation No. 1

and Old Nangor Road are links of this type in the area.

There are also a number of local access roads in the area. They lead predominantly to vehicular cul-de-sac residential estates, for example, Laurel Park, Floraville Avenue, and Castle Park.

Clondalkin is served by both commuter rail and light rail services, however, not directly within the Plan area. The nearest commuter rail station (Clondalkin-Fonthill) is located approximately 1.5 km from the village centre and the nearest light rail station (Luas Red Cow) is approximately 2 km to the south-east of the village centre. The Park West and Cherry Orchard Train Station is 1.6 km from the village centre.

The South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 includes a reservation for a long-term higher capacity public transport route along the R113 and Fonthill Road passing through the Proposed Variation area. The GDA Strategy, post 2042, includes the provision of a link between the Luas light rail at Red Cow and the heavy rail at Fonthill Station.

As part of the preparation of the Proposed Variation, an Area Based Transport Assessment was carried out culminating in the Local Transport Plan accompanying the Proposed Variation.

4.11.6 Minerals and Aggregates

The GSI have a suite of data sources available that would be useful in planning and assessing individual projects with regard to the environmental topic(s) of soil and/or material assets. These include:

- Aggregate Potential Mapping;
- Bedrock mapping;
- Quaternary and Physiographic mapping; and
- National Aquifer and Recharge mapping.

4.11.7 Water Services

4.11.7.1 Wastewater

The EPA's 2024 report '*Urban Waste Water Treatment in 2023*' identified that:

- 10 large urban areas that did not meet European Union treatment standards in 2023 require improvements to comply with these standards and protect the environment;

- 16 towns and villages discharging raw sewage into the environment every day must be connected to wastewater treatment plants;
- 6 collecting systems (sewers) were subject to a judgement from the Court of Justice of the European Union and must be prioritised;
- 34 priority areas require improvements to protect rivers, lakes, estuaries and coastal waters that are adversely impacted by wastewater;
- 3 collecting systems must be upgraded to prevent sewage pollution at bathing waters that were classified as having poor water quality; and
- 12 areas need improvements in wastewater treatment to protect endangered freshwater pearl mussels.

Based on the EPA's assessment of monitoring information provided by Uisce Éireann and the enforcement activities carried out by the EPA, this report identifies urban areas with the most important environmental issues that must be addressed.

From January 2014, Irish Water, now Uisce Éireann, became responsible for all public water services, involving the supply of drinking water and the collection, treatment and disposal of wastewater. Uisce Éireann is also responsible for the treatment and disposal of the sludge that is generated from both its water and waste water treatment plants. The Council is an agent of Uisce Éireann for operations and remains the designated Water Authority for the assessment and approval of on-site wastewater treatment systems and is responsible for surface water drainage in Clondalkin.

The provision of well-maintained quality wastewater treatment infrastructure is essential to facilitate sustainable development of Clondalkin while also protecting the environment and public health. Uisce Éireann is now responsible for the collection, treatment and disposal of waste water where public wastewater facilities exist in towns and villages.

Uisce Éireann, working in partnership with South Dublin County Council, is making investments to undertake essential upgrade works to waste water treatment plants in towns and villages across the County. The upgrading of infrastructure will contribute towards compliance with the Water Framework Directive, EU Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive and Drinking Water Regulations and will help to protect human health and maintain the quality of surface and ground waters.

4.11.7.2 Wastewater Infrastructure

The Ringsend Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) serving the area to which the Proposed Variation relates is currently fully compliant with the wastewater discharge licence⁴⁰ and is not identified by the EPA as a priority area⁴¹ (such areas are those where improvements are required to resolve urgent environmental issues).

The Ringsend WWTP has a current upgraded design capacity of 2.1 million Population Equivalent (PE)⁴², with current load of c. 2.2 million PE.⁴³ Uisce Éireann completed construction of the most recent upgrade at the end of 2023. Following a period of testing and commissioning the upgraded assets are operational. The remaining project elements are scheduled to deliver the capacity for 2.4 million PE by the end of 2025.⁴⁴

Under the Greater Dublin Strategic Drainage Study (GSDSDS, 2001), a strategic analysis was carried out of the existing foul and surface water systems within the Dublin Region. The Council will continue to support Uisce Éireann in delivering key wastewater service projects. Upgrade works are ongoing at Ringsend Treatment Plant, necessary to provide for growth in the Greater Dublin Area. The Clonsaugh Treatment Plant, when constructed will, significantly increase capacity in Ringsend. The Irish Water Investment Plan 2020-2024 includes for upgrade works to the 9B sewer. This sewer serves much of the population in Clondalkin and will require duplication in the future to ensure continued capacity in the wider network.⁴⁵

4.11.7.3 Water Supply

Uisce Éireann is responsible for providing and maintaining adequate public water supply infrastructure throughout County Dublin.

The area to which the Proposed Variation relates is located within the Greater Dublin Area Water Resource Zone⁴⁶ and as identified by Uisce Éireann, has spare capacity available to meet targeted population growth by 2033, although an improvement in level of service is required⁴⁷.

Water supply in the area to which the Proposed Variation relates is currently sourced from Leixlip Water Treatment Plant (WTP) and the Ballymore Eustace WTP. The Leixlip Water Supply Scheme supplies water to approximately 622,000 people in the Greater Dublin Area. Raw water is abstracted from the River Liffey and treated in the Leixlip Water Treatment Plant.⁴⁸ Ballymore Eustace WTP supplies water to 877,000 people in Dublin City, South Dublin County, Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown and Kildare. The plant produces approximately 320 ML/d and has a design capacity of 400 ML/d.⁴⁹

Water supply within the wider Dublin area is at critical levels of demand, with the Water Supply Project for the Eastern and Midlands Region intended to ensure sufficient treated water to meet the longer-term growth of the wider region up to 2050. The termination point for this large infrastructure project is intended to be within SDCC at Peamount. The project has undergone a non-statutory consultation early in 2025 and is due to be submitted by Uisce Éireann to An Coimisiún Pleanála for a planning decision later in 2025.⁵⁰

Under Section 58 of the Environmental Protection Agency Act 1992, the EPA is required to collect and verify monitoring results for all water supplies in Ireland covered by the European Communities (Drinking Water) Regulations, 2000. The EPA publishes their results in annual reports that are supported by Remedial Action Lists (RALs). The RAL identifies water supplies that are not in compliance with

⁴⁰ <https://leap.epa.ie/licence-profile/D0034/compliance>

⁴¹ <https://www.epa.ie/publications/compliance--enforcement/waste-water/Priority-areas-for-website-April-2024.pdf>

⁴² Population Equivalent (PE) is a measurement of the organic biodegradable load. A population equivalent of 1 (1 PE) means the organic biodegradable load having a five-day biochemical oxygen demand (BOD₅) of 60 g of oxygen per day; the load is calculated on the basis of the maximum average weekly load entering the treatment plant during the year, excluding unusual situations such as those due to heavy rain.

⁴³ https://www.water.ie/sites/default/files/docs/aers/2022/D0034-01_2022_AER.pdf

⁴⁴ (<https://www.water.ie/projects/local-projects/ringsend-wastewater-treatment-plant-upgrade-project>).

⁴⁵ Proposed Variation No. 1

⁴⁶ A Water Resource Zone (WRZ) is an independent water supply system serving a region, city, town or village and is governed by topography or the extent of the water distribution network in an area. A WRZ may include multiple Water Treatment Plants and/or sources.

⁴⁷ <https://www.water.ie/connections/developer-services/capacity-registers/water-supply-capacity-register/dublin>

⁴⁸ [https://www.epa.ie/publications/compliance--enforcement/drinking-water/audit-reports/fingal/Leixlip-Audit-Report-\(Direction-Compliance\)-121023.pdf](https://www.epa.ie/publications/compliance--enforcement/drinking-water/audit-reports/fingal/Leixlip-Audit-Report-(Direction-Compliance)-121023.pdf)

⁴⁹ https://www.epa.ie/publications/compliance--enforcement/drinking-water/audit-reports/dublin-city/Ballymore-Eustace_22-02-23.pdf

⁵⁰ Proposed Variation No. 1

the Regulations mentioned above. The most recent EPA Remedial Action List (Q4 of 2024, published in 2025)⁵¹ does not include any water scheme that supplies the area to which the Proposed Variation relates.

4.11.7.4 Surface Water Drainage

South Dublin County Council is responsible for surface water drainage in the area to which the Proposed Variation relates. Sustainable urban Drainage systems (SuDS) is a method to minimise the quantity and increase the quality of surface water runoff and to mitigate adverse impacts of climate change. SuDS can also provide amenity and biodiversity benefits. The Council seeks to ensure the sustainable management of surface water discharges in urban areas through the use of SuDS.

4.11.8 Waste Management

The National Waste Management Plan for a Circular Economy (Regional Waste Management Planning Offices, 2024) sets out a framework for the prevention and management of waste in Ireland for the period 2024 to 2030. The County Development Plan to which the Proposed Variation relates seeks to influence sustainable consumption and prevent the generation of waste, improve the capture of materials to optimise circularity and enable compliance with policy and legislation.

4.11.9 Existing Problems

The provisions of the Proposed Variation will contribute towards protection of the environment with regard to impacts arising from material assets.

The provision of infrastructure and supporting services for development, particularly water and wastewater services, is critical.

4.12 Cultural Heritage

4.12.1 Archaeological Heritage

Archaeology is the study of past societies through the material remains left by those societies and the evidence of their

environment. Archaeological sites and monuments vary greatly in form and date; examples include earthworks of different types and periods, (e.g. early historic ringforts and prehistoric burial mounds), megalithic tombs from the Prehistoric period, medieval buildings, urban archaeological deposits and underwater features.

Archaeological heritage is protected under the National Monuments Acts (1930-2004), Natural Cultural Institutions Act 1997 and the Planning Acts.

The Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) is an inventory, put on a statutory basis by amendment to the National Monuments Act 1994, of sites and areas of archaeological significance, numbered and mapped. It is available from the National Monuments Service and at archaeology.ie.

The term 'monument' includes all man-made structures of whatever form or date except buildings habitually used for ecclesiastical purposes. All monuments in existence before 1700 A.D. are automatically considered to be historic monuments within the meaning of the Acts. Monuments of architectural and historical interest also come within the scope of the Acts. Monuments include: any artificial or partly artificial building, structure or erection or group of such buildings, structures or erections; any cave, stone or other natural product, whether or not forming part of the ground, that has been artificially carved, sculptured or worked upon or which (where it does not form part of the place where it is) appears to have been purposely put or arranged in position; any, or any part of any, prehistoric or ancient tomb, grave or burial deposit, or, ritual, industrial or habitation site; and any place comprising the remains or traces of any such building, structure or erection, any such cave, stone or natural product or any such tomb, grave, burial deposit or ritual, industrial or habitation site, situated on land or in the territorial waters of the State', but excludes 'any building or part of any building, that is habitually used for ecclesiastical purposes' (National Monuments Acts 1930-2004). A recorded monument is a monument included in the list and marked on the map which comprises the RMP set out

⁵¹ Available at: <https://www.epa.ie/publications/compliance--enforcement/drinking-water/annual-drinking-water-reports/Q2-2024-RAL-for-public-drinking-water-supplies-FINAL.pdf>

county by county under Section 12 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act, 1994 by the Archaeological Survey of Ireland. The definition includes Zones of Notification within which requirements for notifications of proposed works apply.

There are various entries to the RMP within and surrounding the area to which the Proposed Variation relates, including: a round tower; castle; graveyard; crosses; historic town; water mill; churches; and ecclesiastical enclosures; and two National Monuments in State Care located within the area to which the Proposed Variation relates, Clondalkin Round Tower and Cross (Ownership) and Archbold's Castle (Ownership). Figure 4.14 shows the spatial distribution of Recorded Monuments within and beyond the area to which the Proposed Variation relates and their associated Zones of Notification.

The Underwater Archaeology Unit was established within the National Monuments Service to manage and protect Ireland's underwater cultural heritage, including the quantification of the underwater resource and assessing development impacts in order to manage and protect this aspect of Ireland's heritage. The Shipwreck Inventory is principally a desktop survey with information gathered from a broad range of cartographic, archaeological and historical sources, both documentary and pictorial. Wrecks over 100 years old and archaeological objects found underwater are protected under the National Monuments (Amendment) Acts 1987 and 1994. Significant wrecks less than 100 years old can be designated by Underwater Heritage Order on account of their historical, archaeological or artistic importance. Such Orders can also be used to designate areas of seabed or land covered by water to more clearly define and protect wreck sites and archaeological objects. Under the legislation all diving on known protected wreck sites or with the intention of searching for underwater cultural heritage is subject to licensing requirements.

Waterbodies within and surrounding the area to which the Proposed Variation relates may contain many features and finds associated

with riverine heritage such as shipwrecks, piers, quay walls, fords, stepping stones and associated archaeological objects and features.

4.12.2 Architectural Heritage

The term architectural heritage is defined in the Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments Act 1999 as meaning all: structures and buildings together with their settings and attendant grounds, fixtures and fittings; groups of structures and buildings; and, sites which are of technical, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social, or technical interest.

Records of Protected Structures are legislated for under Section 12 and Section 51 of the Planning and Development Act 2000 as amended. Protected structures are defined in the Planning and Development Act 2000 as amended as structures, or parts of structures that are of special interest from an architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical point of view.

In relation to a protected structure or proposed protected structure, the following are encompassed:

- The interior of the structure;
- The land lying within the curtilage⁵² of the structure;
- Any other structures lying within that curtilage and their interiors; and,
- All fixtures and features that form part of the interior or exterior of any structure or structures referred to in subparagraph (i) or (iii).

There are 19 Protected Structures within the area to which the Proposed Variation relates, many of which are located within the Clondalkin Village Architectural Conservation Area, as shown on Figure 4.15. Notable Protected Structures include: Neilstown Lodge; Coolevin House; Grange Castle; St John's Church and Former Fairview Oil Mills.

An Architectural Conservation Area (ACA) is a place, area, group of structures or townscape, which is of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific,

⁵² Curtilage is normally taken to be the parcel of ground immediately associated with the Protected Structure, or in use for the purposes of the structure. Protection extends to the buildings and land lying within the curtilage. While the curtilage sometimes coincides with the present property boundary, it can originally have included lands,

features or even buildings now in separate ownership, e.g. the lodge of a former country house, or the garden features located in land subsequently sold off. Such lands are described as being attendant grounds, and the protection extends to them just as if they were still within the curtilage of the Protected Structure.

social or technical interest or contributes to the appreciation of a Protected Structure. An ACA may or may not include Protected Structures. In an ACA, protection is placed on the external appearance of such areas or structures. There are currently two ACAs designated within the area to which the Proposed Variation relates: Clondalkin Village; and St Brigid's Cottages, townland of Bushelloaf, Clondalkin, as mapped on Figure 4.15.

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) is a State initiative under the administration of the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht and was established on a statutory basis under the provisions of the Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999. The purpose of the NIAH is to identify, record, and evaluate the post-1700 architectural heritage of Ireland, uniformly and consistently as an aid in the protection and conservation of the built heritage. NIAH surveys provide the basis for the recommendations of the Minister of Housing, Local Government and Heritage to the local authorities for the inclusion of particular structures in their Record of Protected Structures. The NIAH includes historic gardens and designed landscapes. Figure 4.15 shows entries to NIAH in the area to which the Proposed Variation relates.

4.12.3 Existing Problems

The context of archaeological and architectural heritage has changed over time however no existing conflicts with legislative objectives governing archaeological and architectural heritage have been identified.

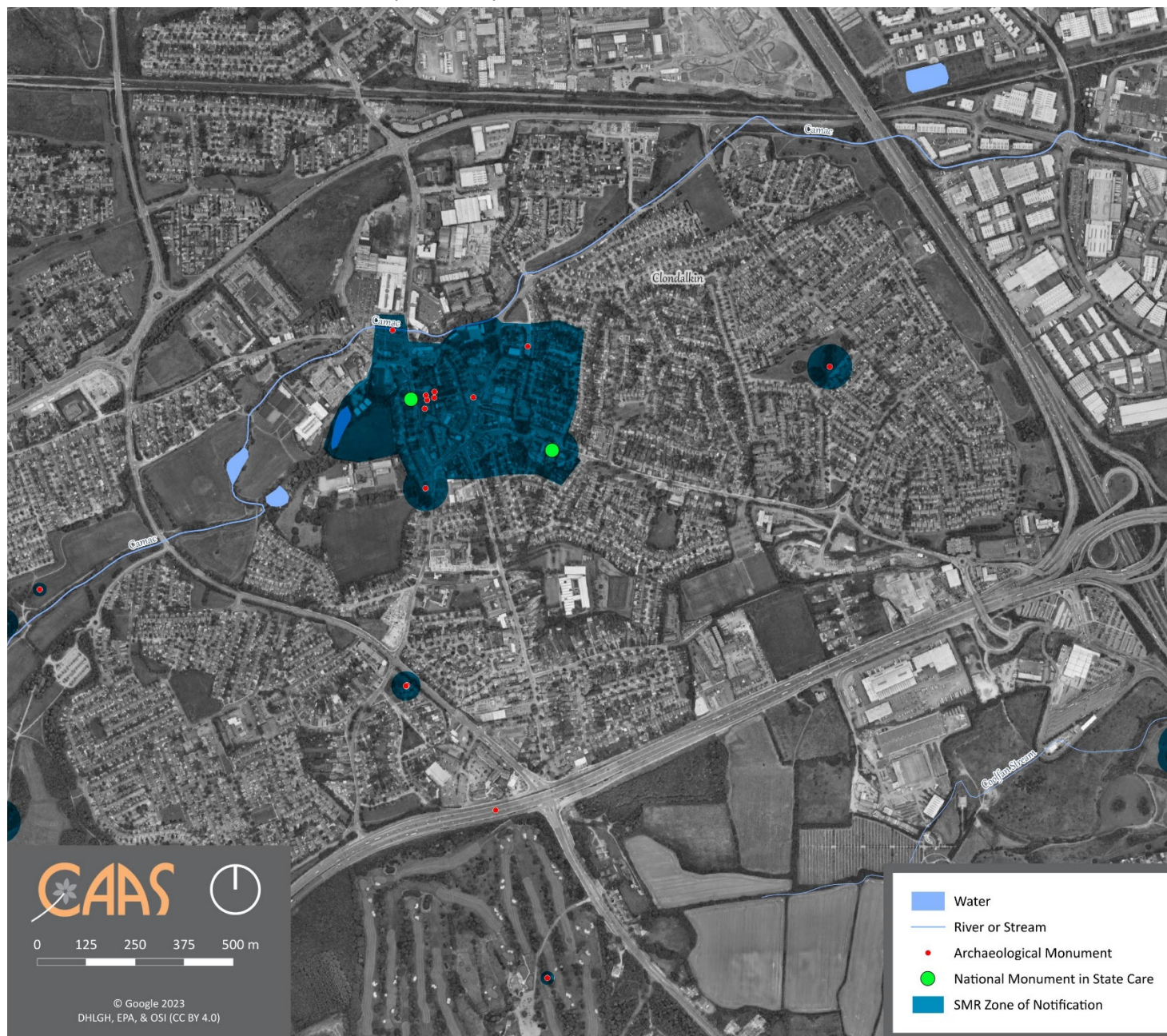


Figure 4.14 Archaeological Heritage

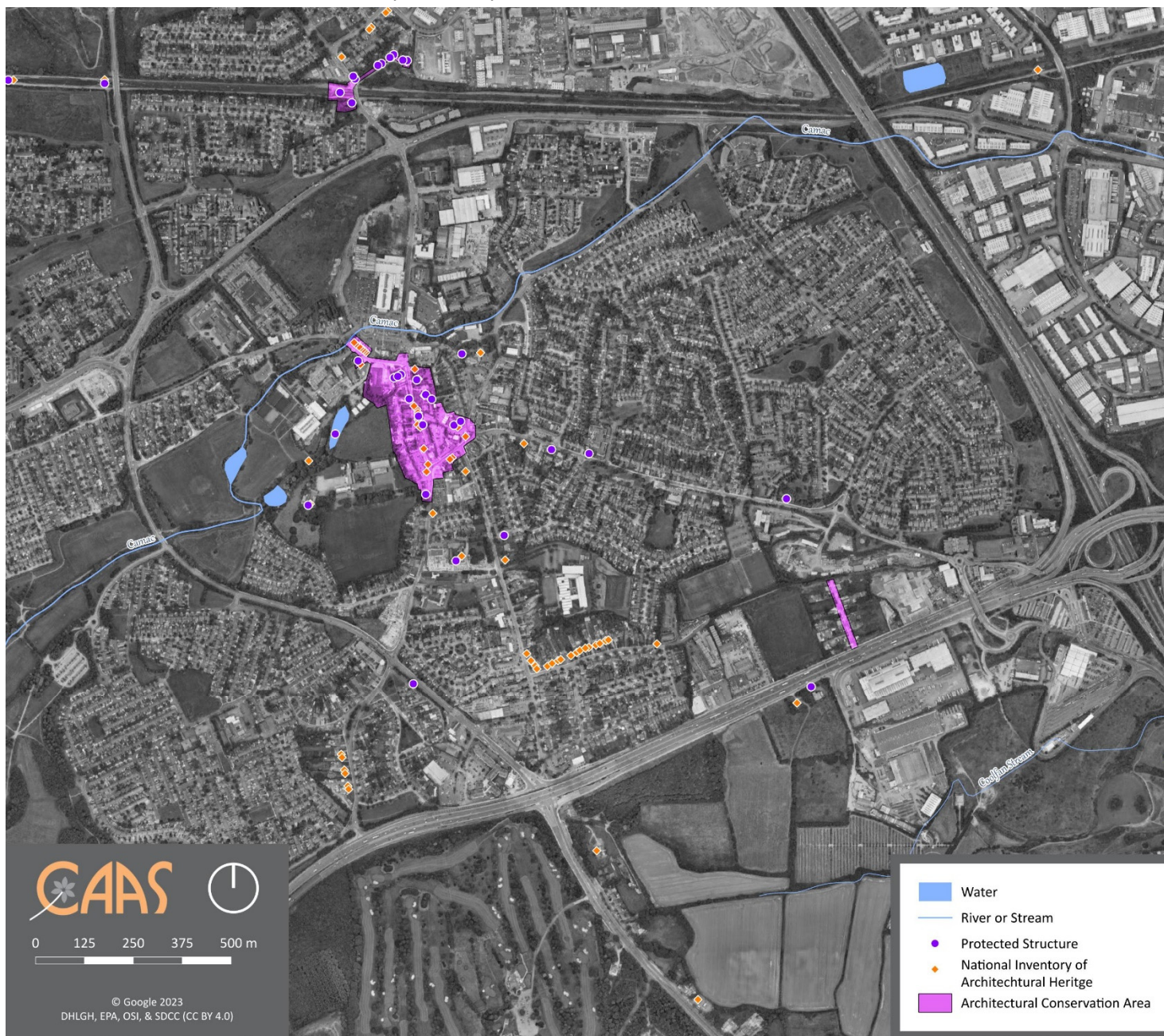


Figure 4.15 Architectural Heritage

4.13 Landscape

4.13.1 Introduction

Article 1 (a) of the European Landscape Convention provides a definition of landscape as follows; "Landscape means an area, as perceived by people whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural/or human factors". The Convention was ratified in Ireland in 2002, requiring the adoption of national measures to promote landscape, planning, protection and management. The importance of landscape and visual amenity and the role of its protection are recognised in the Planning and Development Act 2000 as amended, which requires that Development Plans include objectives for the preservation of the landscape, views and the amenities of places and features of natural beauty.

Clondalkin is located on relatively flat land that rises gently to the south of the area to which the Proposed Variation relates. The River Camac flows from south-west to north-east through the centre of the area, and the Grand Canal flows from the west to the east, in the northern parts of Clondalkin. The land surrounding the area to which the Proposed Variation relates is predominantly urban with areas of pastures to the north, west and south. The urban fabric of the area to which the Proposed Variation relates was influenced by an early Medieval structure elements, including enclosures, a unique street pattern and a round tower.

4.13.2 Landscape Character Assessment

The purpose of landscape character assessment is to provide the foundation for policy formulation and decision making for landscape management.

There are a range of different landscapes found in the area to which the Proposed Variation relates, each with varying visual and amenity values, topography, exposure levels and each containing a variety of habitats. Each landscape type has varying capacity to absorb development related to its overall sensitivity.

The existing South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 identifies five Landscape Character Areas, seven Landscape Types and

Views, Prospects and Scenic Routes within the Council's administrative area. The area to which the Proposed Variation relates is located within the 'Suburban South Dublin' Landscape Character Area and 'Historic Urban' Landscape Character Type.

There are no Views, Prospects or Scenic Routes designated within the area to which the Proposed Variation relates. However, as identified in the Local Planning Framework, Clondalkin possesses multiple vantage points from within the public realm and enclosing parks offering views and specific vistas of the round tower and church spires. Historic routes into the village centre along Old Nangor Road, Ninth Lock Road, Monastery Road and Convent Road are predominantly flanked by stone walls of architectural and social interest, framing incidental vistas of landmark buildings and amenities.

A landscape's capacity to absorb new development, without exhibiting a significant alteration of character or change of appearance is referred to as its 'sensitivity'. Landscape sensitivity mapping and sensitivity rating was prepared for the South Dublin Landscape Character Assessment. Landscape sensitivity is rated from medium to high. The 'Suburban South Dublin' Landscape Character Area, where the area to which the Proposed Variation relates is situated, is not rated as it is part of the already developed urban area of the County.

4.13.3 Existing Environmental Problems

New developments have resulted in changes to the visual appearance of lands within the area to which the Proposed Variation relates however legislative objectives governing landscape and visual appearance were not identified as being conflicted with.

Section 5 Strategic Environmental Objectives

Strategic Environmental Objectives (SEOs) are methodological measures developed from policies that generally govern environmental protection objectives established at international, Community or Member State level e.g. the environmental protection objectives of various European Directives that have been transposed into Irish law and which are required to be implemented.

The SEOs are set out under a range of topics and are used as standards against which the provisions of the Proposed Variation and the alternatives are evaluated in order to help identify which provisions would be likely to result in significant environmental effects and where such effects would be likely to occur, if – in the case of adverse effects – unmitigated.

The SEOs are linked to indicators which can facilitate monitoring the environmental effects of the Proposed Variation as well as identifying targets which the Proposed Variation can help work towards.

All SEOs, indicators and targets are provided on Table 5.1 overleaf.

Further detail on legislation, plans and programmes are provided under Section 2 (and associated Appendix I “Relationship with Legislation and Other Policies, Plans, and Programmes”) and Section 4.

The monitoring measures identified below as part of the Proposed Variation SEA are consistent with the measures that were identified by the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 SEA. This consistency across the hierarchy of land use plans will improve the efficiency and effectiveness of future monitoring.

Table 5.1 Strategic Environmental Objectives (SEOs), Indicators and Targets

Environmental Component	SEO Code	Guiding Principle	Strategic Environmental Objectives	Indicators	Targets
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	BFF	No net contribution to biodiversity losses or deterioration	• Preserve, protect, maintain and where appropriate, restore the terrestrial, aquatic and soil biodiversity, of international, EU and nationally designated sites, protected species and habitats. • Ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of any European site, regarding its qualifying interests, associated conservation status, structure and function. • Maintain and where appropriate, enhance the biodiversity value of local designated and non-designated ecological and heritage areas, which function as stepping stones for migration, dispersal and genetic exchange of wild species. • Enhance biodiversity in line with the National Biodiversity Strategy and its targets.	• Condition of European sites	• Require all local level land use plans to include ecosystem services and green/blue infrastructure provisions and to have regard to the required targets in relation to the conservation of European sites, other nature conservation sites, ecological networks, and protected species • Confirmation of compliance with Plan provisions relating to the protection of European Sites and sustaining resources
				• Number of spatial plans that have included ecosystem services content, mapping and policy to protect ecosystem services when their relevant plans are either revised or drafted	• Require all local level land use plans to include ecosystem services and green/blue infrastructure provisions and to have regard to the required targets in relation to the conservation of European sites, other nature conservation sites, ecological networks, and protected species
				• SEAs and AAs as relevant for new Council policies, plans, programmes etc.	• Screen for and undertake SEA and AA as relevant for new Council policies, plans, programmes etc.
				• Status of water bodies	• Included under Water below
				• Compliance of planning permissions with Plan measures providing for the protection of Biodiversity and flora and fauna – see County Development Plan Chapter 3 “Natural, Cultural and Built Heritage”	• For planning permission to be only granted when applications demonstrate that they comply with all Plan measures providing for the protection of biodiversity and flora and fauna – see County Development Plan Chapter 3 “Natural, Cultural and Built Heritage”
Population and Human Health	PHH	Improve quality of life for all ages and abilities based on high-quality, serviced, well connected and sustainable residential, working, educational and recreational environments	• Provide high quality residential, community, working and recreational environments with access to sustainable transport options. • Promote economic growth to encourage retention of working age population and funding of sustainable development and environmental protection. • Ensure that existing population and planned growth is linked with the required infrastructure and the services. • Protect human health and well-being from environment-related pressures.	• Implementation of Plan measures relating to the promotion of economic growth as provided for by County Development Plan Chapter 9 “Economic Development and Employment”	• Progress in successfully implementing Plan measures relating to the promotion of economic growth as provided for by County Development Plan Chapter 9 “Economic Development and Employment”
				• Number of spatial concentrations of health problems arising from environmental factors resulting from development permitted under the County Development Plan	• No spatial concentrations of health problems arising from environmental factors as a result of implementing the County Development Plan
				• Proportion of people reporting regular cycling / walking to school and work above previous CSO figures	• Increase in the proportion of people reporting regular cycling / walking to school and work above previous CSO figures • Progress in successfully implementing Plan measures relating to active travel
				• Number of spatial plans that include specific green infrastructure mapping	• Require all local level land use plans to include specific green infrastructure mapping
Soil (and Land)	S	Ensure the long-term sustainable management of land	• Safeguard sensitive soil, resources and geological heritage sites against pollution and degradation. • Promote the sustainable use of infill and brownfield sites over the use of greenfield within the county.	• Proportion of population growth occurring on infill and brownfield lands compared to greenfield (also relevant to Material Assets)	• As per the revised NPF, to limit the rate of increase land that is sealed or artificialised per year and promote the reversal of this in suitable areas e.g., flood zones, high density areas • In accordance with the NPF, deliver at least 30% of all new homes that are targeted in settlements other than the five Cities and their suburbs, within their existing built-up footprints and ensure compact and sequential patterns of growth • To map brownfield and infill land parcels

Environmental Component	SEO Code	Guiding Principle	Strategic Environmental Objectives	Indicators	Targets
				- Instances where contaminated material generated from brownfield and infill must be disposed of - Environmental assessments and AAs as relevant for applications for brownfield and infill development prior to planning permission	- Dispose of contaminated material in compliance with EPA guidance and waste management requirements - Screen for and undertake environmental assessments and AA as relevant for applications for brownfield and infill development prior to planning permission
Water	W	Protection, improvement and sustainable management of the water resource	- Protect and where necessary improve and maintain water quality and the management of watercourses and groundwater in compliance with the requirements of the Water Framework Directive objectives and measures. - Avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding and areas that are vulnerable to current and future erosion. - Integrate sustainable water management solutions (such as SuDS, porous surfacing and green roofs) into development proposals.	Status of water bodies as reported by the EPA Water Monitoring Programme for the WFD	- Subject to exemptions provided for by Article 4 of the Water Framework Directive, not to cause deterioration in the status of any surface water or affect the ability of any surface water to achieve 'good status' - Implementation of the objectives of the River Basin Management Plan
				Number of incompatible developments permitted within flood risk areas	Minimise developments granted permission on lands which pose - or are likely to pose in the future - a significant flood risk
Material Assets	MA	Sustainable and efficient use of natural resources	- Make best use of existing infrastructure, promote the sustainable development of new infrastructure and protect existing assets, to meet the needs of the county and South Dublin's population. - Promote the circular economy, reduce waste, and increase energy efficiencies. - Ensure there is adequate sewerage and drainage infrastructure in place to support new development. - A reduction in energy demand from the transport sector and support moves to electrification of road and rail transport modes.	- Programmed delivery of Uisce Éireann infrastructure for all key growth towns in line with Uisce Éireann Investment Plan and prioritisation programme to ensure sustainable growth can be accommodated - Number of new developments granted permission which can be adequately and appropriately served with waste water treatment over the lifetime of the County Development Plan	- All new developments granted permission to be connected to and adequately and appropriately served by waste water treatment over the lifetime of the County Development Plan - Where septic tanks are proposed, for planning permission to be only granted when applications demonstrate that the outfall from the septic tank will not – in-combination with other septic tanks – contribute towards any surface or ground water body not meeting the objective of good status under the Water Framework Directive - Facilitate, as appropriate, Uisce Éireann in developing water and wastewater infrastructure - See also targets relating to greenfield and brownfield development of land under Soil and broadband under Population and Human Health
				Proportion of people reporting regular cycling / walking to school and work above previous CSO figures	- Increase in the proportion of people reporting regular cycling / walking to school and work above previous CSO figures - Progress in successfully implementing Plan measures relating to active travel
Air	A	Support clean air policies that reduce the impact of air pollution on the environment and public health	- To avoid, prevent or reduce harmful effects on human health and the environment as a whole resulting from emissions to air from all sectors with particular reference to emissions from transport, residential heating, industry and agriculture. - Minimise travel related emissions and encourage a modal change from car to more sustainable forms of transport.	- Proportion of journeys made by private fossil fuel-based car compared to previous levels - NO₂ (Nitrogen Dioxide), PM₁₀ (particulate matter with diameter of 10 microns or less) and O₃ (Ozone) as part of Ambient Air Quality Monitoring	- Decrease in proportion of journeys made by car compared to previous levels - Improvement in Air Quality trends, particularly in relation to transport related emissions - Progress in successfully implementing Plan measures relating to sustainable mobility and travel

Environmental Component	SEO Code	Guiding Principle	Strategic Environmental Objectives	Indicators	Targets
			Minimise noise emissions associated with traffic and transport and other noise and wind related industry etc.		
Climatic Factors⁵³	C	Achieving transition to a competitive, low carbon, climate-resilient economy that is cognisant of environmental impacts	- Minimise contribution to Climate Change by adopting mitigation and adaptation measures. - Integrate sustainable design solutions into the county's infrastructure (e.g. energy efficient buildings; green infrastructure). - Contribute towards the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in line with national targets. - Encourage and promote development resilient to the effects of climate change. - Promote the use of renewable energy, energy efficient development and increased use of public transport.	Implementation of Plan measures relating to climate reduction targets	For review of progress on implementing Plan objectives to demonstrate successful implementation of measures relating to climate reduction targets
				A competitive, low-carbon, climate-resilient and environmentally sustainable economy	Contribute towards transition to a competitive, low-carbon, climate-resilient and environmentally sustainable economy by 2050
				Share of renewable energy in transport	Contribute towards the National Energy and Climate Plan 2021-2030 sectoral target for transport (RES-T) of 14%, by 2030 (this may be increased following a provisional European agreement on 30 March 2023 for a binding overall RES target of at least 42.5% by 2030)
				Greenhouse gas emissions	Contribute towards the target of aggregate reduction in carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions of at least 51% (compared to 1990 levels) by 2030 (helping to set Ireland on a path to reach net-zero emissions by 2050)
				Energy consumption, the uptake of renewable options and solid fuels for residential heating	To promote reduced energy consumption and support the uptake of renewable options and a move away from solid fuels for residential heating
				Proportion of journeys made by private fossil fuel-based car compared to previous levels	- Decrease in the proportion of journeys made by residents of the settlements using private fossil fuel-based car compared to previous levels - Progress in successfully implementing Plan measures relating to sustainable mobility and travel
				Proportion of people reporting regular cycling / walking to school and work above previous CSO figures	- Increase in the proportion of people reporting regular cycling / walking to school and work above previous CSO figures - Progress in successfully implementing Plan measures relating to active travel
Cultural Heritage	CH	Safeguard cultural heritage features and their settings through responsible design and positioning of development	Protect places, features, buildings and landscapes of cultural, archaeological and / or architectural heritage from impact as a result of development.	Percentage of entries to the Record of Monuments and Places, and the context these entries within the surrounding landscape where relevant, protected from adverse effects resulting from development which is granted permission under the County Development Plan	Protect entries to the Record of Monuments and Places, and the context of these entries within the surrounding landscape where relevant, from adverse effects resulting from development which is granted permission under the County Development Plan
				Percentage of entries to the Record of Protected Structures and Architectural Conservation Areas and their context protected from significant adverse effects arising from new development granted permission under the County Development Plan	Protect entries to the Record of Protected Structures and Architectural Conservation Areas and their context from significant adverse effects arising from new development granted permission under the County Development Plan

⁵³ Please also refer to relevant legislation and requirements under Section 4.10, Section 8 and Appendix I. Targets under the national Climate Action Plan are reviewed and updated periodically.

Environmental Component	SEO Code	Guiding Principle	Strategic Environmental Objectives	Indicators	Targets
Landscape	L	Protect and enhance the landscape character	Protect and maintain the special qualities of the landscape character, especially with regard to areas of high amenity.	Number of developments permitted that result in avoidable adverse visual impacts on the landscape, especially with regard to landscape and amenity designations included in Land Use Plans, resulting from development which is granted permission under the County Development Plan	No developments permitted which result in avoidable adverse visual impacts on the landscape, especially with regard to landscape and amenity designations included in Land Use Plans, resulting from development which is granted permission under the County Development Plan

Section 6 Description of Alternatives

6.1 Introduction

The SEA Directive requires that reasonable alternatives (taking into account the objectives and the geographical scope of the Variation's Planning Framework, programme or variation to same) are identified, described and evaluated for their likely significant effects on the environment.

6.2 Limitations in Available Alternatives

The Proposed Variation is being prepared as part of the implementation of the existing, already in force, South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 (QDP14 Objective 3⁵⁴).

The alternatives available for the Proposed Variation are significantly limited by the provisions of higher-level planning objectives, including those of the National Planning Framework, the Eastern and Midlands Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy, Ministerial Guidelines and the County Development Plan. These documents set out various requirements for the content of the Planning Framework, including on topics such as population, land use zoning and proper planning and sustainable development.

6.3 Identified Alternative Scenarios for the Proposed Variation

Notwithstanding the limitations above, three alternative scenarios on how to prioritise the nature of Clondalkin's growth through the Proposed Variation are identified and presented here, and assessed in Section 7. These alternatives are:

1. Growing Clondalkin with an Emphasis on Local Vitality
2. Growing Clondalkin with an Emphasis on Green Environment
3. Growing Clondalkin with an Emphasis on Heritage

⁵⁴ "To prepare a LAP for Clondalkin, the extent of the boundary to be defined, which will be guided by the Local Area Plans Guidelines for Planning Authorities, 2013 (Department of the Environment, Community and Local Government) or any superseding guidelines and which will incorporate:

- A vision for the development of Clondalkin
- Wider urban design principles
- Framework plans for larger infill sites
- A Conservation Plan
- A local Green Infrastructure strategy derived from the County GI Strategy
- Local Transport Plan"

6.3.1 Alternative 1: Growing Clondalkin with an Emphasis on Local Vitality

This alternative scenario would prioritise growing Clondalkin with an emphasis on local vitality (access to the centre), including through:

- Growing in a way that protects and adds to the existing vitality of the village centre and local businesses;
- Enhancing vibrancy (including strengthened connections between the growth areas and the village centre, and local business) and necessary social and community facilities;
- Using road space to promote active travel, enhancement of sustainable mobility and pedestrian and cycle access, while facilitating vehicular movement;
- Enhancement of the public realm;
- Streetscape interventions along Ninth Lock Road and improved public space at South Dublin County Council offices;
- The development of a network of linked open spaces; and
- Enhancing vitality through supporting heritage related tourism.

6.3.2 Alternative 2: Growing Clondalkin with an Emphasis on Green Environment

This alternative scenario would prioritise growing Clondalkin with an emphasis on a green environment, through which active travel is facilitated, and includes:

- The management of the environment in a way that protects the natural amenity and enhances biodiversity / ecology through connecting green spaces;
- Prioritising the natural environment and enhancing biodiversity through enhanced greening and natural solutions to flooding and surface water management, which has positive impacts for human health and climate adaptation;
- Creating and enhancing green corridors and linkages through urban areas and connecting these to the wider green network which includes the Grand Canal, Clondalkin Park, Corkagh Park and Knockmitten Park;
- Street space would have more space for planting and nature-based solutions and more space for walking and cycling - interventions including the Proposed Village Enhancement Scheme on the Old Nangor Road; and
- Contributions towards Clondalkin's decarbonisation, including a degree of active travel prioritisation, street greening, SUDS implementation.

6.3.3 Alternative 3: Growing Clondalkin with an Emphasis on Heritage

This alternative scenario would prioritise the protection and conservation of historic buildings, walls, routes and landuses, including through:

- Public realm works including those under the Proposed Village Enhancement Scheme on the Old Nangor Road would support any adaptive re-use of former RIC Barracks building;
- Provide greater space within the village centre and traffic calming to allow for a greater appreciation of heritage features;
- Activate street frontage and connections to affect regeneration of the built heritage and to integrate the village centre with new development within the large framework sites; and
- Supporting Heritage related tourism and enhancing vitality.

Section 7 Evaluation of Alternatives

7.1 Introduction

This section provides a comparative evaluation of the likely significant environmental effects of implementing available alternatives that are described in Section 6. This determination sought to understand whether each alternative was likely to improve conflict with or have a neutral interaction with the receiving environment.

7.2 Methodology

The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment (see Section 4) and the Strategic Environmental Objectives (see Section 5 and Table 7.1) are used in the assessment of alternatives.

The alternatives are evaluated using compatibility criteria (see Table 7.2 below) in order to determine how they would be likely to affect the status of the existing environment and the SEOs. The SEOs and the alternatives are arrayed against each other in order to demonstrate which interactions would cause effects on specific components of the environment. Where the appraisal identifies an interaction with the status of an SEO the relevant SEO code is entered into the relevant column.

The interactions identified are reflective of likely significant environmental effects:

- Interactions that would be *likely to improve the status* of a particular SEO would be likely to contribute towards a significant positive effect on the environmental component to which the SEO relates, including in-combination with the existing statutory planning/decision-making and consent-granting framework.
- Interactions that would *potentially conflict with the status of an SEO and would be likely to be mitigated* would be likely to result in potential significant negative effects; however, these effects could be mitigated by integrating measures into the Proposed Variation and by measures that have been integrated into the existing County Development Plan.
- Interactions that would probably *conflict with the status of an SEO and would be unlikely to be mitigated* would be likely to result in a significant residual negative effect on the environmental component to which the SEO relates.

Effects considered include secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects.

The degree of significance of effects occurring cannot be fully determined at this level of decision making due to the lack of exact detail available with regard to the type or scale of development that will be permitted under the Proposed Variation. However, a strategic assessment can be undertaken.

Table 7.1 Strategic Environmental Objectives⁵⁵

Environmental Component	Guiding Principle	SEO Code	Strategic Environmental Objectives
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	No net contribution to biodiversity losses or deterioration	BFF	• Preserve, protect, maintain and where appropriate, restore the terrestrial, aquatic and soil biodiversity, of international, EU and nationally designated sites, protected species and habitats. • Ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of any European site, regarding its qualifying interests, associated conservation status, structure and function. • Maintain and where appropriate, enhance the biodiversity value of local designated and non-designated ecological and heritage areas, which function as stepping stones for migration, dispersal and genetic exchange of wild species. • Enhance biodiversity in line with the National Biodiversity Strategy and its targets.

⁵⁵ See also Section 5.

Environmental Component	Guiding Principle	SEO Code	Strategic Environmental Objectives
Population and Human Health	Improve quality of life for all ages and abilities based on high-quality, serviced, well connected and sustainable residential, working, educational and recreational environments	PHH1	• Provide high quality residential, community, working and recreational environments with access to sustainable transport options. • Promote economic growth to encourage retention of working age population and funding of sustainable development and environmental protection. • Ensure that existing population and planned growth is linked with the required infrastructure and the services. • Protect human health and well-being from environment-related pressures.
Soil (and Land)	Ensure the long-term sustainable management of land	S	• Safeguard sensitive soil, resources and geological heritage sites against pollution and degradation. • Promote the sustainable use of infill and brownfield sites over the use of greenfield within the county.
Water	Protection, improvement and sustainable management of the water resource	W	• Protect and where necessary improve and maintain water quality and the management of watercourses and groundwater in compliance with the requirements of the Water Framework Directive objectives and measures. • Avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding and areas that are vulnerable to current and future erosion. • Integrate sustainable water management solutions (such as SuDS, porous surfacing and green roofs) into development proposals.
Material Assets	Sustainable and efficient use of natural resources	MA	• Make best use of existing infrastructure, promote the sustainable development of new infrastructure and protect existing assets, to meet the needs of the county and South Dublin's population. • Promote the circular economy, reduce waste, and increase energy efficiencies. • Ensure there is adequate sewerage and drainage infrastructure in place to support new development. • A reduction in energy demand from the transport sector and support moves to electrification of road and rail transport modes.
Air	Support clean air policies that reduce the impact of air pollution on the environment and public health	A	• To avoid, prevent or reduce harmful effects on human health and the environment as a whole resulting from emissions to air from all sectors with particular reference to emissions from transport, residential heating, industry and agriculture. • Minimise travel related emissions and encourage a modal change from car to more sustainable forms of transport. • Minimise noise emissions associated with traffic and transport and other noise and wind related industry etc.
Climatic Factors	Achieving transition to a competitive, low carbon, climate-resilient economy that is cognisant of environmental impacts	C	• Minimise contribution to Climate Change by adopting mitigation and adaptation measures. • Integrate sustainable design solutions into the county's infrastructure (e.g. energy efficient buildings; green infrastructure). • Contribute towards the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in line with national targets. • Encourage and promote development resilient to the effects of climate change. • Promote the use of renewable energy, energy efficient development and increased use of public transport.
Cultural Heritage	Safeguard cultural heritage features and their settings through responsible design and positioning of development	CH	• Protect places, features, buildings and landscapes of cultural, archaeological and / or architectural heritage from impact as a result of development.
Landscape	Protect and enhance the landscape character	L	• Protect and maintain the special qualities of the landscape character, especially with regard to areas of high amenity.

Table 7.2 Criteria for appraising the effect of the Alternatives on SEOs

Likely to Improve status of SEOs +	Potential Conflict with status of SEOs - likely to be mitigated -
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7.3 Detailed Assessment of Alternatives

7.3.1 Effects Common to all Alternatives

Each of the alternatives would be part of a wider Proposed Variation envisaging – in compliance with the robust policy framework in place at national, regional and local level – sustainable development and compact growth in South Dublin generally. As such, common environmental effects (as detailed on Table 7.3) would be present under Plans adopting each of the different alternatives, albeit often to varying degrees.

Table 7.3 Effects common to Plans adopting each of the different alternatives

Environmental Component	Significant Positive Environmental Effects, likely to occur	Potentially Significant Adverse Environmental Effects, if unmitigated
Biodiversity and Flora and Fauna	Contribution towards protection of ecology (including designated sites, ecological connectivity and habitats) by facilitating development of lands that have relatively low levels of environmental sensitivities and are served (or can be more easily served) by infrastructure and services, thereby helping to avoid the need to develop more sensitive, less well-served and/or less well-connected lands elsewhere in Clondalkin, the wider County and beyond.	Arising from both construction and operation of development and associated infrastructure: - Loss of/damage to biodiversity in designated 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 such as birds and bats.
Population and Human Health	- Promotion of economic growth to encourage retention of working age population and funding of sustainable development and environmental protection and management. - Contribution towards appropriate provision of infrastructure and services to existing population and planned growth by facilitating compact development of lands that are served (or can be more easily served) by infrastructure and services, thereby helping to avoid the need to develop less well-served and/or less well-connected lands elsewhere in Clondalkin, the wider County and beyond. - Contribution towards the protection of human health by facilitating development of lands that have relatively low levels of environmental sensitivities and are served (or can be more easily served) by infrastructure and services, thereby helping to avoid the need to develop more sensitive, less well-served and/or less well-connected lands elsewhere in Clondalkin, the wider County and beyond. - Contribution towards placemaking and improvements to the vitality and vibrancy of Clondalkin, making it more attractive to live in, work in and visit.	- Potential adverse effects arising from flood events. - Potential interactions if effects arising from environmental vectors.
Soil	Contribution towards the protection of soils and designated sites of geological heritage by facilitating development of lands that have relatively low levels of environmental sensitivities and are served (or can be more easily served) by infrastructure and services, thereby helping to avoid the need to develop more sensitive, less well-served and/or less well-connected lands elsewhere in Clondalkin, the wider County and beyond.	- Potential adverse effects on the hydrogeological and ecological function of the soil resource, including as a result of development on contaminated lands. - Potential for riverbank erosion.

Environmental Component	Significant Positive Effect, likely to occur	Potentially Significant Adverse Environmental Effects, if unmitigated
Water	Contribution towards the protection of water by facilitating development of lands that have relatively low levels of environmental sensitivities and are served (or can be more easily served) by infrastructure and services, thereby helping to avoid the need to develop more sensitive, less well-served and/or less well-connected lands elsewhere in Clondalkin, the wider County and beyond.	- Potential adverse effects upon the status of water bodies and entries to the WFD Register of Protected Areas (ecological and human value), arising from changes in quality, flow and/or morphology. - Increase in flood risk and associated effects associated with flood events.
Air and Climatic Factors	Contribution towards climate mitigation and adaptation and reduction of overall emissions to air by facilitating compact development of lands that are served (or can be more easily served) by infrastructure and services, thereby helping to avoid the need to develop less well-served and/or less well-connected lands elsewhere in Clondalkin, the wider County and beyond.	- Potential conflict between development under the Planning Framework and aiming to reduce carbon emissions in line with local, national and European environmental objectives. - Potential conflicts between transport emissions, including those from cars, and air quality. - Potential conflicts between increased frequency of noise emissions and protection of sensitive receptors. - Potential conflicts with climate adaptation measures including those relating to flood risk management.
Material Assets	- Contribution towards appropriate provision of infrastructure and services to existing population and planned growth by facilitating compact development of lands that are served (or can be more easily served) by infrastructure and services, thereby helping to avoid the need to develop less well-served and/or less well-connected lands elsewhere in Clondalkin, the wider County and beyond. - Contribution towards limits in increases in energy demand from the transport sector by facilitating sustainable compact growth.	- Failure to provide adequate and appropriate waste water treatment (water services infrastructure and capacity ensures the mitigation of potential conflicts). - Failure to adequately treat surface water run-off that is discharged to water bodies (water services infrastructure and capacity ensures the mitigation of potential conflicts). - Failure to comply with drinking water regulations and serve new development with adequate drinking water (water services infrastructure and capacity ensures the mitigation of potential conflicts). - Increases in waste levels. - Potential impacts upon public assets and infrastructure.
Cultural Heritage	Contributes towards protection of cultural heritage elsewhere by facilitating development within Clondalkin.	Potential effects on protected and unknown archaeology and protected architecture arising from construction and operation activities.
Landscape	Contributes towards protection of wider landscape and landscape designations by facilitating development within Clondalkin.	Occurrence of adverse visual impacts and conflicts with the appropriate protection of designations relating to the landscape.

7.3.2 Overall Comparative Assessment of Alternatives

An overall comparative assessment of the alternatives against SEOs is provided on Table 7.4. The basis of this assessment is provided under subsections Sections 7.3.2.1 to 7.3.2.3 below. A localised assessment of the individual key components of each alternative under these subsections is also provided.

7.3.2.1 Assessment of Alternative 1: Growing Clondalkin with an Emphasis on Local Vitality

This alternative would allow for development targets to be met within Clondalkin, reducing demand and associated potential for dispersed adverse environmental effects to occur as a result of development occurring outside of Clondalkin, in areas that are potentially more sensitive, less well-

served and less-well connected⁵⁶. As a result, the protection and management of environmental components beyond Clondalkin would be benefited⁵⁷. Strengthened connections between the growth areas and the village centre, and local businesses, provision of necessary social and community facilities, improved accessibility and enhanced public realm in the Village Centre and associated areas would contribute towards improvements in vibrancy and vitality and make these places more attractive to live in, work in and visit. Furthermore, vibrancy would be enhanced through supporting heritage related tourism.

By using road space to promote active travel would help to deliver travel solutions that support moving people from the private car to the more sustainable modes of walking, cycling and using public transport, and by providing for improved accessibility to central areas and enhancement of public realm, while also facilitating vehicular movement, this alternative would benefit efforts to reduce traffic and maximise sustainable mobility (including associated interactions with air, climate mitigation and human health) and maximise infrastructural and services efficiencies (including associated interactions with population) to a greater degree⁵⁸, conflicting with these efforts to a lesser degree⁵⁹. There would be potential for displacement of traffic to lead to localised increases traffic flows and associated localised potential impacts in terms of increased population exposure to air pollutants and/or elevated noise levels. There would also be potential for reduced convenient accessibility to certain areas for car dependent persons.

As with other alternatives, potential conflicts between new development (residential, community, enterprise and employment, transport or open space related development, for example) on zoned lands and the protection of and management of the environment would occur⁶⁰ and would need to be mitigated. The development of new connections (cycling routes and paths) present a variety of potentially adverse environmental effects that would, if unmitigated, have the potential to arise from both the construction and operation of such developments and/or their ancillary infrastructure. These types of infrastructure are sometimes constructed in ecologically and visually sensitive areas, adjacent to the banks of rivers and streams.

7.3.2.2 Assessment of Alternative 2: Growing Clondalkin with an Emphasis on Green Environment

This alternative would allow for development targets to be met within Clondalkin, reducing demand and associated potential for dispersed adverse environmental effects to occur as a result of development occurring outside of Clondalkin, in areas that are potentially more sensitive, less well-served and less-well connected⁶¹. As a result, the protection and management of environmental components beyond Clondalkin would be benefited⁶².

⁵⁶ See potentially significant adverse environmental effects, if unmitigated, common to all alternatives in Table 7.3 and **BFF PHH S W L CH** SEO interactions in Table 7.4.

⁵⁷ See significant positive environmental effects, likely to occur common to all alternatives in Table 7.3 and **BFF PHH S W L CH** SEO interactions in Table 7.4.

⁵⁸ See significant positive environmental effects, likely to occur common to all alternatives in Table 7.3 and **MA A C PPH** SEO interactions in Table 7.4. These interactions include those relating to legally binding reductions in greenhouse gas emissions that must be achieved.

⁵⁹ See potentially significant adverse environmental effects, if unmitigated, common to all alternatives in Table 7.3 and **MA A C PPH** SEO interactions in Table 7.4. These interactions include those relating to legally binding reductions in greenhouse gas emissions that must be achieved.

⁶⁰ See potentially significant adverse environmental effects, if unmitigated, common to all alternatives in Table 7.3 and **BFF PHH S W L CH** SEO interactions in Table 7.4.

⁶¹ See potentially significant adverse environmental effects, if unmitigated, common to all alternatives in Table 7.3 and **BFF PHH S W L CH** SEO interactions in Table 7.4.

⁶² See significant positive environmental effects, likely to occur common to all alternatives in Table 7.3 and **BFF PHH S W L CH** SEO interactions in Table 7.4.

This alternative would benefit the protection and management of following environmental components within Clondalkin⁶³:

- Biodiversity and flora and fauna (creating and enhancing green corridors and linkages through urban areas and connecting these to the wider green network, including the Grand Canal, Clondalkin Park, Corkagh Park and Knockmitten Park, and providing more space on streets for enhanced greening)
- Population and human health (access to green spaces, street greening, active travel prioritisation – street space would have more space for walking and cycling)
- Soil (protection and enhancement of green spaces)
- Air and Climatic factors (active travel prioritisation and climate resilience through implementation of nature-based solutions, including natural solutions to flooding and surface water management)
- Water (implementing natural solutions to flooding and surface water management and protecting and enhancing green spaces)
- Landscape (protection and enhancement of green spaces and more space for street greening).

By allowing for development targets to be met within Clondalkin and providing a degree of active travel prioritisation, this alternative would benefit efforts to maximise sustainable mobility (including associated interactions with air, climate mitigation and human health) and infrastructural and services efficiencies (including associated interactions with population) to a moderate degree⁶⁴. New development would have to be accompanied by appropriate levels of infrastructure and services⁶⁵.

As with other alternatives, potential conflicts between new development (residential, community, enterprise and employment, transport or open space related development, for example) on zoned lands and the protection of and management of the environment would occur⁶⁶ and would need to be mitigated.

7.3.2.3 Assessment of Alternative 3: Growing Clondalkin with an Emphasis on Heritage

This alternative would allow for development targets to be met within Clondalkin, reducing demand and associated potential for dispersed adverse environmental effects to occur as a result of development occurring outside of Clondalkin, in areas that are potentially more sensitive, less well-serviced and less-well connected⁶⁷. As a result, the protection and management of environmental components beyond Clondalkin would be benefited⁶⁸.

⁶³ See significant positive environmental effects, likely to occur common to all alternatives in Table 7.3 and **BFF PHH S W L CH** SEO interactions in Table 7.4.

⁶⁴ See significant positive environmental effects, likely to occur common to all alternatives in Table 7.3 and **MA A C PPH** SEO interactions in Table 7.4. These interactions include those relating to legally binding reductions in greenhouse gas emissions that must be achieved.

⁶⁵ See potentially significant adverse environmental effects, if unmitigated, common to all alternatives in Table 7.3 and **MA A C PPH** SEO interactions in Table 7.4. These interactions include those relating to legally binding reductions in greenhouse gas emissions that must be achieved.

⁶⁶ See potentially significant adverse environmental effects, if unmitigated, common to all alternatives in Table 7.3 and **BFF PHH S W CH L** SEO interactions in Table 7.4.

⁶⁷ See potentially significant adverse environmental effects, if unmitigated, common to all alternatives in Table 7.3 and **BFF PHH S W L CH** SEO interactions in Table 7.4.

⁶⁸ See significant positive environmental effects, likely to occur common to all alternatives in Table 7.3 and **BFF PHH S W L CH** SEO interactions in Table 7.4.

This alternative would benefit the long-term protection, management and enhancement of cultural heritage assets (including historic walls, views of the Round Tower, the Architectural Conservation Area and other archaeological and architectural heritage)⁶⁹ through the:

- Public realm works under the Proposed Village Enhancement Scheme on the Old Nangor Road, which would facilitate adaptive re-use of former RIC Barracks building;
- Provide greater space within the village centre and traffic calming to allow for a greater appreciation of heritage features; and
- Activation of street frontage and connections to effect regeneration of the built heritage and to integrate the village centre with new development within the large framework sites.

These interventions would contribute towards placemaking and improvements to the vitality and vibrancy of Clondalkin, making it more attractive to live in, work in and visit⁷⁰. These aspects would be further enhanced through supporting heritage related tourism.

By allowing for development targets to be met within Clondalkin and providing a degree of active travel prioritisation, this alternative would benefit efforts to maximise sustainable mobility (including associated interactions with air, climate mitigation and human health) and infrastructural and services efficiencies (including associated interactions with population) to a moderate degree⁷¹. New development would have to be accompanied by appropriate levels of infrastructure and services⁷².

As with other alternatives, potential conflicts between new development (residential, community, enterprise and employment, transport or open space related development, for example) on zoned lands and the protection of and management of the environment would occur⁷³ and would need to be mitigated.

⁶⁹ See significant positive environmental effects, likely to occur common to all alternatives in Table 7.3 and **L CH** - SEO interactions in Table 7.4.

⁷⁰ See significant positive environmental effects, likely to occur common to all alternatives in Table 7.3 and **PHH** - SEO interactions in Table 7.4.

⁷¹ See significant positive environmental effects, likely to occur common to all alternatives in Table 7.3 and **MA A C PPH** SEO interactions in Table 7.4. These interactions include those relating to legally binding reductions in greenhouse gas emissions that must be achieved.

⁷² See potentially significant adverse environmental effects, if unmitigated, common to all alternatives in Table 7.3 and **MA A C PPH** SEO interactions in Table 7.4. These interactions include those relating to legally binding reductions in greenhouse gas emissions that must be achieved.

⁷³ See potentially significant adverse environmental effects, if unmitigated, common to all alternatives in Table 7.3 and **BFF PPH S W L CH** - SEO interactions in Table 7.4.

Table 7.4 Overall Comparative Assessment of Alternatives against SEOs

The alternatives described under Section 6 of this report are assessed against Strategic Environmental Objectives (SEOs) on the table below. This assessment reflects the more detailed assessment provided under the subsections above. Each of the alternatives envisage sustainable development and compact growth in Clondalkin. As such, various potential environmental effects (as detailed on Table 7.3) are common to each of the alternatives. The environmental effects detailed on would be present, some to varying degrees, under the different alternatives, as is indicated by the placing of the SEOs into the different columns below.

Alternative	Likely to Improve status of SEOs +			Potential Conflict with status of SEOs - likely to be mitigated -		
	to a Greater degree	to a Moderate degree	to a Lesser degree	to a Lesser degree	to a Moderate degree	to a Greater degree
Alternative 1: Growing Clondalkin with an Emphasis on Local Vitality	MA A C PHH  - * BFF PHH S W L CH 	BFF PHH S W L CH -		MA A C PHH  - * BFF PHH S W L CH 	BFF PHH S W L CH -	
Alternative 2: Growing Clondalkin with an Emphasis on Green Environment	BFF PHH S W L - BFF PHH S W L CH 	MA A C PHH  - * CH -		BFF PHH S W L - BFF PHH S W L CH 	MA A C PHH  - * CH -	
Alternative 3: Growing Clondalkin with an Emphasis on Heritage	PHH L CH - BFF PHH S W L CH 	MA A C PHH  - * BFF S W -		PHH L CH - BFF PHH S W L CH 	MA A C PHH  - * BFF S W -	

* = These interactions (arising from the elements of the alternatives relating to active travel) include those relating to legally binding reductions in greenhouse gas emissions that must be achieved, as well as the vibrancy of Clondalkin as an attractive place to live in, work in and visit.

■ = These interactions relate to positive effects on the protection and management of the environment within Clondalkin (as a result of directing development towards appropriate locations within Clondalkin)

■ = These interactions relate to the potential for direct adverse environmental effects, if unmitigated (arising from development within Clondalkin).

 = These interactions relate to positive effects on the protection and management of the environment beyond Clondalkin (as a result of directing development towards appropriate locations within Clondalkin).

 = These interactions relate to adverse environmental effects, if unmitigated, (arising from development occurring beyond Clondalkin).

7.4 Selected Alternative for the Planning Framework

The 'Selected Alternative' for the Planning Framework integrates the following components from the three above evaluated alternative scenarios for the Planning Framework:

- from "Alternative 1: Growing Clondalkin with an Emphasis on Local Vitality"
 - Strengthened connections and improved accessibility between the growth areas and the village centre, and local businesses;
 - Development of a network that links open spaces;
 - Enhancement of public realm;
 - Provision of social and community facilities;
 - Supporting of heritage related tourism;
 - Facilitates a reallocation of road space to promote active travel and that supports more sustainable modes including walking and cycling;
 - Facilitates vehicular movement insofar as possible;
 - Maximises infrastructure and services efficiencies and their interactions with the population;
 - Safeguards the protection and management of the environment through development of new connections and the promotion of active travel in appropriate locations as they are sometimes constructed in ecologically and visually sensitive areas, adjacent to the banks of rivers and streams; and
 - Overall, improvements in vibrancy and vitality to make Village Centre and associated areas more attractive to live in, work in and visit.
- from "Alternative 2: Growing Clondalkin with an Emphasis on Green Environment"
 - Creating and enhancing green corridors and linkages through urban areas and connecting these to the wider green network, including the Grand Canal, Clondalkin Park, Corkagh Park and Knockmitten Park;
 - Prioritisation of the natural environment through enhanced street greening by planting and utilising nature-based solutions, supported by the additional space and opportunities provided by the Village Enhancement Scheme and other schemes;
 - Protection and enhancement of landscape;
 - Protection and enhancement of soil;
 - Promotion of climate resilience through the implementation of nature-based solutions, including natural solutions to flooding and surface water management;
 - Provides a degree of active travel measures; and
 - Overall, enhancement of a green environment leading to improvements in human health and contributes towards Clondalkin's decarbonisation and climate adaptation.
- from "Alternative 3: Growing Clondalkin with an Emphasis on Heritage"
 - Supporting Heritage related tourism and enhancing vitality;
 - Protection and conservation of historic buildings, walls, routes and landuses through public realm works including those under the Proposed Village Enhancement Scheme;
 - Providing greater space within the village centre and traffic calming to allow for a greater appreciation of heritage features;
 - Promoting the activation of street frontage and connections to effect regeneration of the built heritage and to integrate the village centre with new development within the framework sites;
 - Support any adaptive re-use of former RIC Barracks building; and
 - Provides a degree of active travel measures.

These components emerged from the planning/SEA process having regard to both:

1. The environmental effects which were identified by the SEA and are detailed above; and
2. Planning – including social and economic – effects that were also considered.

An assessment of the 'Selected Alternative' i.e. the Planning Framework against SEOs is provided at Table 7.5. The 'Selected Alternative' will help to:

- Maximise the provision of land use zoning and the deliverance of associated travel solutions that support moving people from the private car to the more sustainable modes of walking, cycling and using public transport (including associated interactions with air, legally binding reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and human health) and infrastructural and services efficiencies to a greater degree (improving SEO interactions for **MA A C PPH**  - *), conflicting with these to a lesser degree (potentially conflicting SEO interactions for **MA A C PPH**  - *);
- Maximise positive effects on the protection and management of the environment beyond the Planning Framework area as a result of providing development within the Planning Framework area (improving SEO interactions for **BFF PHH S W L CH** ), while helping to minimise adverse environmental effects (if unmitigated) arising from development occurring beyond the Planning Framework area (potentially conflicting SEO interactions for **BFF PHH S W L CH** ); and
- Maximise positive effects on the protection and management of the environment within the Planning Framework area as a result of directing incompatible development away from the most sensitive areas within the Planning Framework area and focusing on directing compact, sustainable development within the proposed envelope of the Planning Framework area (improving SEO interactions for **BFF PHH S W L CH** -), while helping to minimise adverse environmental effects (if unmitigated) arising from development occurring within the Planning Framework area (potentially conflicting SEO interactions for **BFF PHH S W L CH** -).

Table 7.5 Assessment of 'Selected Alternative' against SEOs

	Likely to Improve status of SEOs +			Potential Conflict with status of SEOs - likely to be mitigated -		
	to a Greater degree	to a Moderate degree	to a Lesser degree	to a Lesser degree	to a Moderate degree	to a Greater degree
Selected Alternative for the Planning Framework	MA A C PPH  - * BFF PHH S W L CH  BFF PHH S W L CH -			MA A C PPH  - * BFF PHH S W L CH  BFF PHH S W L CH -		

* = These interactions (arising from the elements of the alternatives relating to active travel) include those relating to legally binding reductions in greenhouse gas emissions that must be achieved, as well as the vibrancy of Clondalkin as an attractive place to live in, work in and visit.

■ = These interactions relate to positive effects on the protection and management of the environment within Clondalkin (as a result of directing development towards appropriate locations within Clondalkin)

■ = These interactions relate to the potential for direct adverse environmental effects, if unmitigated (arising from development within Clondalkin).

 = These interactions relate to positive effects on the protection and management of the environment beyond Clondalkin (as a result of directing development towards appropriate locations within Clondalkin).

 = These interactions relate to adverse environmental effects, if unmitigated, (arising from development occurring beyond Clondalkin).

Section 8 Evaluation of Proposed Variation Provisions

8.1 Introduction

This section provides an assessment of environmental effects using the information on the current state of the environment (provided in Section 4) and the Strategic Environmental Objectives (see Table 8.1) from implementation of the Proposed Variation.

The Proposed Variation provisions (and, in Section 7, the alternatives) are evaluated using compatibility criteria (see Table 8.2 below) in order to determine how they would be likely to affect the status of the existing environment and the SEOs. The SEOs and the Variation provisions (and, in Section 7, the alternatives) are arrayed against each other in order to demonstrate which interactions would cause effects on specific components of the environment. Where the appraisal identifies an interaction with the status of an SEO the relevant SEO code is entered into the relevant column.

The interactions identified are reflective of likely significant environmental effects:

- Interactions that would be *likely to improve the status* of a particular SEO would be likely to contribute towards a significant positive effect on the environmental component to which the SEO relates, including in-combination with the existing statutory planning/decision-making and consent-granting framework.
- Interactions that would *potentially conflict with the status of an SEO and would be likely to be mitigated* would be likely to result in potential significant negative effects; however, these effects will be mitigated by measures which have been integrated into the Proposed Variation, or associated County Development Plan, and residual effects would not be significant (see Table 8.3 of this report).
- Interactions that would probably *conflict with the status of an SEO and would be unlikely to be mitigated* would be likely to result in a significant residual negative effect on the environmental component to which the SEO relates.

Effects considered include secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects.

The degree of significance of effects occurring cannot be fully determined at this level of decision making due to the lack of exact detail available with regard to the type or scale of development that will be permitted under the Proposed Variation. However, a strategic assessment can be undertaken.

Table 8.1 Strategic Environmental Objectives⁷⁴

Environmental Component	Guiding Principle	SEO Code	Strategic Environmental Objectives
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	No net contribution to biodiversity losses or deterioration	BFF	• Preserve, protect, maintain and where appropriate, restore the terrestrial, aquatic and soil biodiversity, of international, EU and nationally designated sites, protected species and habitats. • Ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of any European site, regarding its qualifying interests, associated conservation status, structure and function. • Maintain and where appropriate, enhance the biodiversity value of local designated and non-designated ecological and heritage areas, which function as stepping stones for migration, dispersal and genetic exchange of wild species. • Enhance biodiversity in line with the National Biodiversity Strategy and its targets.
Population and Human Health	Improve quality of life for all ages and abilities based on high-quality, serviced, well connected and sustainable residential, working, educational and recreational environments	PHH1	• Provide high quality residential, community, working and recreational environments with access to sustainable transport options. • Promote economic growth to encourage retention of working age population and funding of sustainable development and environmental protection. • Ensure that existing population and planned growth is linked with the required infrastructure and the services. • Protect human health and well-being from environment-related pressures.
Soil (and Land)	Ensure the long-term sustainable management of land	S	• Safeguard sensitive soil, resources and geological heritage sites against pollution and degradation. • Promote the sustainable use of infill and brownfield sites over the use of greenfield within the county.
Water	Protection, improvement and sustainable management of the water resource	W	• Protect and where necessary improve and maintain water quality and the management of watercourses and groundwater in compliance with the requirements of the Water Framework Directive objectives and measures. • Avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding and areas that are vulnerable to current and future erosion. • Integrate sustainable water management solutions (such as SuDS, porous surfacing and green roofs) into development proposals.
Material Assets	Sustainable and efficient use of natural resources	MA	• Make best use of existing infrastructure, promote the sustainable development of new infrastructure and protect existing assets, to meet the needs of the county and South Dublin's population. • Promote the circular economy, reduce waste, and increase energy efficiencies. • Ensure there is adequate sewerage and drainage infrastructure in place to support new development. • A reduction in energy demand from the transport sector and support moves to electrification of road and rail transport modes.
Air	Support clean air policies that reduce the impact of air pollution on the environment and public health	A	• To avoid, prevent or reduce harmful effects on human health and the environment as a whole resulting from emissions to air from all sectors with particular reference to emissions from transport, residential heating, industry and agriculture. • Minimise travel related emissions and encourage a modal change from car to more sustainable forms of transport. • Minimise noise emissions associated with traffic and transport and other noise and wind related industry etc.
Climatic Factors	Achieving transition to a competitive, low carbon, climate-resilient economy that is cognisant of environmental impacts	C	• Minimise contribution to Climate Change by adopting mitigation and adaptation measures. • Integrate sustainable design solutions into the county's infrastructure (e.g. energy efficient buildings; green infrastructure). • Contribute towards the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in line with national targets. • Encourage and promote development resilient to the effects of climate change. • Promote the use of renewable energy, energy efficient development and increased use of public transport.

⁷⁴ See also Section 5

Environmental Component	Guiding Principle	SEO Code	Strategic Environmental Objectives
Cultural Heritage	Safeguard cultural heritage features and their settings through responsible design and positioning of development	CH	Protect places, features, buildings and landscapes of cultural, archaeological and / or architectural heritage from impact as a result of development.
Landscape	Protect and enhance the landscape character	L	Protect and maintain the special qualities of the landscape character, especially with regard to areas of high amenity.

Table 8.2 Criteria for appraising the effect of the Proposed Variation provisions on SEOs

Likely to Improve status of SEOs +	Potential Conflict with status of SEOs - likely to be mitigated -	Probable Conflict with status of SEOs - unlikely to be mitigated -	No Likely interaction with status of SEOs 0
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8.2 Cumulative Effects⁷⁵

Cumulative effects are one of the types of effects which have been considered by the assessment of the alternatives. Cumulative effects can be described as the addition of many small impacts to create one larger, more significant, impact.

There are two types of potential cumulative effects that have been considered, namely:

- Potential *intra-Plan* cumulative effects - these arise from the interactions between different types of potential environmental effects resulting from a plan, programme, variation to a plan, etc. Where there are elevated levels of environmental sensitivities (such as those identified under Section 4), future development could result in environmental conflicts and lead to a deterioration in environmental integrity. The interrelationships between environmental components that help determine these potential effects are identified on Table 8.4 e.g. interrelationships between: human health and water quality; human health and air quality; human health and flood risk; and ecology and water quality.
- Potential *inter-Plan* cumulative effects - these arise when the effects of the implementation of one plan occur in combination with those of other plans, programmes, developments, etc.

Effects that may arise as a result of implementing the Proposed Variation have been mitigated to the extent that the only residual adverse effects likely to occur as a result of implementation of the Proposed Variation are those which are identified under Table 8.3.

Other policies, plans and programmes that have been considered by the assessment of effects include those which are detailed under Section 2.5 (and associated Appendix I "Relationship with Legislation, Plans and Programmes"), Section 4 and Section 5. Plans and programmes from various sectors will interact with the Proposed Variation, including those relating to land use planning. These plans and programmes are subject to their own environmental assessment requirements as relevant. Examples include:

- Land use policy, plans and programmes (e.g. the South Dublin County Development Plan to which the Proposed Variation relates, the National Planning Framework, the Eastern and Midland Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy, and adjoining County Development Plans and Local Area Plans)

⁷⁵ The EPA's guidance note 'Good Practice Guidance note on cumulative effects assessment in SEA' has been considered in the assessment.

- South Dublin Local Economic and Community Plan and the Local Economic and Community Plans of adjoining counties;
- Energy policy, plans and programmes (e.g. Shaping Our Electricity Future 1.1 and associated Implementation Programme and the National Energy and Climate Plan 2021-2030);
- Climate related policy, plans and programmes (e.g. Climate Action and Low Carbon Development Act 2015, as amended, Climate Action Plan 2025, the National Adaptation Framework 2024 and the South Dublin Climate Action Plan 2024-2029);
- Water services, waste management and transport infrastructure plans (e.g. Uisce Éireann's Water Services Strategic Plan and associated Capital Investment Plan, National Waste Management Plan for a Circular Economy 2024 and the Transport Strategy for the Greater Dublin Area, 2022-2042); and
- Environmental protection and management plans (e.g. River Basin Management Plan and Flood Risk Management Plans).

Potential cumulative/in combination effects include:

- Contributions towards reductions in travel related greenhouse gas and other emissions to air, reductions in consumption from non-renewables and associated achievement of legally binding targets (in combination with plans and programmes from all sectors, including energy, transport and land use planning) as a result of facilitating:
 - Sustainable compact growth;
 - Sustainable mobility, including walking, cycling and public transport;
 - Drainage, flood risk management and resilience; and
 - Sustainable design, energy efficiency and green infrastructure.
- Contributions towards travel related greenhouse gas and other emissions to air (in combination with plans and programmes from all sectors, including transport and land use planning) as a result of facilitating development which must be accompanied by road capacity;
- Facilitation of new development that is accompanied by appropriate levels of water services thereby contributing towards environmental protection;
- Need for and use of water and waste water treatment capacity arising from new developments and associated potential adverse effects;
- Potential cumulative effects upon surface and ground water status as a result of uses, within the Proposed Variation area and wider catchment, including housing, employment, agricultural and forestry – loadings and abstractions;
- Potential cumulative effects (habitat damage, enhancing ecological connectivity, contributing towards sustainable mobility) arising from linear developments, such as those relating to green infrastructure, including beyond the Proposed Variation boundary;
- Potential cumulative effects on flood risk by, for example, development of greenfield lands or obstruction of flood paths; and
- In combination with plans and programmes from all sectors potential adverse effects on all environmental components arising from all development in greenfield and brownfield areas (e.g. infrastructural, residential, economic, agricultural etc.). The type of these effects are consistent with those described on Table 8.3. These plans and programmes are required to comply with environmental legislation and undergo SEA and AA as relevant comply with environmental legislation while projects are subject to EIA and AA, as relevant.

These effects would have the potential, if unmitigated, if they occurred, to result in changes in the environment within and beyond the Variation area.

A variety of the issues covered by the Proposed Variation provisions are regional and county issues which are considered: at Regional Assembly level, in the Eastern and Midland RSES and by planning authorities across the Region; and at County level, including through the South Dublin County Development Plan, to which the Proposed Variation relates. The solutions to these issues are often regional solutions which are subject to their own consenting procedures. Works arising outside of the Variation area as a result of providing for new development within Clondalkin, including works arising as a result of the cumulative provision of development in the wider County and region, would potentially conflict with a number of environmental components, across the wider County and region and beyond, including: ecology, soil function, the status of water bodies and the landscape. Some of these conflicts would be mitigated by measures which will be integrated into the Proposed Variation or have already

been integrated into the County Development Plan, while some will be mitigated by measures arising out of separate consent procedures.

8.3 Overall Evaluation

South Dublin County Council has integrated various recommendations arising from the SEA process into the Proposed Variation (see Section 9). Table 8.3 provides a detailed overall evaluation of the environmental effects arising from the Proposed Variation. The effects encompass all in-combination/cumulative effects arising from implementation of the Proposed Variation. The Proposed Variation would contribute towards the proper planning and sustainable development of Clondalkin and the wider County and the effects are consistent with those identified by the SEA for the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028.

The potentially significant adverse environmental effects (if unmitigated) arising from implementation of the Proposed Variation are detailed as are residual effects, taking into account mitigation integrated into both the Proposed Variation and the South Dublin County Development Plan – see Section 9.

Environmental impacts which occur will be determined by the nature and extent of multiple or individual projects and site-specific environmental factors. Strategic Environmental Objective (SEO) codes are taken from Table 8.1.

Table 8.3 Overall Evaluation – Effects arising from the Proposed Variation

Environmental Component	Environmental Effects, in combination with the wider planning framework			SEO Codes
	Effects include in-combination effects that are planned for through the wider planning framework including the NPF and associated NDP, the Eastern and Midland RSES, the South Dublin County Development Plan and adjacent Development Plans and lower-tier land use plans.			
	Significant Positive Effect, likely to occur	Potentially Significant Adverse Environmental Effects, if unmitigated	Likely Residual Adverse Non-Significant Effects	
Biodiversity and Flora and Fauna	• Contribution towards protection of ecology (including designated sites, ecological connectivity, habitats) by facilitating development of lands that have relatively low levels of environmental sensitivities and are served (or can be more easily served) by infrastructure and services, thereby helping to avoid the need to develop more sensitive, less well-served and/or less well-connected lands elsewhere in Clondalkin, the wider County and beyond. • Contribution towards the maintenance of existing green infrastructure and associated ecosystem services, listed species, ecological connectivity and non-designated habitats. • Contribution towards protection and/or maintenance of biodiversity and flora and fauna by contributing towards the protection of natural capital including the environmental vectors of air, water and soil. Biodiversity and flora and fauna includes biodiversity in designated sites (including European Sites and Wildlife Sites) and Annexed habitats and species (including birds and bats), listed/protected species, ecological connectivity and non-designated habitats (including terrestrial and aquatic habitats), and disturbance to biodiversity and flora and fauna – including terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity and flora and fauna.	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 such as birds and bats.	• Loss of an extent of non-protected habitats and species arising from the replacement of semi-natural land covers with artificial surfaces. • Losses or damage to ecology (these would be in compliance with relevant legislation).	BFF

Environmental Component	Environmental Effects, in combination with the wider planning framework Effects include in-combination effects that are planned for through the wider planning framework including the NPF and associated NDP, the Eastern and Midland RSES, the South Dublin County Development Plan and adjacent Development Plans and lower-tier land use plans.			SEO Codes
	Significant Positive Effect, likely to occur	Potentially Significant Adverse Environmental Effects, if unmitigated	Likely Residual Adverse Non-Significant Effects	
Population and Human Health	- Promotion of economic growth to encourage retention of working age population and funding of sustainable development and environmental protection and management. - Contribution towards appropriate provision of infrastructure and services to existing population and planned growth by facilitating compact development of lands that are served (or can be more easily served) by infrastructure and services, thereby helping to avoid the need to develop less well-served lands elsewhere in Clondalkin, the wider County and beyond - Contribution towards the protection of human health by facilitating development of lands that have relatively low levels of environmental sensitivities and are served (or can be more easily served) by infrastructure and services, thereby helping to avoid the need to develop more sensitive, less well-served and/or less well-connected lands elsewhere in Clondalkin, the wider County and beyond. - Contribution towards placemaking and improvements to the vitality and vibrancy of Clondalkin, making it more attractive to live in, work in and visit. - Contributes towards protection of human health as a result of contributing towards the protection of natural capital including environmental vectors, such as air and water.	- Potential adverse effects arising from flood events. - Potential interactions if effects arising from environmental vectors.	Potential interactions with residual effects on environmental vectors – please refer to residual adverse effects under “Soil”, “Water” and “Air and Climatic Factors” below.	PHH
Soil	- Contribution towards the protection of soils and designated sites of geological heritage by facilitating development of lands that have relatively low levels of environmental sensitivities and are served (or can be more easily served) by infrastructure and services, thereby helping to avoid the need to develop more sensitive, less well-served and/or less well-connected lands elsewhere in Clondalkin, the wider County and beyond. - Contribution towards the protection of the environment from contamination.	- Potential adverse effects on the hydrogeological and ecological function of the soil resource, including as a result of development on contaminated lands. - Potential for riverbank erosion.	- Loss of an extent of soil function arising from the replacement of semi-natural land covers with artificial surfaces. - Riverbank erosion will continue to occur naturally over time and is likely to be enhanced by climate change.	S

Environmental Component	Environmental Effects, in combination with the wider planning framework Effects include in-combination effects that are planned for through the wider planning framework including the NPF and associated NDP, the Eastern and Midland RSES, the South Dublin County Development Plan and adjacent Development Plans and lower-tier land use plans.			SEO Codes
	Significant Positive Effect, likely to occur	Potentially Significant Adverse Environmental Effects, if unmitigated	Likely Residual Adverse Non-Significant Effects	
Water	- Contribution towards the protection of water by facilitating development of lands that have relatively low levels of environmental sensitivities and are served (or can be more easily served) by infrastructure and services, thereby helping to avoid the need to develop more sensitive, less well-serviced and/or less well-connected lands elsewhere in Clondalkin, the wider County and beyond. - Contributions towards the protection of water resources including the status of surface and groundwaters and water-based designations. - Contribution towards flood risk management and appropriate drainage.	- Potential adverse effects upon the status of water bodies and entries to the WFD Register of Protected Areas (ecological and human value), arising from changes in quality, flow and/or morphology. - Increase in flood risk and associated effects associated with flood events.	- Any increased loadings as a result of development to comply with the River Basin Management Plan. - Flood related risks remain due to uncertainty with regard to extreme weather events – however such risks will be mitigated by measures that have been integrated into the existing County Development Plan and the Proposed Variation.	W
Material Assets	- Contribution towards appropriate provision of infrastructure and services to existing population and planned growth by facilitating compact development of lands that are served (or can be more easily served) by infrastructure and services, thereby helping to avoid the need to develop less well-serviced lands elsewhere in Clondalkin, the wider County and beyond. - Contribution towards compliance with national and regional water services and waste management policies. - Contribution towards increase in renewable energy use by facilitating renewable energy and electricity transmission infrastructure developments. - Contribution towards limits in increases in energy demand from the transport sector by facilitating sustainable compact growth. - Contribution towards reductions in average energy consumption per capita including promoting sustainable compact growth, sustainable mobility, sustainable design and energy efficiency.	- Failure to provide adequate and appropriate waste water treatment (water services infrastructure and capacity ensures the mitigation of potential conflicts). - Failure to adequately treat surface water run-off that is discharged to water bodies (water services infrastructure and capacity ensures the mitigation of potential conflicts). - Failure to comply with drinking water regulations and serve new development with adequate drinking water (water services infrastructure and capacity ensures the mitigation of potential conflicts). - Increases in waste levels. - Potential impacts upon public assets and infrastructure.	- Exceedance of capacity in critical infrastructure risks remain, including due to uncertainty with regard to climate – however, such risks will be mitigated by: measures, including those requiring the timely provision of critical infrastructure, and compliance with the Water Framework Directive and associated River Basin Management Plan. - Residual wastes to be disposed of in line with higher-level waste management policies. - Any impacts upon public assets and infrastructure to comply with statutory planning/consent-granting framework.	MA

Environmental Component	Environmental Effects, in combination with the wider planning framework Effects include in-combination effects that are planned for through the wider planning framework including the NPF and associated NDP, the Eastern and Midland RSES, the South Dublin County Development Plan and adjacent Development Plans and lower-tier land use plans.			SEO Codes
	Significant Positive Effect, likely to occur	Potentially Significant Adverse Environmental Effects, if unmitigated	Likely Residual Adverse Non-Significant Effects	
Air and Climatic Factors	- Contribution towards climate mitigation and adaptation by facilitating compact development of lands that are served (or can be more easily served) by infrastructure and services, thereby helping to avoid the need to develop less well-served lands elsewhere in Clondalkin, the wider County and beyond. - In combination with other plans, programmes etc., contribution towards the objectives of the wide policy framework relating to climate mitigation and adaptation, and associated contribution towards maintaining and improving air quality and managing noise levels, including through measures relating to: - Sustainable compact growth; - Sustainable mobility, including walking, cycling and public transport; - Sustainable design, energy efficiency and green infrastructure.	- Potential conflict between development under the Proposed Variation and aiming to reduce carbon emissions in line with local, national and European environmental objectives. - Potential conflicts between transport emissions, including those from cars, and air quality⁷⁶. - Potential conflicts between increased frequency of noise emissions and protection of sensitive receptors⁷⁷. - Potential conflicts with climate adaptation measures including those relating to flood risk management.	- An extent of travel related greenhouse gas and other emissions to air. This has been mitigated by provisions which have been integrated into the existing County Development Plan and the Proposed Variation, including those relating to sustainable compact growth and sustainable mobility. - Interactions between noise emissions and sensitive receptors. Various provisions have been integrated into the existing County Development Plan and the Proposed Variation to ensure that noise levels at sensitive receptors will be minimised.	AC
Cultural Heritage	- Contributes towards protection of cultural heritage elsewhere by facilitating development within the Variation area. - Contributes towards protection of cultural heritage within the Variation area by facilitating brownfield development and regeneration.	Potential effects on protected and unknown archaeology and protected architecture arising from construction and operation activities.	Potential effects on known architectural and archaeological heritage and unknown archaeology however, these will occur in compliance with legislation.	CH
Landscape	Contributes towards protection of wider landscape and landscape designations by facilitating development within the Variation area.	Occurrence of adverse visual impacts and conflicts with the appropriate protection of designations relating to the landscape.	Landscapes will change overtime as a result of natural changes in vegetation cover combined with new developments that will occur in compliance with the existing County Development Plan's and the Proposed Variation's landscape protection measures.	L

⁷⁶ Although road transport interventions would be likely to result in an overall reduction in traffic flows and associated interactions with air, noise and human health, there would be potential for displacement of traffic to lead to localised increases traffic flows and associated localised potential impacts in terms of increased population exposure to air pollutants and/or elevated noise levels, both within the Variation area and beyond.

⁷⁷ Although road transport interventions would be likely to result in an overall reduction in traffic flows and associated interactions with air, noise and human health, there would be potential for displacement of traffic to lead to localised increases traffic flows and associated localised potential impacts in terms of increased population exposure to air pollutants and/or elevated noise levels, both within the Variation area and beyond.

8.4 Appropriate Assessment and Strategic Flood Risk Assessment

Screening for Appropriate Assessment (AA) is being undertaken alongside the Proposed Variation. The requirement for AA is provided under the EU Habitats Directive (Directive 1992/43/EEC).

The conclusion of the Screening for AA for the Proposed Variation is that “the Variation is not foreseen to have any likelihood for significant effects on any European sites, alone or in combination with other plans or projects.... Consequently, a Stage Two Appropriate Assessment is not required”.

A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) has been undertaken as part of the preparation of the Proposed Variation. Requirements in relation to SFRA are provided under ‘The Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines for Planning Authorities’ (Department of Environment and Office of Public Works, 2009) and associated Department of the Environment, Community and Local Government Circular PL2/2014. The SFRA has informed the provisions of the Proposed Variation.

8.5 Interrelationship between Environmental Components

The SEA Directive requires the Environmental Report to include information on the likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as 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.

Likely significant effects on environmental components which are identified include those which are interrelated; implementation of the Proposed Variation will not affect the interrelationships between these components. The presence of significant interrelationships between environmental components is identified on Table 8.4.

Table 8.4 Presence of Interrelationships between Environmental Components

Component	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Population and human health	Soil	Water	Air and Climatic factors	Material assets	Cultural heritage	Landscape
Biodiversity, flora and fauna		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Population and Human Health			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Soil				Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Water					No	Yes	No	No
Air and Climatic Factors						Yes	No	No
Material Assets							Yes	Yes
Cultural Heritage								Yes
Landscape								

8.6 Detailed Evaluation

For an explanation of SEO codes e.g. **BFF**, **PHH**, **S**, **W**, etc. refer to Table 8.1 on page 66.

The following applies to each of the sub-sections below:

The Proposed Variation is situated in a hierarchy of documents setting out public policy setting out public policy for, among other things, land use planning, infrastructure, sustainable development, tourism, environmental protection and environmental management, such as the South Dublin County Development Plan to which the Proposed Variation relates, the National Planning Framework, the National Development Plan, the National Climate Action Plan 2025, the National Adaptation Framework 2024, the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy for the Eastern and Midland Region, the South Dublin Climate Action Plan 2024-2029 and the South Dublin Local Economic and Community Plan 2024 (for additional detail please refer to Section 2.5 "Relationship with other relevant Plans and Programmes" in this report).

These other existing policies, plans etc. have been subject to their own environmental assessment processes, as relevant, and already provide for various measures that have been compiled into the County Development Plan to which the Proposed Variation relates. The County Development Plan to be varied aligns with these documents and will be incorporated into the review and preparation of these documents.

Lower tier plans and projects must be consistent and comply with the provisions of the County Development Plan, including the Variation, when made, and of these other policies, plans etc. and will be subject to their own project level EIA and AA requirements as relevant. An assessment of cumulative effects is provided at Section 8.2 of this report.

8.6.1 Local Planning Framework Chapter 2: Vision and Strategic Objectives

	Likely to Improve status of SEOs	Potential Conflict with status of SEOs - likely to be mitigated	Probable Conflict with status of SEOs - unlikely to be mitigated	No Likely interaction with status of SEOs
	+	-	-	0
Chapter 2 of the Proposed Variation's Local Planning Framework provides a Vision for Clondalkin as follows: The Proposed Variation's Local Planning Framework sets out the following vision: "That Clondalkin is a vibrant, sustainable community rooted in its unique history and heritage, where people of all ages and backgrounds can enjoy a rich mix of culture, social connections, and economic opportunities. With new green areas and easy-to-use transport options, everyday life will be improved, making it safer and more enjoyable for everyone and where people will love to live, work, visit, and invest in the future." The Vision is accompanied by other provisions including the following Strategic Objectives: - Promote good urban design and healthy placemaking to create a strong sense of place and to build positively on Clondalkin's rich identity. - Recognise the cultural, historic and economic value of the heritage assets of Clondalkin, promoting their appropriate re-use where underutilised and ensuring that new development responds sensitively to all such assets. - Promote improved travel choices to achieve a reduction in vehicular traffic and through traffic, by the integration of active travel measures and schemes, improved public transport, and improved walking routes to and from key destinations. - Ensure that areas of concentrated new growth are well connected to the town centre and to the surrounding areas, ensuring the necessary infrastructure is provided as required, adding to the vitality of the town.	BFF PHH S W MA A C CH L	BFF PHH S W MA A C CH L		

5. Promote and enhance a diverse and resilient local economy, building on the vibrancy that currently exists. 6. Strengthen and expand the existing green infrastructure, as the foundation of a green and blue infrastructure network in the village and surrounding areas. 7. Enable future growth in line with the compact growth approach, optimising densities, as appropriate, across the Plan area, prioritising brownfield land, ensuring that the mix and intensity of land uses are appropriate to their location in the town and their historical context and to their access to facilities, amenities, and public transport. 8. Promote climate action and support the designation of Clondalkin as a DZ Zone by integrating climate action policy, objectives and measures into all aspects of the plan making process, which will deliver the strategic objectives of the Plan. The assessment of these provisions against Strategic Environmental Objectives (SEOs BFF, PHH, S, W, MA, A, C, CH and L) is consistent with the: • Environmental effects detailed under subsections 8.2 to 8.5 of this report; and • Assessments of the selected alternatives for the Proposed Variation provided at Section 7 of this report. Implementing the Variation will help to facilitate the development of lands that have relatively low levels of environmental sensitivities and are served (or can be more easily served) by infrastructure and services, thereby helping to avoid the need to develop more sensitive, less well-served and/or less well-connected lands elsewhere in Clondalkin, the wider County and beyond. Development of these generally more robust, well-served and well-connected areas will contribute towards environmental protection and sustainable development, including climate mitigation and adaptation. Compact development can be accompanied by placemaking initiatives to enable Clondalkin to become a more desirable place to live, work and visit. Compatible sustainable development in sensitive areas is also provided for, subject to various requirements relating to environmental protection and management being met. The provisions identified in Chapter 2 of the Local Planning Framework would contribute towards the Statutory consent granting and decision-making framework for land use developments and activities and sustainable development of Clondalkin, in combination with other Development Plan provisions and other plans, programmes, strategies, etc. Potential adverse environmental effects arising from land use development and activities include in-combination effects arising from services and infrastructure to service development, for example those relating to water services, transport and energy. The SEA process that has been undertaken alongside the preparation of the Proposed Variation has informed the emerging Variation through an iterative process. Some of these measures are reproduced under Section 9 “Mitigation Measures” of this report. By integrating provisions for environmental protection and management into the Proposed Variation, South Dublin County Council is helping to ensure that: • The potential significant adverse effects of implementing the Proposed Variation, in combination with implementation of other provisions from the Development Plan and other plans, programmes, etc., are avoided, reduced or offset; and • The beneficial environmental effects of implementing the Proposed Variation, in combination with implementation of other provisions from the Development Plan and other plans, programmes, etc., are maximised.				
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8.6.2 Local Planning Framework Chapter 3: Climate Action and Infrastructure

	Likely to Improve status of SEOs +	Potential Conflict with status of SEOs - likely to be mitigated -	Probable Conflict with status of SEOs - unlikely to be mitigated -	No Likely interaction with status of SEOs 0
Chapter 3 of the Proposed Variation's Local Planning Framework for Clondalkin contains provisions relating to climate action and infrastructure. Climate action provisions cover mitigation and adaptation, climate policy from national to regional to county and the designation of Clondalkin as a decarbonisation zone. The Decarbonisation Zone of Clondalkin will showcase the opportunities for decarbonisation and sustainable living in our County. Other topics addressed by this chapter include Energy Efficiency in Buildings, Renewable Energy, District Heating, Infrastructure, Water Supply and Wastewater, Flood Risk Management, Riparian Corridors and Electricity Infrastructure. The provision of adequate infrastructure is critical to facilitate and sustain the growth of Clondalkin over the lifetime of the Local Planning Framework and beyond. The provisions in this section will help to ensure that development takes place in line with the capacity of supporting existing and planned infrastructure and services. Provisions relating to water supply and wastewater would, by protecting water resources, providing safe drinking water and appropriately treating waste water, contribute towards the protection of various environmental components including: human health, biodiversity and flora and fauna, the status of waters, flood risk management and soil. There would be potential for significant adverse environmental effects upon various environmental components to arise during construction of water services infrastructure. Such potential significant adverse effects could also arise during operation: the protection of human health, biodiversity and flora and fauna and the status of waters, could all be conflicted with by outflows and abstractions. Sustainable drainage and flood risk management provisions would contribute towards the protection and management of human health, biodiversity, flora and fauna, cultural heritage, water status and existing infrastructure and services. Flood risk management infrastructure (if required) has the potential to result in significant adverse environmental effects during construction and operation on most environmental components. These types of infrastructure are often constructed in ecologically and visually sensitive areas, adjacent to the banks of rivers and streams. Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems can contribute towards the maintenance and improvement in the status of water bodies and flood risk management and positively interact with other environmental components including biodiversity and flora and fauna. CA8 Objective 4 provides: "Proposals for developments shall demonstrate compliance with the EU Water Framework Directive and the River Basin Management Plan for Ireland 2022-2027. Proposals must also demonstrate that they will not, either individually or cumulatively, adversely affect the status of any waterbody, except where relevant exemptions apply. This will include requiring the removal of sediments and contaminants through the implementation of SuDS, ensuring that the quality of discharge from new development into the surrounding watercourses will not negatively impact their existing condition." Renewable energy provisions would contribute towards achieving various government objectives and targets, including those relating to climate mitigation, reducing greenhouse gas emissions and increasing the amount of energy to be consumed from renewable sources. The development of renewable energy would also have the potential to adversely impact upon the environment, if unmitigated. As identified in the Local Planning Framework, district heating provides opportunities to decarbonise while expanding economic development within the wider Clondalkin settlement area. District heating enables the use of excess heat from large energy users and recycles it to provide heating for commercial and residential purposes. District heating is climate friendly and is typically more efficient than individual heating systems, leading to less maintenance and future proofing the energy network. Due to the abundance of large energy users within the county, district heating has the potential to supply a significant percentage of the County's heat demand.	BFF PHH S W MA A C CH L	BFF PHH S W MA A C CH L		

Supporting the sustainable development, maintenance and upgrading of electricity infrastructure contributes towards the framework for the development of energy. These provisions would contribute towards achieving various government objectives and targets including those relating to climate mitigation and reducing greenhouse gas emissions and increasing the amount of energy to be consumed from renewable sources. The assessment of these provisions against Strategic Environmental Objectives (SEOs BFF, PHH, S, W, MA, A, C, CH and L) is consistent with the: - Environmental effects detailed under subsections 8.2 to 8.5 of this report; and - Assessments of the selected alternatives for the Proposed Variation provided at Section 7 of this report. Implementing the Variation will help to facilitate the development of lands that have relatively low levels of environmental sensitivities and are served (or can be more easily served) by infrastructure and services, thereby helping to avoid the need to develop more sensitive, less well-served and/or less well-connected lands elsewhere in Clondalkin, the wider County and beyond. Development of these generally more robust, well-served and well-connected areas will contribute towards environmental protection and sustainable development, including climate mitigation and adaptation. Compact development can be accompanied by placemaking initiatives to enable Clondalkin to become a more desirable place to live, work and visit. Compatible sustainable development in sensitive areas is also provided for, subject to various requirements relating to environmental protection and management being met. The provisions identified in Chapter 3 of the Local Planning Framework would contribute towards the Statutory consent granting and decision-making framework for land use developments and activities and sustainable development in Clondalkin, in combination with other Development Plan provisions and other plans, programmes, strategies, etc. Potential adverse environmental effects arising from land use development and activities include in-combination effects arising from services and infrastructure to service development, for example those relating to water services, transport and energy. The SEA process that has been undertaken alongside the preparation of the Proposed Variation has informed the emerging Variation through an iterative process. Some of these measures are reproduced under Section 9 "Mitigation Measures" of this report. By integrating provisions for environmental protection and management into the Proposed Variation, South Dublin County Council is helping to ensure that: - The potential significant adverse effects of implementing the Proposed Variation, in combination with implementation of other provisions from the Development Plan and other plans, programmes, etc., are avoided, reduced or offset; and - The beneficial environmental effects of implementing the Proposed Variation, in combination with implementation of other provisions from the Development Plan and other plans, programmes, etc., are maximised.				
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8.6.3 Local Planning Framework Chapter 4: Green Infrastructure

	Likely to Improve status of SEOs	Potential Conflict with status of SEOs - likely to be mitigated	Probable Conflict with status of SEOs - unlikely to be mitigated	No Likely interaction with status of SEOs
	+	-	-	0
Chapter 4 of the Proposed Variation's Local Planning Framework for Clondalkin contains provisions relating to Green Infrastructure (GI). As identified in the Framework, GI is defined as comprising 'the interconnected network of natural, semi-natural and artificial habitats, green spaces and ecological assets that traverse our urban and rural areas. GI networks are spatially defined in terms of several common components.' Topics in relation to GI that are covered include: Gaps and Opportunities; Green Links; Riparian Corridor – Overarching; Camac River Riparian Corridor; Flood Risk Management; New Development; and Public Realm. The development of new, and enhancement of existing, walking and cycling routes has the potential to contribute towards sustainable mobility and a better management of movements in sensitive areas, thereby benefitting various environmental components, including habitats, at certain locations. The development of sustainable transport and travel related infrastructure, however, presents a variety of potentially adverse environmental effects that would,	BFF PHH S W MA A C CH L	BFF PHH S W MA A C CH L		

if unmitigated, have the potential to arise from both the construction and operation of such developments and/or their ancillary infrastructure. These types of infrastructure are often constructed in ecologically and visually sensitive areas, such as adjacent to the banks of rivers and streams. Sustainable drainage and flood risk management provisions would contribute towards the protection and management of human health, biodiversity, flora and fauna, cultural heritage, water status and existing infrastructure and services. Flood risk management infrastructure (if required) has the potential to result in significant adverse environmental effects during construction and operation on most environmental components. These types of infrastructure are often constructed in ecologically and visually sensitive areas, adjacent to the banks of rivers and streams. Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems can contribute towards the maintenance and improvement in the status of water bodies and flood risk management and positively interact with other environmental components including biodiversity and flora and fauna. The assessment of these provisions against Strategic Environmental Objectives (SEOs BFF, PHH, S, W, MA, A, C, CH and L) is consistent with the: • Environmental effects detailed under subsections 8.2 to 8.5 of this report; and • Assessments of the selected alternatives for the Proposed Variation provided at Section 7 of this report. Implementing the Variation will help to facilitate the development of lands that have relatively low levels of environmental sensitivities and are served (or can be more easily served) by infrastructure and services, thereby helping to avoid the need to develop more sensitive, less well-served and/or less well-connected lands elsewhere in Clondalkin, the wider County and beyond. Development of these generally more robust, well-served and well-connected areas will contribute towards environmental protection and sustainable development, including climate mitigation and adaptation. Compact development can be accompanied by placemaking initiatives to enable Clondalkin to become a more desirable place to live, work and visit. Compatible sustainable development in sensitive areas is also provided for, subject to various requirements relating to environmental protection and management being met. The provisions identified in Chapter 4 of the Local Planning Framework would contribute towards the Statutory consent granting and decision-making framework for land use developments and activities and sustainable development in Clondalkin, in combination with other Development Plan provisions and other plans, programmes, strategies, etc. Potential adverse environmental effects arising from land use development and activities include in-combination effects arising from services and infrastructure to service development, for example those relating to water services, transport and energy. The SEA process that has been undertaken alongside the preparation of the Proposed Variation has informed the emerging Variation through an iterative process. Some of these measures are reproduced under Section 9 "Mitigation Measures" of this report. By integrating provisions for environmental protection and management into the Proposed Variation, South Dublin County Council is helping to ensure that: • The potential significant adverse effects of implementing the Proposed Variation, in combination with implementation of other provisions from the Development Plan and other plans, programmes, etc., are avoided, reduced or offset; and • The beneficial environmental effects of implementing the Proposed Variation, in combination with implementation of other provisions from the Development Plan and other plans, programmes, etc., are maximised.				
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8.6.4 Local Planning Framework Chapter 5: Sustainable Movement

	Likely to Improve status of SEOs	Potential Conflict with status of SEOs - likely to be mitigated	Probable Conflict with status of SEOs - unlikely to be mitigated	No Likely interaction with status of SEOs
	+	-	-	0
Chapter 5 of the Proposed Variation's Local Planning Framework for Clondalkin contains provisions relating to sustainable movement. This part of the Local Planning Framework will help to ensure that development takes place in line with the capacity of supporting existing and planned transport infrastructure and services.	BFF PHH S W MA A C CH L	BFF PHH S W MA A C CH L		

The provisions of this chapter have been informed by an Area Based Transport Assessment (ABTA) that has allowed a wide range of background data and information (including details on travel patterns, origin and destination data, existing and future demand analysis, existing transport infrastructure and general area land use characteristics). The findings of the ABTA are provided in a Local Transport Plan that accompanies the Local Planning Framework. Sustainable movement and related provisions, would contribute towards the planning framework for the future development of sustainable transport and movement, in combination with the implementation of other provisions from the Development Plan and other plans and programmes. Many of these provisions would primarily contribute towards maximising sustainable mobility and associated interactions with emissions to air (including noise and greenhouse gas emissions), energy usage, air quality and human health. The development of new, and enhancement of existing, walking and cycling routes has the potential to contribute towards sustainable mobility and a better management of movements in sensitive areas, thereby benefitting various environmental components, including habitats, at certain locations. The development of sustainable transport and travel related infrastructure, however, presents a variety of potentially adverse environmental effects that would, if unmitigated, have the potential to arise from both the construction and operation of such developments and/or their ancillary infrastructure. These types of infrastructure are often constructed in ecologically and visually sensitive areas, such as adjacent to the banks of rivers and streams. The facilitation of journeys by car, in particular, would give rise to emissions to air. Although interventions would be likely to result in an overall reduction in traffic flows and associated interactions with air, noise and human health, there would be potential for displacement of traffic to lead to localised increases in traffic flows and associated localised potential impacts in terms of increased population exposure to air pollutants and/or elevated noise levels. As identified in this part of the Local Planning Framework: "Detailed designs for the concepts and exact locations of different elements of transport infrastructure will require further and separate consultation with the community and, where relevant, environmental assessment through the Part 8 or relevant legislative process (development carried out by a local authority). This will include the preparation of detailed design drawings to inform a Part 8 and, where relevant, the required environmental assessment process before associated development takes place." The assessment of these provisions against Strategic Environmental Objectives (SEOs BFF, PHH, S, W, MA, A, C, CH and L) is consistent with the: • Environmental effects detailed under subsections 8.2 to 8.5 of this report; and • Assessments of the selected alternatives for the Proposed Variation provided at Section 7 of this report. Implementing the Variation will help to facilitate the development of lands that have relatively low levels of environmental sensitivities and are served (or can be more easily served) by infrastructure and services, thereby helping to avoid the need to develop more sensitive, less well-served and/or less well-connected lands elsewhere in Clondalkin, the wider County and beyond. Development of these generally more robust, well-served and well-connected areas will contribute towards environmental protection and sustainable development, including climate mitigation and adaptation. Compact development can be accompanied by placemaking initiatives to enable Clondalkin to become a more desirable place to live, work and visit. Compatible sustainable development in sensitive areas is also provided for, subject to various requirements relating to environmental protection and management being met. The provisions identified in Chapter 5 of the Local Planning Framework would contribute towards the Statutory consent granting and decision-making framework for land use developments and activities and sustainable development in Clondalkin, in combination with other Development Plan provisions and other plans, programmes, strategies, etc. Potential adverse environmental effects arising from land use development and activities include in-combination effects arising from services and infrastructure to service development, for example those relating to water services, transport and energy. The SEA process that has been undertaken alongside the preparation of the Proposed Variation has informed the emerging Variation through an iterative process. Some of these measures are reproduced under Section 9 "Mitigation Measures" of this report. By integrating provisions for environmental protection and management into the Proposed Variation, South Dublin County Council is helping to ensure that: • The potential significant adverse effects of implementing the Proposed Variation, in combination with implementation of other provisions from the Development Plan and other plans, programmes, etc., are avoided, reduced or offset; and • The beneficial environmental effects of implementing the Proposed Variation, in combination with implementation of other provisions from the Development Plan and other plans, programmes, etc., are maximised.				
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8.6.5 Local Planning Framework Chapter 6: Community, Homes and Employment

	Likely to Improve status of SEOs	Potential Conflict with status of SEOs - likely to be mitigated	Probable Conflict with status of SEOs - unlikely to be mitigated	No Likely interaction with status of SEOs
	+	-	-	0
Chapter 6 of the Proposed Variation's Local Planning Framework for Clondalkin contains provisions relating to community, homes and employment – these elements together make up a local economy and play a vital role in forming relationships within new and existing communities. This chapter sets out objectives aimed at creating and maintaining a successful community within the Local Planning Framework area, through the provision of social infrastructure, homes for all and employment which serves residents and attracts new residents and investment to the area. The way in which the Council provides community infrastructure and open space can help to tackle climate change by reducing demand for energy and our carbon emissions. For example, parks and open spaces and greenways intertwined within the County's green infrastructure network offer great opportunities for carbon sequestration (capturing and storing carbon). The provision of parks, open space and social, community and recreational facilities within walking and cycling distances of communities and on public transport routes will encourage active travel and a shift away from car-based transport. Together, these measures will assist South Dublin County in achieving its climate action targets. The Community element of this chapter highlights the importance of neighbourhood infrastructure including community facilities and social infrastructure. It also provides details of future requirements based on standards set out within the County Development Plan. The importance of establishing 10-minute settlements or compact communities is also set out. The Homes element of this chapter deals with the delivery of housing in the context of growth within Clondalkin, creating sustainable communities and meeting housing targets set out in the core strategy of the County Development Plan. The Employment element of this chapter focuses on sustaining and growing employment within the Local Planning Framework area, detailing how employment and tourism can deliver positive economic benefits to the wider community. The assessment of these provisions against Strategic Environmental Objectives (SEO's BFF, PHH, S, W, MA, A, C, CH and L) is consistent with the: - Environmental effects detailed under subsections 8.2 to 8.5 of this report; and - Assessments of the selected alternatives for the Proposed Variation provided at Section 7 of this report. Implementing the Variation will help to facilitate the development of lands that have relatively low levels of environmental sensitivities and are served (or can be more easily served) by infrastructure and services, thereby helping to avoid the need to develop more sensitive, less well-served and/or less well-connected lands elsewhere in Clondalkin, the wider County and beyond. Development of these generally more robust, well-served and well-connected areas will contribute towards environmental protection and sustainable development, including climate mitigation and adaptation. Compact development can be accompanied by placemaking initiatives to enable Clondalkin to become a more desirable place to live, work and visit. Compatible sustainable development in sensitive areas is also provided for, subject to various requirements relating to environmental protection and management being met. The provisions identified in Chapter 6 of the Local Planning Framework would contribute towards the Statutory consent granting and decision-making framework for land use developments and activities and sustainable development in Clondalkin, in combination with other Development Plan provisions and other plans, programmes, strategies, etc. Potential adverse environmental effects arising from land use development and activities include in-combination effects arising from services and infrastructure to service development, for example those relating to water services, transport and energy.	BFF PHH S W MA A C CH L	BFF PHH S W MA A C CH L		

The SEA process that has been undertaken alongside the preparation of the Proposed Variation has informed the emerging Variation through an iterative process. Some of these measures are reproduced under Section 9 “Mitigation Measures” of this report. By integrating provisions for environmental protection and management into the Proposed Variation, South Dublin County Council is helping to ensure that: - The potential significant adverse effects of implementing the Proposed Variation, in combination with implementation of other provisions from the Development Plan and other plans, programmes, etc., are avoided, reduced or offset; and - The beneficial environmental effects of implementing the Proposed Variation, in combination with implementation of other provisions from the Development Plan and other plans, programmes, etc., are maximised.				
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8.6.6 Local Planning Framework Chapter 7: Conservation and Built Heritage

	Likely to Improve status of SEOs	Potential Conflict with status of SEOs - likely to be mitigated	Probable Conflict with status of SEOs - unlikely to be mitigated	No Likely interaction with status of SEOs
	+	-	-	0
Chapter 7 of the Proposed Variation’s Local Planning Framework for Clondalkin focuses on conserving and protecting built heritage – including architectural, archaeological and industrial heritage – while, at the same time, supporting new development. The assessment of these provisions against Strategic Environmental Objectives (SEOs BFF, PHH, S, W, MA, A, C, CH and L) is consistent with the: - Environmental effects detailed under subsections 8.2 to 8.5 of this report; and - Assessments of the selected alternatives for the Proposed Variation provided at Section 7 of this report. Implementing the Variation will help to facilitate the development of lands that have relatively low levels of environmental sensitivities and are served (or can be more easily served) by infrastructure and services, thereby helping to avoid the need to develop more sensitive, less well-served and/or less well-connected lands elsewhere in Clondalkin, the wider County and beyond. Development of these generally more robust, well-served and well-connected areas will contribute towards environmental protection and sustainable development, including climate mitigation and adaptation. Compact development can be accompanied by placemaking initiatives to enable Clondalkin to become a more desirable place to live, work and visit. Compatible sustainable development in sensitive areas is also provided for, subject to various requirements relating to environmental protection and management being met. The provisions identified in Chapter 7 of the Local Planning Framework would contribute towards the Statutory consent granting and decision-making framework for land use developments and activities and sustainable development in Clondalkin, in combination with other Development Plan provisions and other plans, programmes, strategies, etc. Potential adverse environmental effects arising from land use development and activities include in-combination effects arising from services and infrastructure to service development, for example those relating to water services, transport and energy. The SEA process that has been undertaken alongside the preparation of the Proposed Variation has informed the emerging Variation through an iterative process. Some of these measures are reproduced under Section 9 “Mitigation Measures” of this report. By integrating provisions for environmental protection and management into the Proposed Variation, South Dublin County Council is helping to ensure that: - The potential significant adverse effects of implementing the Proposed Variation, in combination with implementation of other provisions from the Development Plan and other plans, programmes, etc., are avoided, reduced or offset; and - The beneficial environmental effects of implementing the Proposed Variation, in combination with implementation of other provisions from the Development Plan and other plans, programmes, etc., are maximised.	BFF PHH S W MA A C CH L	BFF PHH S W MA A C CH L		

8.6.7 Local Planning Framework Chapter 8: Urban Design

	Likely to Improve status of SEOs	Potential Conflict with status of SEOs - likely to be mitigated	Probable Conflict with status of SEOs - unlikely to be mitigated	No Likely interaction with status of SEOs
	+	-	-	0
Chapter 8 of the Proposed Variation's Local Planning Framework for Clondalkin addresses urban design, focusing on principles for development taking account of other elements of the Framework, including climate action and infrastructure, green infrastructure, sustainable movement, community, homes and employment, and conservation and built heritage. The urban design provisions have taken into account environmental considerations, including those relating to ecology, green infrastructure movement, cultural heritage, landscape and water. Urban design has been applied in a way that primarily seeks to achieve sustainable and compact growth, taking into account the various requirements set out in the higher-level NPF, Southern RSES and existing South Dublin County Development Plan. Flood risk management and drainage provisions are already in force through the County Development Plan and related provisions have been integrated into the Variation. In addition, the urban design provisions contained within the Variation has been informed by the SFRA process and associated delineation of flood risk zones. The detailed Variation preparation process undertaken by the Planning Department combined with specialist input from the SFRA process facilitated zoning that helps to avoid inappropriate development being permitted in areas of high flood risk. Parameters and objectives are provided which will guide the future growth and development of Clondalkin for the Village Framework Area and associated Mini- Frameworks, Ninth Lock Road Framework, Knockmeenagh Framework, the Village Enhancement Schemes and identified Opportunity Sites. The assessment of these provisions against Strategic Environmental Objectives (SEOs BFF, PHH, S, W, MA, A, C, CH and L) is consistent with the: • Environmental effects detailed under subsections 8.2 to 8.5 of this report; and • Assessments of the selected alternatives for the Proposed Variation provided at Section 7 of this report. Implementing the Variation will help to facilitate the development of lands that have relatively low levels of environmental sensitivities and are served (or can be more easily served) by infrastructure and services, thereby helping to avoid the need to develop more sensitive, less well-served and/or less well-connected lands elsewhere in Clondalkin, the wider County and beyond. Development of these generally more robust, well-served and well-connected areas will contribute towards environmental protection and sustainable development, including climate mitigation and adaptation. Compact development can be accompanied by placemaking initiatives to enable Clondalkin to become a more desirable place to live, work and visit. Compatible sustainable development in sensitive areas is also provided for, subject to various requirements relating to environmental protection and management being met. The provisions identified in Chapter 8 of the Local Planning Framework would contribute towards the Statutory consent granting and decision-making framework for land use developments and activities and sustainable development in Clondalkin, in combination with other Development Plan provisions and other plans, programmes, strategies, etc. Potential adverse environmental effects arising from land use development and activities include in-combination effects arising from services and infrastructure to service development, for example those relating to water services, transport and energy. The SEA process that has been undertaken alongside the preparation of the Proposed Variation has informed the emerging Variation through an iterative process. Some of these measures are reproduced under Section 9 "Mitigation Measures" of this report. By integrating provisions for environmental protection and management into the Proposed Variation, South Dublin County Council is helping to ensure that: • The potential significant adverse effects of implementing the Proposed Variation, in combination with implementation of other provisions from the Development Plan and other plans, programmes, etc., are avoided, reduced or offset; and • The beneficial environmental effects of implementing the Proposed Variation, in combination with implementation of other provisions from the Development Plan and other plans, programmes, etc., are maximised.	BFF PHH S W MA A C CH L	BFF PHH S W MA A C CH L		

8.6.8 Local Planning Framework Chapter 9: Implementation and Monitoring

	Likely to Improve status of SEOs	Potential Conflict with status of SEOs - likely to be mitigated	Probable Conflict with status of SEOs - unlikely to be mitigated	No Likely interaction with status of SEOs
	+	-	-	0
Chapter 9 of the Proposed Variation's Local Planning Framework for Clondalkin addresses implementation and monitoring. The assessment of these provisions against Strategic Environmental Objectives (SEOs BFF, PHH, S, W, MA, A, C, CH and L) is consistent with the: - Environmental effects detailed under subsections 8.2 to 8.5 of this report; and - Assessments of the selected alternatives for the Proposed Variation provided at Section 7 of this report. Implementing the Variation will help to facilitate the development of lands that have relatively low levels of environmental sensitivities and are served (or can be more easily served) by infrastructure and services, thereby helping to avoid the need to develop more sensitive, less well-served and/or less well-connected lands elsewhere in Clondalkin, the wider County and beyond. Development of these generally more robust, well-served and well-connected areas will contribute towards environmental protection and sustainable development, including climate mitigation and adaptation. Compact development can be accompanied by placemaking initiatives to enable Clondalkin to become a more desirable place to live, work and visit. Compatible sustainable development in sensitive areas is also provided for, subject to various requirements relating to environmental protection and management being met. The provisions identified in Chapter 9 of the Local Planning Framework would contribute towards the Statutory consent granting and decision-making framework for land use developments and activities and sustainable development in Clondalkin, in combination with other Development Plan provisions and other plans, programmes, strategies, etc. Potential adverse environmental effects arising from land use development and activities include in-combination effects arising from services and infrastructure to service development, for example those relating to water services, transport and energy. The SEA process that has been undertaken alongside the preparation of the Proposed Variation has informed the emerging Variation through an iterative process. Some of these measures are reproduced under Section 9 "Mitigation Measures" of this report. By integrating provisions for environmental protection and management into the Proposed Variation, South Dublin County Council is helping to ensure that: - The potential significant adverse effects of implementing the Proposed Variation, in combination with implementation of other provisions from the Development Plan and other plans, programmes, etc., are avoided, reduced or offset; and - The beneficial environmental effects of implementing the Proposed Variation, in combination with implementation of other provisions from the Development Plan and other plans, programmes, etc., are maximised.	BFF PHH S W MA A C CH L	BFF PHH S W MA A C CH L		

Section 9 Mitigation Measures

9.1 Introduction

Mitigation measures are measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and, as fully as possible, offset any significant adverse impacts on the environment of implementing the Proposed Variation. Various environmental sensitivities and issues have been communicated to the Council through the SEA, Appropriate Assessment (AA) and Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) processes. By integrating related recommendations into the Proposed Variation, the Council has ensured that both the beneficial environmental effects of implementing the Variation have been and will be maximised and that potential adverse effects have been and will be avoided, reduced or offset.

Mitigation was achieved through:

- Strategic work undertaken by the Council to ensure evidence-based planning;
- Considering alternatives for the Proposed Variation;
- The integration of environmental considerations into zoning provisions of the Proposed Variation;
- The integration of individual SEA, AA and SFRA provisions into the text of the Proposed Variation; and
- The integration of individual provisions into the text of the existing, already in force, County Development Plan.

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

In preparing the Proposed Variation, information relating to various sectors, from different Departments within the Councils and from different bodies and organisations, was gathered and analysed, contributing towards the development of evidence-led provisions. This work included preparing the following documents that are appended to the Proposed Variation: Conservation Plan; Architectural Conservation Area character appraisals; and the Local Transport Plan.

The undertaking of the SEA process was part of this strategic work and contributed towards the integration of environmental considerations into individual provisions as detailed under Table 9.1.

9.3 Consideration of Alternatives

Although strategic alternatives in relation to the content of the Proposed Variation were significantly limited (see Section 6), alternatives for the Proposed Variation were considered, as part of the Proposed Variation preparation/SEA process.

These alternatives were assessed by the SEA process (see Section 7) and the findings of this assessment informed the selection of alternatives for the Proposed Variation, facilitating an informed choice with respect to the type of Proposed Variation that was prepared and placed on public display.

9.4 Integration of individual provisions into the text of the Proposed Variation

Various provisions have been integrated into the text of the Proposed Variation through the Proposed Variation-preparation and SEA, SFRA and AA processes. Both the Planning and the assessment teams contributed towards the mitigation which was developed over multiple iterations and was informed by, inter alia, various communications through the SEA, AA and SFRA processes.

Table 9.1 links key mitigation measure(s) to the likely significant effects of implementing the Proposed Variation, if unmitigated. The effects are consistent with those identified by the SEA for the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028. The measures generally benefit multiple environmental components i.e. a measure providing for the protection of biodiversity, flora and fauna could beneficially impact upon the minimisation of flood risk and the protection of human health, for example.

9.5 Integration of individual provisions into the text of the County Development Plan

In addition to the individual provisions integrated into the text of the Proposed Variation, individual provisions relating to environmental protection and management have been integrated into the existing, already in force, South Dublin County Development Plan. These measures are identified alongside the Proposed Variation measures on Table 9.1.

Table 9.1 Integration of Environmental Considerations into the Proposed Variation and existing County Development Plan

Topic	Potentially Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated	Significant if	Proposed Variation measures, including:	Supporting Existing South Dublin County Development Plan measures, including:
Various – see below	Various – see below		Chapter 1: "As a variation, this LPF will come into immediate effect once adopted and will be part of the CDP until that plan expires. As such the provisions of the CDP shall be complied with throughout the implementation of the LPF." Chapter 5: "Detailed designs for the concepts and exact locations of different elements of transport infrastructure will require further and separate consultation with the community and, where relevant, environmental assessment through the Part 8 or relevant legislative process (development carried out by a local authority). This will include the preparation of detailed design drawings to inform a Part 8 and, where relevant, the required environmental assessment process before associated development takes place." Strategic Objective 4: Ensure that areas of concentrated new growth are well connected to the town centre and to the surrounding areas, ensuring the necessary infrastructure is provided as required, adding to the vitality of the town. Strategic Objective 5: Promote and enhance a diverse and resilient local economy, building on the vibrancy that currently exists. Strategic Objective 6: Strengthen and expand the existing green infrastructure, as the foundation of a green and blue infrastructure network in the village and surrounding areas. Strategic Objective 7: Enable future growth in line with the compact growth approach, optimising densities, as appropriate, across the Plan area, prioritising brownfield land, ensuring that the mix and intensity of land uses are appropriate to their location in the town and their historical context and to their access to facilities, amenities, and public transport. GI1: Overarching GI1 Objective 1: Protect, enhance and further develop a multifunctional GI network, using an ecosystem services approach, protecting, enhancing and further developing the identified interconnected network of parks, open spaces, natural features, protected areas, and rivers and streams that provide a shared space for amenity and recreation, biodiversity protection, water quality, flood management and adaptation to climate change. GI1 Objective 3: Protect and enhance the natural, historical, amenity and biodiversity value of watercourses within the LPF area. Accommodate flood waters as far as possible during extreme flooding events and enhance biodiversity and amenity through the relevant riparian corridors and the application of policy and objectives within the County Development Plan. GI1 Objective 4: Require the provision of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) in all new developments in Clondalkin to maximise biodiversity, amenity, and climate mitigation benefits from the use of these systems. GI1 Objective 5: Strengthen the County's GI in Clondalkin to improve resilience against future shocks and disruptions arising from a changing climate. GI1 Objective 6: Improve the accessibility and recreational amenity of GI in Clondalkin to enhance human health and wellbeing while protecting and enhancing the natural environment within which the recreation occurs. GI1 Objective 7: Protect, conserve and enhance landscape, natural, cultural and built heritage features, and support the objectives and actions of the County Heritage Plan and County Biodiversity Plan. GI2: Gaps and Opportunities GI2 Objective 1: To ensure that in areas where gaps have been identified that proposed development / redevelopment incorporates appropriate GI elements to enhance and expand the overall GI network. GI7 Objective 2: Demonstrate the proposed GI connectivity to be achieved within the site of all new developments, including to external areas, by retention / protection and enhancement of existing GI assets or where this is demonstrated and agreed not to be feasible, through the creation of new GI elements.	QDP1 Objective 3 QDP1 Objective 5 QDP2 Objective 1 QDP2 Objective 2 Policy QDP3: Neighbourhood Context QDP3 Objective 1 QDP3 Objective 2 QDP3 Objective 3 QDP3 Objective 9 Policy QDP4: Healthy Placemaking QDP4 Objective 2 Policy QDP5: Connected Neighbourhoods Policy QDP6: Public Realm QDP6 Objective 1 QDP6 Objective 2 QDP6 Objective 3 QDP7 Objective 2 QDP7 Objective 3 QDP7 Objective 5 QDP7 Objective 6 Policy COS8: Primary and Post Primary Schools Policy EDE2: Green Economy Policy IE1: Overarching Policy
Biodiversity and flora and fauna	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		GI1 Objective 1: Protect, enhance and further develop a multifunctional GI network, using an ecosystem services approach, protecting, enhancing and further developing the identified interconnected network of parks, open spaces, natural features, protected areas, and rivers and streams that provide a shared space for amenity and recreation, biodiversity protection, water quality, flood management and adaptation to climate change. GI1 Objective 2: Ensure that all new development within the Clondalkin area strengthens the existing Green Infrastructure network where possible, to protect and enhance biodiversity. GI1 Objective 3: Protect and enhance the natural, historical, amenity and biodiversity value of watercourses within the LPF area. Accommodate flood waters as far as possible during extreme flooding events and enhance biodiversity and amenity through the relevant riparian corridors and the application of policy and objectives within the County Development Plan. GI1 Objective 4: Require the provision of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) in all new developments in Clondalkin to maximise biodiversity, amenity, and climate mitigation benefits from the use of these systems. GI1 Objective 5: Strengthen the County's GI in Clondalkin to improve resilience against future shocks and disruptions arising from a changing climate. GI1 Objective 6: Improve the accessibility and recreational amenity of GI in Clondalkin to enhance human health and wellbeing while protecting and enhancing the natural environment within which the recreation occurs.	Policy IE1: Overarching NCBH 1 Objective 1 NCBH 1 Objective 2 NCBH 1 Objective 3 Policy NCBH2: Biodiversity NCBH 2 Objective 1 NCBH 2 Objective 2 NCBH 2 Objective 3 NCBH 2 Objective 4 Policy NCBH3: Natura 2000 Sites NCBH 3 Objective 1 NCBH 3 Objective 2 NCBH 3 Objective 3 Policy NCBH4: Proposed NHAs NCBH 4 Objective 1 NCBH 4 Objective 2 Policy NCBH5: Protection of Habitats and Species Outside of Designated Areas NCBH 5 Objective 1 NCBH 5 Objective 2

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Topic	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated	Proposed Variation measures, including:	Supporting Existing South Dublin County Development Plan measures, including:
	transport corridors) and displacement of protected species such as birds and bats.	GI1 Objective 7: Protect, conserve and enhance landscape, natural, cultural and built heritage features, and support the objectives and actions of the County Heritage Plan and County Biodiversity Plan. GI7: New Development GI7 Objective 1: Improve the ecological value and connectivity of landscape features within new development through the implementation of the Green Space Factor, ensuring that all relevant developments meet the Green Space Factor score. In particular, ensure: a) All new developments are designed in accordance with SDCC's Sustainable Drainage Explanatory, Design and Evaluation Guide 2022 or as amended and should incorporate Nature Based Solutions into the site design b) Provide for native tree and ecologically friendly planting on new development sites in line with public realm recommendations.	Policy NCBH9: Grand Canal NCBH 9 Objective 1 NCBH 9 Objective 4 NCBH 9 Objective 5 NCBH 9 Objective 7 Policy NCBH10: Invasive Species NCBH 10 Objective 1 Policy NCBH11: Tree Preservation Orders and other Tree / Hedgerow Protections NCBH 11 Objective 1 NCBH 11 Objective 2 NCBH 11 Objective 3 NCBH 11 Objective 4 Policy GI1: Overarching GI 1 Objective 2 GI 1 Objective 4 GI 1 Objective 5 Policy GI2 Biodiversity GI 2 Objective 2 GI 2 Objective 5
Population and human health	- Potential adverse effects arising from flood events. - Potential interactions if effects arising from environmental vectors.	Also refer to measures under other environmental components including Soil, Water and Air and Climatic Factors. Strategic Objective 1: Promote good urban design and healthy placemaking to create a strong sense of place and to build positively on Clondalkin's rich identity. GI8 Objective 2: Increase native street tree planting in the public realm and along existing streets where opportunity arises such as in VES to improve local air and water quality, maximise placemaking opportunities and improve overall effectiveness of GI.	Also refer to measures under other environmental components including Soil, Water and Air and Climatic Factors. Policy EDE26: Major Accidents EDE26 Objective 1 Policy IE8: Environmental Quality IE 8 Objective 1 IE 8 Objective 7
Soil	- Potential adverse effects on the hydrogeological and ecological function of the soil resource, including as a result of development on contaminated lands. - Potential for riverbank erosion.	Also refer to measures under other environmental components including Water. Strategic Objective 7: Enable future growth in line with the compact growth approach, optimising densities, as appropriate, across the Plan area, prioritising brownfield land, ensuring that the mix and intensity of land uses are appropriate to their location in the town and their historical context and to their access to facilities, amenities, and public transport.	Also refer to measures under other environmental components including Water. Policy NCBH12: Geological Sites NCBH 12 Objective 1 GI 5 Objective 5
Water	- Potential adverse effects upon the status of water bodies and entries to the WFD Register of Protected Areas (ecological and human value), arising from changes in quality, flow and/or morphology. - Increase in flood risk and associated effects associated with flood events.	Also refer to measures under other environmental components including Soil and Material Assets. CA8: Surface Water and Groundwater CA8 Objective 1: Ensure that surface water management plans are provided for all development proposals to include a surface water assessment for all sites, reported either in a standalone report, including drainage design drawings and supporting calculations, or they may form part of a more detailed flood risk assessment, which will also consider other flood risks. CA8 Objective 2: To require that climate change impacts are incorporated into drainage and surface water design, using the most recent allowances in the OPW Climate Change Sectoral Adaptation Plan CA8 Objective 3: Promote the retrofitting of SuDS on private and public lands, such retrofitting could include permeable paving on driveways, installation of rainwater harvesting systems and the provision of vegetated systems such as swales and bioretention areas within private gardens or public areas. CA8 Objective 4: Proposals for developments shall demonstrate compliance with the EU Water Framework Directive and the River Basin Management Plan for Ireland 2022-2027. Proposals must also demonstrate that they will not, either individually or cumulatively, adversely affect the status of any waterbody, except where relevant exemptions apply. This will include requiring the removal of sediments and contaminants through the implementation of SuDS, ensuring that the quality of discharge from new development into the surrounding watercourses will not negatively impact their existing condition. CA8 Objective 5: Promote wetlands, where feasible, as a SuDS solution which has the additional benefit of promoting habitat creation.	Also refer to measures under other environmental components including Soil and Material Assets. Policy GI1: Overarching GI 1 Objective 2 GI 1 Objective 4 GI 1 Objective 5 Policy GI3 Sustainable Water Management GI 3 Objective 1 GI 3 Objective 2 Policy GI4 Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems GI 4 Objective 1 GI 4 Objective 2 GI 4 Objective 3 GI 4 Objective 4 Policy IE3: Surface Water and Groundwater IE3 Objective 1 IE3 Objective 3

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Topic	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated	Proposed Variation measures, including:	Supporting Existing South Dublin County Development Plan measures, including:
		CA9: Flood Risk Assessment CA9 Objective 1: To require an appropriately detailed flood risk assessment (FRA) to be undertaken in support of any planning application (see Section 5.2 of the accompanying Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) document) for new developments within the Plan area, in accordance with The Planning System and Flood Risk Management – Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2009) and the requirements of DECLG Circular P12 / 2014. For sites within Flood Zones A or B, a site-specific 'Stage 2 – Initial FRA' will be required and may need to be developed into a 'Stage 3 – Detailed FRA'. CA9 Objective 2: To ensure that flood risk assessments demonstrate the use of the sequential approach as set out in the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines for Planning Authorities, in terms of the site layout and design and satisfies the Justification Test (where required), demonstrating that appropriate mitigation and management measures are put in place before any proposal can be considered acceptable in principle. Consideration to the potential impacts of climate change is required in accordance with the LFP SFRA for new development. CA9 Objective 3: Support and facilitate, in tandem with the OPW and DCC, the delivery of the Camac Flood Alleviation Scheme, in as environmentally sensitive a way as possible and to ensure that zoning or development proposals do not impede or prevent the progression of this scheme. CA10: Riparian Corridors CA10 Objective 1: To develop, protect and conserve riparian corridors in the Clondalkin LPF, in accordance with Policy GI3 and related objectives of the County Development Plan increasing riparian corridor connectivity where possible. CA10 Objective 2: To protect existing floodplains and ensure that inappropriate development does not occur along existing watercourses that flow through lands or on floodplains within the LPF area. GI4: Riparian Corridor - Overarching GI4 Objective 1: To ensure that hydromorphological assessments are undertaken where proposed development is within lands which are partially or wholly within the Riparian Corridors. GI4 Objective 2: Development proposals within the riparian corridors shall clearly demonstrate how the integrity of the Riparian Corridor will be maintained and enhanced having regard to flood risk management, biodiversity, ecosystem service provision, water quality and hydromorphology. GI4 Objective 3: To promote and protect native riparian vegetation along all watercourses and ensure that a minimum 10m vegetated riparian buffer from the top of the riverbank is maintained/ reinstated along all watercourses. GI5: Camac River Riparian Corridor GI5 Objective 1: To maximise the effectiveness of the Riparian Corridor in Clondalkin Park and other open space areas along the Camac through enhanced planting or other measures as appropriate to the integrity of the corridor. GI5 Objective 2: To seek to improve the integrity of the riparian corridor through enhanced riparian planting in conjunction with the Camac FAS along Watery Lane at Riversdale, Mayfield and Yellowmeadows. GI5 Objective 3: To support the completion of the Cycle South Dublin active travel route linking Corkagh Park with Clondalkin Village and onwards to the Grand Canal Greenway having regard to the need to maintain the integrity of the Camac riparian corridor, exploring any synergies with the Camac FAS. GI5 Objective 4: To require, where feasible, the relocation of footpaths/cycleways to be considered from the inside to the outside of the minimum 10-metre riparian buffer. In all other cases active travel links should, insofar as is feasible, be located as a minimum 10 metres from the top of the bank of the river. GI5 Objective 5: To require that ecological assessments are undertaken alongside hydromorphological assessments where any development, private or public, is within lands which are partially or wholly within the Riparian Corridors. GI5 Objective 6: To require, where deculverting is not feasible in the short-medium term, as part of any future redevelopment of the Mill Shopping Centre lands or Civic Plaza that planting and SuDS at ground level following the route of the Camac culvert is provided sufficient to serve as a GI stepping stone. GI5 Objective 7: Retain, protect and enhance the open channel of the Camac. GI6: Flood Risk Management GI6 Objective 1: To facilitate the Camac Flood Alleviation Scheme where flood alleviation measures are identified within the LPF area.	IE3 Objective 6 IE3 Objective 7 Policy IE4: Flood Risk

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Topic	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated	Proposed Variation measures, including:	Supporting Existing South Dublin County Development Plan measures, including:
		GI6 Objective 2: To encourage natural flood defences in preference to hard flood defences wherever feasible and to examine the potential for a wetland within the Plan area as part of the Camac Flood Alleviation Scheme. GI6 Objective 3: To ensure that nature-based solutions are employed in new open spaces and any upgrades or revisions to existing open spaces to improve surface water quality and, where relevant, aid flood alleviation. GI7 Objective 3: Demonstrate that development proposals within the riparian corridors will maintain and enhance the integrity of the Riparian Corridor having regard to flood risk management, biodiversity, ecosystem service provision, water quality and hydromorphology. GI8 Objective 1: Facilitate SuDS and nature-based solutions within the public realm and streetscape, ensuring it integrated to the greatest extent possible alongside the required transport network. GI8 Objective 2: Increase native street tree planting in the public realm and along existing streets where opportunity arises such as in VES to improve local air and water quality, maximise placemaking opportunities and improve overall effectiveness of GI. GI8 Objective 3: Require street tree planting along all new streets ensuring it is integrated with on-street car parking where the latter is provided. Street tree planting, and other tree planting where appropriate, should incorporate natural Sustainable Drainage Systems such as SuDS Tree pits, as part of a nature-based solutions surface water treatment train. GI8 Objective 4: Incorporate planting and permeable paving in new or upgraded car parking provision and surfaces to ameliorate the impact of pollution and surface water runoff. Urban Design Objectives for the Village Centre Framework Area: VF 2: Green and Blue Infrastructure Objectives Mini Framework Sites: Objective VF 5 – Old Nangor Road Flood Risk	
Air and Climatic Factors	- Potential conflict between development under the Proposed Variation and aiming to reduce carbon emissions in line with local, national and European environmental objectives. - Potential conflicts between transport emissions, including those from cars, and air quality. - Potential conflicts between increased frequency of noise emissions and protection of sensitive receptors. - Potential conflicts with climate adaptation measures including those relating to flood risk management.	Strategic Objective 3: Promote improved travel choices to achieve a reduction in vehicular traffic and through traffic, by the integration of active travel measures and schemes, improved public transport, and improved walking routes to and from key destinations. Strategic Objective 8: Promote climate action and support the designation of Clondalkin as a DZ Zone by integrating climate action policy, objectives and measures into all aspects of the plan making process, which will deliver the strategic objectives of the Plan. CA1: Climate Action CA1 Objective 1: Support the County Development Plan 2022 -2028 and the South Dublin County Climate Action Plan 2024 – 2029 in delivering the wider strategic climate objectives at local plan level. CA2: Clondalkin Decarbonisation Zone (DZ) CA2 Objective 1: Engage and support the emerging Decarbonisation Zone within Clondalkin and the surrounding area, facilitating co-ordination between SDCC Climate Action Plan and spatial planning to increase the impact and benefits that relevant plans and projects will have on the locality. CA2 Objective 2: Seek to achieve the DZ carbon emissions targets as set out in the SDCC CAP 2024 – 2029 through collaboration with the community and relevant stakeholders, the utilisation of sustainable development principles and the promotion and adoption of best practice measures. CA3: Energy Efficiency CA3 Objective 1: Prioritise, in line with RPO 7.40 and CDP Policy E3, the retrofitting and refurbishment of buildings over demolition and reconstruction where possible to reduce the large quantities of embodied carbon energy generated from building materials. CA3 Objective 2: Promote the retrofitting of buildings, through the Climate Action Team in partnership with local businesses and community groups, with the aim of delivering and improving energy efficiency and building climate resilience within Clondalkin. CA4: Renewable Energy CA4 Objective 1: Promote the benefits of choosing renewable energy through public information campaigns / community energy clinics among the community, ensuring homeowners understand available grants and incentives and their potential energy savings. CA4 Objective 2: Support renewable energy as part of new development and through retrofitting of existing buildings, including through an increase in solar panels, heat pumps, and micro wind energy where feasible. CA5: District Heating	Climate Action Policy CA1 CA Objective 1 CA Objective 2 CA Objective 3 Policy GI1: Overarching GI 1 Objective 2 GI 1 Objective 4 GI 1 Objective 5 Policy GI5 Climate Resilience GI 5 Objective 1 GI 5 Objective 2 GI 5 Objective 3 GI 5 Objective 5 GI 6 Objective 6 SM1 Objective 5 SM1 Objective 6 SM6 Objective 9 Policy E1: Responding to European, National & Regional Policy & Legislation Policy E2: South Dublin Energy Profile E2 Objective 2 Policy E3: Energy Performance in Existing and New Buildings Policy IE8: Environmental Quality IE 8 Objective 1 IE 8 Objective 7

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Topic	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated	Proposed Variation measures, including:	Supporting Existing South Dublin County Development Plan measures, including:
		CA5 Objective 1 Explore opportunities for Clondalkin to create a sustainable district heating network which can provide heat to local homes and businesses, as well as provide opportunities in SDCC owned buildings and / or framework sites. CA5 Objective 2 Promote engagement with potential district heating providers in the area and developers with a view to investigating the use of district heating for new development on the Ninth Lock Road framework site and/or other sites where feasible. CA6: Decarbonising Transport CA6 Objective 1: Support as appropriate, initiatives or interventions to help create a climate resilient, low carbon community in line with the roll out of the Clondalkin Decarbonisation Zone and implementation of the Local Transport Plan (LTP). CA6 Objective 2: Deploy public EV charging hubs within Clondalkin LPF at key transport nodes, as part of the Dublin Local Authority Electric Vehicle Charging Strategy. SM1: Active Travel - Overarching SM1 Objective 1: To deliver, subject to detailed design and further public consultation, as part of the local authority development process (Part 8) the active travel measures identified in Figures 5.7 and 5.8, which will enable better connected facilities throughout the Plan area and beyond, increase permeability and provide a safer walking and cycle network. SM1 Objective 2: To provide a connected and meaningful cycle and pedestrian network which will establish a connected north / south and east / west active travel network within the LPF boundary, through the Part 8 process and further public consultation. SM1 Objective 3: To support modal shift, through the support of the SDCC road safety officer and local stakeholders, to create a 'movement' towards more active modes of travel within the village and surrounding areas, working with the community to highlight health, safety and environmental benefits of altering how we travel. SM1 Objective 4: Support and facilitate the Clondalkin Decarbonisation Zone (DZ) and its role in reducing carbon emissions, by supporting projects which provide active travel enhancements within the village and the surrounding area. SM1 Objective 5: To promote the '10 – minute settlement' concept in Clondalkin by improving permeability and reducing walking times for the wider community, enabling a safer and better-connected space for those attending school or working in the area. SM2: Walking SM2 Objective 1 To support the development of walking infrastructure within the village and wider LPF area, by enhancing walking through increased permeability, the improvement of pedestrian crossings, the widening of footpaths where feasible, and an attractive public realm facilitated by village enhancement schemes. SM2 Objective 2 To support the development of future pedestrian crossing infrastructure and improvement projects outlined in Figure 5.7, subject to a reduction in speed limits, detailed review and design, to facilitate a mode shift and reduction in the usage of private motor vehicles and associated congestion. SM3: Cycling SM3 Objective 1: To support the development of the Corkagh to Grand Canal cycle route and the Tallaght to Clondalkin cycle route, as part of the program in the approved Cycle South Dublin Programme. SM3 Objective 2: To support the development of future cycle infrastructure and improvement projects outlined in Figure 5.8 and Table 5.2, subject to detailed design and public consultation, which facilitates a mode shift and reduction in the usage of private motor vehicles and associated congestion. SM3 Objective 3: To improve access to the Grand Canal greenway where feasible from the Plan area, further encouraging this as a commuter route, and to raise awareness of the proximity of Clondalkin village to cyclists through better wayfinding from the Grand Canal to Clondalkin. SM3 Objective 4: To support Green Schools initiatives in schools within Clondalkin that will lead to an increase in walking and cycling to schools, including the '#andshecycle' campaign, which aims to focus on addressing the teenage cycling gender gap. SM4: Permeability - Overarching SM4 Objective 1: To support the permeability routes and links identified in Figure 5.9 and Table 5.4, subject to further consultation, which will enable quicker and safer access to schools, shops, places of work and social interaction in a pedestrian and cycle friendly environment.	

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Topic	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated	Proposed Variation measures, including:	Supporting Existing South Dublin County Development Plan measures, including:
		SM4 Objective 2: To ensure that proposed permeability links are designed in line with the NTA's best practice guidance and in such a way as to reduce the potential for anti-social behaviour, providing wide and inviting openings which are well lit. SM4 Objective 3: To provide and establish connections from all new development areas where opportunity allows, including the two large framework sites (see Chapter 8, Urban Design) to the wider community and key destinations, through the development of high-quality pedestrian and cycle links. SM5: Priority, Secondary and Strategic Permeability Routes SM5 Objective 1: To deliver the identified priority permeability routes, subject to local consultation, to facilitate improved connections to schools, increasing the safety of children currently using active travel and providing improved options for children and their parents / guardians currently travelling by car to switch to walking or cycling. SM5 Objective 2: To encourage permeability improvements in general, including those identified as secondary permeability links, at suitable locations following appropriate consultation, throughout the Plan area. SM5 Objective 3: To ensure that new development maximises the potential for active travel connectivity between the site to the village centre, local services and schools and to public transport SM5 Objective 4: To engage with the community prior to any formal Part 8 or related process to facilitate consultation on proposed new links and their design SM6: Safe Routes to Schools SM6 Objective 1: To support the development of 'Safe Routes to Schools' throughout the LPF area, supporting measures that prioritise the safety of school children and the creation of safer school routes through the implementation of appropriate infrastructure measures. SM6 Objective 2: To engage with the road safety officer to create school focused transport campaigns regarding mindset changes around travel to and from school, creating a 'movement' from private motor vehicles to more sustainable methods of transport. SM6 Objective 3: To support the 'Slower Speeds, Safer Roads' information and awareness campaign, to highlight changes in speed limits on roads nationally. SM7: Bus SM7 Objective 1: To deliver, insofar as possible, the infrastructure measures identified in this chapter to facilitate alternatives to the car, which will enable a reduction in private vehicles, reducing congestion and improving the public transport journey times. SM7 Objective 2: To maximise existing and proposed public transport opportunities, including the development of BusConnects Core Bus Corridors, influencing more frequent routes to the Clondalkin area and establishing linkages to both LUAS and DART / rail stations from the village centre. SM7 Objective 3: To support access to bus stops, LUAS and rail through the provision of an integrated and connected network of walking and cycling infrastructure with appropriate supporting infrastructure including bus shelters and cycle parking facilities at rail stations. SM7 Objective 4: To investigate the delivery of a school bus service within Clondalkin, liaising with the Department of Education, local schools and bus operators, to provide a service that enables a reduction in private vehicle usage and a reduction in traffic and parking outside schools. SM6 Objective 5: To provide good quality, secure and covered cycle parking at selected bus stops, as well as the Red Cow Luas stop and Clondalkin Fonthill train station. SM8: Rail SM8 Objective 1: To maximise and support existing and proposed light rail and rail opportunities, including the development of Dart+ SW, linkages between the Luas and DART and any future proposals to improve rail transport serving Clondalkin. SM8 Objective 2: To support the continued improvement of connections between the rail stations and Clondalkin village, through improving and creating appropriate junctions, pedestrian crossings and footpaths within the Plan area and beyond. SM8 Objective 3: To support the continued improvement of cycle connections to the rail lines, including from the Red Cow to the Plan area, providing for upgrades to cycle infrastructure along the Slí at Knockmeenagh Lane where possible, and improvements to connections to Joe Williams Bridge and into and from the station.	

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Topic	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated	Proposed Variation measures, including:	Supporting Existing South Dublin County Development Plan measures, including:
		SM9: Road, Traffic and Junction Management SM9 Objective 1: To assess the need for junction improvements, upgrading where necessary, to improve road safety for all users, giving priority to those most vulnerable, while providing for traffic flow in and out of the village SM9 Objective 2: To continue to engage with An Garda Síochána to encourage a reduction in HGVs / large vehicles driving through the village, through better enforcement of heavy vehicle bans and awareness raising (through signage), to create a safer environment for all road users and reduce traffic congestion within the village. SM9 Objective 3: To continue to review roads which may be unsuitable for HGV's and introduce and / or review weight restrictions where appropriate. SM9 Objective 4: To work with the wider community, in conjunction with the NTA and TII to reduce through traffic in the village by encouraging mapping app providers to limit diversions through the village centre at morning and evening traffic peaks. SM10: Parking SM10 Objective 1: To require developers of Large-Scale Residential Developments (of 100 units or more) or residential schemes located within 800 metres of high-capacity public transport routes to provide reserved space for car sharing schemes or mobility hub drop off points within the Plan area. SM10 Objective 2: To require that all car parking introduced aligns with the SPPR 3 – Car Parking of the Sustainable Residential Development and Compact Settlements Guidelines (2024) and the County Development Plan standards in Section 12.7.5 Car Parking / Charging for Electric Vehicles (EVs). SM10 Objective 3: To promote on street EV charging within the Plan area as part of Climate Action initiatives and the implementation of the Clondalkin Decarbonisation Zone (DZ). SM11: Supporting Objectives SM11 Objective 4: To support the delivery of a mobility hub, in conjunction with the NTA and third-party providers, at an appropriate location to serve the village of Clondalkin, to supply the population with alternative and renewable forms of transportation with drop off points at central locations throughout the Plan area. SM11 Objective 5: To review the Local Transport Plan for Clondalkin, to establish the effect the interventions have had on reducing traffic and improving mode share and safety within the village and to examine whether a further review of high level interventions are required. SM11 Objective 6: To reduce the speed limit of the roads within the roads identified in Figure 5.13 from 50km/h to 30 km/h, in line with the Road Traffic Act 2024, following consultation with residents and stakeholders within the village. CHE19 Objective 2: Support Action 1.9 of the South Dublin Tourism Strategy 2024 – 2029, by reviewing the Clondalkin Round Tower management model, establishing linkages to the Grand Canal Greenway through public investment to reinforce the role of the Round Tower as a hub for the village. CHE14: Housing Options CHE14 Objective 1: To support the provision of a mix of tenure types within Clondalkin LPF in creating suitable accommodation for all in promoting sustainable and mixed income communities and discourage an over proliferation of a single tenure (whether private owner occupier, private rental, social rental or affordable purchase and rental) within any local area (within a 10-minute walking distance) in line with the Housing Strategy and Interim HNDAs of the South Dublin County Development Plan. CBH7: Connectivity CBH7 Objective 1: To encourage opportunities to consolidate the urban village centre and increase permeability to the benefit of an inviting public realm. Urban Design Objectives for the Village Centre Framework Area: VF 1: Movement and Permeability Objectives Knockmeenagh Objectives: KF3 Connectivity; and KF4 Green Infrastructure.	
Material Assets	Failure to provide adequate and appropriate waste water treatment (water services infrastructure and capacity ensures the mitigation of potential conflicts).	Also refer to measures under other environmental components including Population and Human Health, Cultural Heritage, Soil, Water, Air, various Urban Design (including Frameworks and Opportunity Sites) and Sustainable Movement provisions. Strategic Objective 2: Recognise the cultural, historic and economic value of the heritage assets of Clondalkin, promoting their appropriate re-use where underutilised and ensuring that new development responds sensitively to all such assets. CA4: Renewable Energy CA4 Objective 1: Promote the benefits of choosing renewable energy through public information campaigns / community energy clinics among the community, ensuring homeowners understand available grants and incentives and their potential energy savings.	Also refer to measures under other environmental components including Population and Human Health, Cultural Heritage, Soil, Water, Air, various Land Use and Phasing provisions. Policy CS1: Strategic Development Areas CS1 Objective 1 CS1 Objective 2

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Topic	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated	Proposed Variation measures, including:	Supporting Existing South Dublin County Development Plan measures, including:
	- Failure to adequately treat surface water run-off that is discharged to water bodies (water services infrastructure and capacity ensures the mitigation of potential conflicts). - Failure to comply with drinking water regulations and serve new development with adequate drinking water (water services infrastructure and capacity ensures the mitigation of potential conflicts). - Increases in waste levels. - Potential impacts upon public assets and infrastructure.	CA4 Objective 2: Support renewable energy as part of new development and through retrofitting of existing buildings, including through an increase in solar panels, heat pumps, and micro wind energy where feasible. CA5: District Heating CA5 Objective 1 Explore opportunities for Clondalkin to create a sustainable district heating network which can provide heat to local homes and businesses, as well as provide opportunities in SDCC owned buildings and / or framework sites. CA5 Objective 2 Promote engagement with potential district heating providers in the area and developers with a view to investigating the use of district heating for new development on the Ninth Lock Road framework site and/or other sites where feasible. CA7: Water Supply and Wastewater CA7 Objective 1: Support Uisce Éireann in protecting existing water and drainage infrastructure and in promoting the ongoing upgrade and expansion of water supply and wastewater services to meet the needs of the existing and future population of the LPF area and beyond. CA7 Objective 2: Require all new developments within the Clondalkin LPF area to provide for a separate foul and surface water drainage system. CA11: Electricity Infrastructure CA11 Objective 1: To protect the existing electricity infrastructure and support the development of a safe, secure and reliable supply of electricity and support the development of enhanced electricity networks where required, subject to the relevant environmental assessments. CA11 Objective 2: To explore with the ESB, the potential to relocate the existing substation on the Ninth Lock Road subject to it being feasible and maintaining the ability to cater for the current and future electricity demands in the LPF area. CA11 Objective 3: To investigate the potential for undergrounding of cables and where demonstrated not to be a feasible option to provide for appropriate development within or alongside identified safety areas associated with the electricity infrastructure.	CS2 Objective 2 CS6 Objective 6 Policy GI1: Overarching GI 1 Objective 2 GI 1 Objective 4 GI 1 Objective 5 Policy E1: Responding to European, National & Regional Policy & Legislation Policy E2: South Dublin Energy Profile E2 Objective 2 Policy E3: Energy Performance in Existing and New Buildings Policy IE2: Water Supply and Wastewater IE3 Objective 7
Cultural Heritage	Potential effects on protected and unknown archaeology and protected architecture arising from construction and operation activities.	Strategic Objective 2: Recognise the cultural, historic and economic value of the heritage assets of Clondalkin, promoting their appropriate re-use where underutilised and ensuring that new development responds sensitively to all such assets. SM11: Supporting Objectives SM11 Objective 1: Ensure that proposals for improved active travel and public transport have due regard to the heritage features within Clondalkin recognising the value that they bring to the enjoyment of the village and its surrounds. (see Chapter 7 Conservation and Built Heritage) SM11 Objective 2: To provide well designed wayfinding and signage, consistent throughout the Plan area, which aligns with the forthcoming SDCC Signage and Wayfinding Strategy, and which ties into the historic context of the village. SM11 Objective 3: To reduce visual and physical clutter within the village including unnecessary poles, overhead cables etc., to improve safety for all road users and improve the overall aesthetics of the village centre. CBH1: Overarching CBH1 Objective 1: To ensure that development complies with the objectives set out in the built heritage section of the South Dublin County Development Plan Written Statement (Chapter 3), as appropriate, complemented by the objectives set out in this plan and that regard is had to the Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities, DAHG (2011). CBH2: Architectural Conservation Areas CBH2 Objective 1: To retain the essence of the urban structure within the village core which is integral to its heritage, historic and tourism value, ensuring that new development respects the proportions and scale of the existing urban structure and modest vernacular building designs. CBH2 Objective 2: To ensure that all planning applications for new developments within or immediately contiguous to an ACA, includes an Architectural Impact Assessment and a Design Rationale in line with NCBH20 Objective 8 of the written statement of the County Development Plan, having regard to the relevant ACA Character Appraisal accompanying this LPF. CBH2 Objective 3: To prohibit demolition of a structure that positively contributes to the architectural character of any of the ACAs or to a structure where the Council deems it to contribute to the historic character of areas outside the ACAs.	Policy NCBH1: Overarching NCBH 1 Objective 1 NCBH 1 Objective 2 NCBH 1 Objective 3 Policy NCBH13: Archaeological Heritage NCBH 13 Objective 1 NCBH 13 Objective 2 NCBH 13 Objective 3 NCBH 13 Objective 4 NCBH 13 Objective 5 Policy NCBH16: Industrial Heritage NCBH 16 Objective 1 NCBH 16 Objective 2 NCBH 16 Objective 3 NCBH 16 Objective 4 NCBH 16 Objective 5 Policy NCBH19: Protected Structures NCBH 19 Objective 1 NCBH 19 Objective 2 NCBH 19 Objective 3 NCBH 19 Objective 5 NCBH 19 Objective 6 NCBH 19 Objective 7 Policy GI1: Overarching GI 1 Objective 2 GI 1 Objective 4 GI 1 Objective 5 Policy GI7: Landscape, Natural and Cultural Heritage GI 7 Objective 1

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Topic	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated	Proposed Variation measures, including:	Supporting Existing South Dublin County Development Plan measures, including:
		CBH2 Objective 4: To promote awareness and understanding of ACAs through the inclusion of the ACA Character Appraisals on SDCC's website and through wider direct engagement with business owners and residents within the ACAs. CBH2 Objective 5: To ensure that all development within the ACAs has due regard to the detailed ACA recommendations set out in the relevant ACA Appraisal accompanying the LPF and which complement the objectives in this section. CBH3: Protected Structures and Structures of Architectural Heritage Interest CBH3 Objective 1: To encourage adaptive reuse of buildings, including but not limited to protected structures and historic buildings of interest, to bring the buildings back to life, avoid vacancy and contribute to the vibrancy of Clondalkin. CBH3 Objective 2: To support a review of the Record of Protected Structures (RPS) as part of the County review and to consider, subject to further assessment, the addition of significant structures of architectural heritage interest identified in Appendix A2 of the Conservation Plan. CBH3 Objective 3: To strongly encourage the retention of existing buildings and original features that, while not listed as Protected Structures, are considered to contribute to the local and historic character, visual setting, or streetscape value within Clondalkin. Any proposal to the contrary shall clearly demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Planning Authority why its retention cannot be achieved. CBH3 Objective 4: To encourage owners of protected structures and structures of architectural heritage interest located in Architectural Conservation Areas to carry out appropriate conservation and alteration of their property to ensure their continued contribution to historic townscape character. CBH3 Objective 5: To facilitate owners of structures of architectural heritage interest in areas falling outside but informing the peripheral setting of ACAs to; - Be informed of the significant contribution their properties make to the quality of the village-scape - Avail of national grant schemes for architectural conservation (where applicable) to facilitate appropriate conservation of their property to ensure their continued contribution to historic village-scape character. CBH3 Objective 6 To acknowledge and consider as part of the design of any new development the special interest of those routes as identified in the Village Centre framework and other relevant framework sites both inside and outside the ACAs. CBH3 Objective 7 To promote the amenity of the waterways including the Grand Canal, the Camac River and Mill ponds in an appropriate manner that aids interpretation of the architectural legacy of the mill industry and the canal infrastructure, promoting their historical significance and increasing awareness of their biodiversity value and environmental benefits. CBH4: New Development CBH4 Objective 1: To support placemaking initiatives and village enhancement schemes in making the village and its surrounds more attractive to residents, businesses and visitors, improving the urban environment, the sense of identity and community wellbeing. CBH4 Objective 2: To support the development of sustainable back land and infill development that responds to the historic pattern of development including its varied street character, building alignment, heights and roof forms, ensuring development transitions appropriately and accommodates surviving structures to the greatest extent possible. CBH4 Objective 3: To take into consideration the scale, massing, materiality and boundary treatments of proposed developments in the assessment of their impact on historic settings. CBH4 Objective 4: To require appropriate integration between new development of large-scale land parcels and existing built heritage. CBH4 Objective 5: To encourage new developments to generate niches of public space or urban pocket parks, where favourable orientation allows, as buffers to transition between new and established urban environments, complementing the functioning and patterns of established historic urban areas. CBH4 Objective 6: To assess new development in terms of its response to the historic patterns of development to avoid homogenisation of the architectural environment. CBH5: Historic Walls and Boundaries CBH5 Objective 1: To ensure protection of historic gate piers, gates and entrances, safeguarding these important features so that they continue to enrich the quality of the public realm.	GI 7 Objective 2

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Topic	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated	Proposed Variation measures, including:	Supporting Existing South Dublin County Development Plan measures, including:
		CBH5 Objective 2: To require new boundary treatments or reconstruction of boundaries to reflect where appropriate, the composition and materials of traditional boundary / entrance treatments. CBH5 Objective 3: To protect and preserve the identified historic limestone walls of Clondalkin whether located within or outside of designated ACA areas (Figure 7.16 - Historic Walls) and ensure that any future development proposals will have due regard for the historic nature and importance of these walls. CBH5 Objective 4: To ensure that where development is proposed which includes a boundary or other wall, and where it is not known whether this wall is historic (Figure 7.16 - Historic Walls), that an examination, including a report, of the wall is undertaken by a qualified professional prior to any proposal for development. Where the wall is identified in this way as historic it shall be protected and designed in to any development proposal. CBH5 Objective 5: To ensure that sufficient set back is provided where development is proposed adjacent to historic walls, recognising that their foundations may be minimal and / or they may be vulnerable to development. CBH5 Objective 6: To maintain historic walls in accordance with best practice, repairs should be undertaken by a competent craftsperson using traditional methods and materials, where possible. If this is not possible a clear rationale should be set out as to why, alongside the proposed alternative solution. The proposed methodology for repair shall be submitted to the planning authority for agreement prior to the repairs or ground works / development being carried out. CBH5 Objective 7: To encourage new boundary walls to be low walls finished with roughcast render with solid limestone cappings, as generally preferable to the application of limestone cladding or veneers. CBH5 Objective 8: To require any proposed development along Orchard Road which may impact on any existing walls within or enclosing the properties fronting the road to be accompanied by a report from a suitably qualified person indicating the location of any upstanding masonry within existing walls which may contain remnants of the old monastic boundary of Clondalkin (fosse) Recorded Monument DUO17-041001. Any identified remains shall be recorded and protected in accordance with best conservation practice. CBH8: Visual and Urban Clutter CBH8 Objective 1: To reduce visual clutter created by, but not exclusively, traffic management structures including bollards, utility structures and signage and strengthen wayfinding connections between historic elements of the town. CBH8 Objective 2: To ensure that signage, street furniture, and road markings, particularly within and in close proximity to designated ACAs, are simple and visually restrained in design promoting a holistic approach to quality street surfaces, reflecting the high quality public realm at Brú Chrónáin Visitor Centre insofar as is feasible. CBH8 Objective 3: To work towards a targeted scheme to encourage repainting of facades using a selected palette of complementary colours, sympathetic to the historic setting to enhance the urban setting. CBH8 Objective 4: To promote SDCC's Shop Front Grant Scheme and Shop Front Design Guide to improve the appearance of independently owned and other shops fronting public streets so as to enhance Clondalkin's visual cohesion and attractiveness, particularly within the village core. CBH8 Objective 5: To ensure that in all new developments and improvement projects within the public realm, consideration is given at an early stage to the location of all building services, particularly where they interface with the public realm (including ESB substations). All building services shall be carefully designed to be visually acceptable and located to avoid an over concentration on any particular street or frontage. CBH8 Objective 6: To encourage, where introducing new routes, boundaries and entrances, that established characteristics are adopted to maintain visual homogeneity (consistency), while recognising that adaptation will be required to accommodate modern-day standards to new routes. CBH9: Record of Monuments and Places CBH9 Objective 1: To safeguard all monuments listed in the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) within the LPF boundary and immediate surrounds, ensuring their protection under the National Monuments (Amendment) Act, 1994. Urban Design Objectives for the Village Centre Framework Area: VF 3: Conservation and Built Heritage Objectives; and VF 4: Historic Walls Objectives Village Enhancement Schemes: VES1: Ninth Lock to Old Nangor VES Overarching Village Enhancement Schemes: VES1: UD6: Main Street VES Overarching Objectives	

Topic	Potentially Significant Adverse Effect, if Unmitigated	Proposed Variation measures, including:	Supporting Existing South Dublin County Development Plan measures, including:
Landscape	Occurrence of adverse visual impacts and conflicts with the appropriate protection of designations relating to the landscape.	Also refer to measures under Biodiversity and Flora and Fauna and Cultural Heritage GI7: New Development GI7 Objective 1: Improve the ecological value and connectivity of landscape features within new development through the implementation of the Green Space Factor, ensuring that all relevant developments meet the Green Space Factor score. In particular, ensure: a) All new developments are designed in accordance with SDCC's Sustainable Drainage Explanatory, Design and Evaluation Guide 2022 or as amended and should incorporate Nature Based Solutions into the site design b) Provide for native tree and ecologically friendly planting on new development sites in line with public realm recommendations. CBH6: Views and Vistas CBH6 Objective 1: To safeguard incidental views of landmark historic structures through and across the village centre from historic routes or settings by means of design strategies that respond to their presence and further to respond to how those views are framed by the historic routes and their boundaries.	Also refer to measures under Biodiversity and Flora and Fauna and Cultural Heritage. Policy NCBH14: Landscape NCBH 14 Objective 1 NCBH 14 Objective 2 NCBH 14 Objective 3 NCBH 14 Objective 4 NCBH 14 Objective 5 Policy NCBH15: Views and Prospects NCBH 15 Objective 1 NCBH 15 Objective 2 Policy NCBH9: Grand Canal NCBH 9 Objective 1 NCBH 9 Objective 4 NCBH 9 Objective 5 NCBH 9 Objective 7 Policy GI1: Overarching GI 1 Objective 2 GI 1 Objective 4 GI 1 Objective 5 Policy GI7: Landscape, Natural and Cultural Heritage GI 7 Objective 1 GI 7 Objective 2

Section 10 Monitoring Measures

10.1 Introduction

The SEA Directive requires that the significant environmental effects of the implementation of plans and programmes are monitored. This section details the measures which will be used in order to monitor the likely significant effects of implementing the Proposed Variation. Monitoring will be undertaken as part of reporting on the County Development Plan (to which the Variation is being made) monitoring programme.

Monitoring can both demonstrate the positive effects facilitated by the Proposed Variation and can enable, at an early stage, the identification of unforeseen adverse effects and the undertaking of appropriate remedial action.

The occurrence of significant adverse environmental effects not predicted and mitigated by this assessment, which are directly attributable to the implementation of the Proposed Variation, would necessitate consideration of these effects in the context of the Proposed Variation and potential remediation action(s) and/or review of part(s) of the Proposed Variation.

10.2 Indicators and Targets

Monitoring is based around indicators which allow quantitative measures of trends and progress over time relating to the Strategic Environmental Objectives identified in Section 5 and used in the evaluation. Each indicator to be monitored is accompanied by the target(s) which were identified with regard to the relevant strategic actions. The monitoring measures identified below as part of the Proposed Variation SEA are consistent with the measures that were identified by the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 SEA. This consistency across the hierarchy of land use plans will improve the efficiency and effectiveness of future monitoring.

Table 10.1 overleaf shows the indicators and targets which have been selected for monitoring the likely significant environmental effects of implementing the Proposed Variation, if unmitigated.

Monitoring is an ongoing process and the programme allows for flexibility and the further refinement of indicators and targets. The Monitoring Programme may be updated to deal with specific environmental issues – including unforeseen effects – as they arise.

10.3 Sources

The Proposed Variation forms part of the wider land use planning framework comprising a hierarchy of policies, plans, programmes, etc. This wider framework, including the National Planning Framework, Eastern and Midland RSES, and South Dublin County Development Plan is subject to its own SEA (and associated monitoring) requirements. Individual projects will be subject to their own monitoring requirements as relevant.

In implementing the Monitoring Programme, the Council will take into account this hierarchy of planning and environmental monitoring.

Sources for indicators may include existing monitoring databases (including those maintained by planning authorities and national/regional government departments and agencies) and the output of lower-tier environmental assessment and decision making (including a review of project approvals granted and associated documents and the output of any EIA monitoring programmes).

Internal monitoring of the environmental effects of grants of permission in the Council would provide monitoring of certain indicators on a *grant of permission*⁷⁸ basis. Where significant adverse effects as a result of the development to be permitted are identified, such effects could be identified, recorded and used to inform monitoring evaluation.

⁷⁸ The likely significant effects of development proposals on environmental sensitivities are further determined during the development management process. Documenting any identified

effects as a result of a development to be permitted can help to fulfill monitoring requirements.

10.4 Reporting

Reporting will be undertaken as part of reporting on the County Development Plan monitoring programme. A stand-alone Monitoring Report on the significant environmental effects of implementing the Plan as varied will be prepared in advance of the beginning of the review of the Development Plan. This report will address indicators consistent with those set out on Table 10.1.

The Council is responsible for the ongoing review of indicators and targets, collating existing relevant monitored data, the preparation of monitoring evaluation report(s), the publication of these reports and, if necessary, the carrying out of remedial action.

Table 10.1 Indicators, Targets, Sources and Remedial Action

Environmental Component	SEO Code	Indicators	Targets	Sources	Remedial Action ⁷⁹
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	BFF	• Condition of European sites	- Require all local level land use plans to include ecosystem services and green/blue infrastructure provisions and to have regard to the required targets in relation to the conservation of European sites, other nature conservation sites, ecological networks, and protected species - Confirmation of compliance with Plan provisions relating to the protection of European Sites and sustaining resources	- DHLGH report of the implementation of the measures contained in the Habitats Directive - as required by Article 17 of the Directive (every 6 years)⁸⁰ - DHLGH National Birds Directive Monitoring Report for the under Article 12 (every 6 years)⁸¹ - Internal review of local land use plans - Internal review of development management / grants of permission	• Where condition of European sites is found to be deteriorating this will be investigated with the Regional Assembly and the DHLGH to establish if the pressures are related to Plan actions / activities. A tailored response will be developed in consultation with these stakeholders in such a circumstance.
		• Number of spatial plans that have included ecosystem services content, mapping and policy to protect ecosystem services when their relevant plans are either revised or drafted	• Require all local level land use plans to include ecosystem services and green/blue infrastructure provisions and to have regard to the required targets in relation to the conservation of European sites, other nature conservation sites, ecological networks, and protected species	• Internal review of local land use plans	• Review internal systems
		• SEAs and AAs as relevant for new Council policies, plans, programmes etc.	• Screen for and undertake SEA and AA as relevant for new Council policies, plans, programmes etc.	• Internal review of new Council policies, plans, programmes etc. under the County Development Plan	• Review internal systems
		• Status of water bodies	• Included under Water below	• Included under Water below	• Included under Water below
		• Compliance of planning permissions with Plan measures providing for the protection of Biodiversity and flora and fauna – see County Development Plan Chapter 3 “Natural, Cultural and Built Heritage”	• For planning permission to be only granted when applications demonstrate that they comply with all Plan measures providing for the protection of biodiversity and flora and fauna – see County Development Plan Chapter 3 “Natural, Cultural and Built Heritage”	• Internal review of development management / grants of permission	• Review internal systems
Population and Human Health	PHH	• Implementation of Plan measures relating to the promotion of economic growth as provided for by County Development Plan Chapter 9 “Economic Development and Employment”	• Progress in successfully implementing Plan measures relating to the promotion of economic growth as provided for by County Development Plan Chapter 9 “Economic Development and Employment”	• Internal review of progress on implementing Plan objectives	- Review internal systems - Consultations with DCEE
		• Number of spatial concentrations of health problems arising from	• No spatial concentrations of health problems arising from environmental factors as a result of implementing the Plan	• Review of published information from the Health Service Executive and EPA	• Consultations with the Health Service Executive and EPA

⁷⁹ Where remedial action is required, consultations with government agencies (e.g. DCEE, DT, EPA, HSE, NPWS, Regional Assembly, Uisce Éireann) may be undertaken in order to confirm causes of any identified changes in the environment and in order to develop appropriate responses.

⁸⁰ Including confirmation with development management that the following impacts have been considered and including use of monitoring data, where available: biodiversity/habitat loss; nitrogen deposition impacts on European sites; recreational disturbance resulting from implementation of tourism and recreation policies and objectives particularly in riparian areas; biodiversity enhancement; and disturbance/visitor pressure impacts of recreation, amenity and tourism development.

⁸¹ Including confirmation with development management that the following impacts have been considered and including use of monitoring data, where available: biodiversity/habitat loss; nitrogen deposition impacts on European sites; recreational disturbance resulting from implementation of tourism and recreation policies and objectives particularly in riparian areas; biodiversity enhancement; and disturbance/visitor pressure impacts of recreation, amenity and tourism development.

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Environmental Component	SEO Code	Indicators	Targets	Sources	Remedial Action ⁷⁹
		environmental factors resulting from development permitted under the Plan		Internal consultations with the Council's Environment Department	
		Proportion of people reporting regular cycling / walking to school and work above previous CSO figures	- Increase in the proportion of people reporting regular cycling / walking to school and work above previous CSO figures - Progress in successfully implementing Plan measures relating to active travel	- CSO data - Internal review of progress on implementing Plan objectives	Where proportion of population shows increase in private car use above previous CSO figures, the Council will coordinate with the Regional Assembly, the DHLGH, DCEE and NTA to develop a tailored response.
		Number of spatial plans that include specific green infrastructure mapping	Require all local level land use plans to include specific green infrastructure mapping	Internal review of local land use plans	Review internal systems
Soil (and Land)	S	Proportion of population growth occurring on infill and brownfield lands compared to greenfield (also relevant to Material Assets)	- As per the revised NPF, to limit the rate of increase land that is sealed or artificialised per year and promote the reversal of this in suitable areas e.g., flood zones, high density areas - In accordance with the NPF, deliver at least 30% of all new homes that are targeted in settlements other than the five Cities and their suburbs, within their existing built-up footprints and ensure compact and sequential patterns of growth - To map brownfield and infill land parcels	- EPA Geoportal - Compilation of greenfield and brownfield development for the DHLGH - Internal review of development management / grants of permission	Where the proportion of growth on infill and brownfield sites is not keeping pace with the targets set in the NPF and the RSES, the Council will liaise with the Regional Assembly to establish reasons and coordinate actions to address constraints to doing so.
		Instances where contaminated material generated from brownfield and infill must be disposed of	Dispose of contaminated material in compliance with EPA guidance and waste management requirements	Internal review of development management / grants of permission where contaminated material must be disposed of	Consultations with the EPA and Development Management
		Environmental assessments and AAs as relevant for applications for brownfield and infill development prior to planning permission	Screen for and undertake environmental assessments and AA as relevant for applications for brownfield and infill development prior to planning permission	Internal review of development management / grants of permission	Review internal systems
Water	W	Status of water bodies as reported by the EPA Water Monitoring Programme for the WFD	- Subject to exemptions provided for by Article 4 of the Water Framework Directive, not to cause deterioration in the status of any surface water or affect the ability of any surface water to achieve 'good status' - Implementation of the objectives of the River Basin Management Plan	EPA Monitoring Programme for WFD compliance⁸²	- Where water bodies are failing to meet at least good status this will be investigated with the DHLGH Water Section, the EPA Catchment Unit, the Regional Assembly and, as relevant, Uisce Éireann to establish if the pressures are related to Plan actions / activities. A tailored response will be developed in consultation with these stakeholders in such a circumstance. - Where planning applications are rejected due to insufficient capacity in the WWTP or failure of the WWTP to meet Emission Limit Values, the Council will consider whether it is necessary to coordinate a response with the Regional Assembly, EPA and Uisce Éireann to achieve the necessary capacity.

⁸² Including monitoring of water quality and nitrogen deposition due to bioenergy and agricultural projects where available
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Environmental Component	SEO Code	Indicators	Targets	Sources	Remedial Action ⁷⁹
		Number of incompatible developments permitted within flood risk areas	Minimise developments granted permission on lands which pose - or are likely to pose in the future - a significant flood risk	Internal review of development management / grants of permission	Where planning applications are being permitted on flood zones, the Council will ensure that such grants are in compliance with the Flood Risk Management Guidelines and include appropriate flood risk mitigation and management measures.
Material Assets	MA	- Programmed delivery of Uisce Éireann infrastructure for all key growth towns in line with Uisce Éireann Investment Plan and prioritisation programme to ensure sustainable growth can be accommodated - Number of new developments granted permission which can be adequately and appropriately served with waste water treatment over the lifetime of the Plan	- All new developments granted permission to be connected to and adequately and appropriately served by waste water treatment over the lifetime of the Plan - Where septic tanks are proposed, for planning permission to be only granted when applications demonstrate that the outfall from the septic tank will not – in-combination with other septic tanks – contribute towards any surface or ground water body not meeting the objective of good status under the Water Framework Directive - Facilitate, as appropriate, Uisce Éireann in developing water and wastewater infrastructure - See also targets relating to greenfield and brownfield development of land under Soil and broadband under Population and Human Health	Internal review of development management / grants of permission	Where planning applications are rejected due to insufficient capacity in the WWTP or failure of the WWTP to meet Emission Limit Values, the Council will consider whether it is necessary to coordinate a response with the Regional Assembly, EPA and Uisce Éireann to achieve the necessary capacity.
		Proportion of people reporting regular cycling / walking to school and work above previous CSO figures	- Increase in the proportion of people reporting regular cycling / walking to school and work above previous CSO figures - Progress in successfully implementing Plan measures relating to active travel	- CSO data - Internal review of progress on implementing Plan objectives	Where proportion of population shows increase in private car use above previous CSO figures, the Council will coordinate with the Regional Assembly, the DHLGH, DCEE and NTA to develop a tailored response.
Air	A	- Proportion of journeys made by private fossil fuel-based car compared to previous levels - NO₂ (Nitrogen Dioxide), PM₁₀ (particulate matter with diameter of 10 microns or less) and O₃ (Ozone) as part of Ambient Air Quality Monitoring	- Decrease in proportion of journeys made by car compared to previous levels - Improvement in Air Quality trends, particularly in relation to transport related emissions - Progress in successfully implementing Plan measures relating to sustainable mobility and travel	- CSO data - EPA Air Quality Monitoring - Internal review of progress on implementing Plan objectives	Where proportion of population shows increase in private car use above previous CSO figures, Council will coordinate with the Regional Assembly, DHLGH, DCEE and NTA to develop a tailored response. See also entry under Population and human health above
Climatic Factors	C	Implementation of Plan measures relating to climate reduction targets	For review of progress on implementing Plan objectives to demonstrate successful implementation of measures relating to climate reduction targets	Internal review of development management / grants of permission	Review internal systems
		A competitive, low-carbon, climate-resilient and environmentally sustainable economy	Contribute towards transition to a competitive, low-carbon, climate-resilient and environmentally sustainable economy by 2050	Confirmation of progress in implementing of South Dublin County Council's Climate Change Adaptation Strategy 2019-2024 and Climate Action Plan 2024-2029	Where targets are not achieved, the Council will liaise with the Regional Assembly and the Eastern and Midlands Climate Action Regional Office to establish reasons and develop solutions.
		Share of renewable energy in transport	Contribute towards the National Energy and Climate Plan 2021-2030 sectoral target for transport (RES-T) of 14%, by 2030 (this may be increased following a provisional	EPA Greenhouse Gas Emissions reporting	

Environmental Component	SEO Code	Indicators	Targets	Sources	Remedial Action ⁷⁹
			European agreement on 30 March 2023 for a binding overall RES target of at least 42.5% by 2030)	Internal review of implementation of Plan provisions relating to renewable energy in transport, including facilitating the development of electricity charging and transmission infrastructure	
		Greenhouse gas emissions	Contribute towards the target of aggregate reduction in carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions of at least 51% (compared to 1990 levels) by 2030 (helping to set Ireland on a path to reach net-zero emissions by 2050)		
		Energy consumption, the uptake of renewable options and solid fuels for residential heating	To promote reduced energy consumption and support the uptake of renewable options and a move away from solid fuels for residential heating		
		Proportion of journeys made by private fossil fuel-based car compared to previous levels	- Decrease in the proportion of journeys made by residents of the settlements using private fossil fuel-based car compared to previous levels - Progress in successfully implementing Plan measures relating to sustainable mobility and travel	- CSO data - Internal review of progress on implementing Plan objectives	Where trends toward carbon reduction are not recorded, the Council will liaise with the Regional Assembly and the Eastern and Midlands Climate Action Regional Office to establish reasons and develop solutions.
		Proportion of people reporting regular cycling / walking to school and work above previous CSO figures	- Increase in the proportion of people reporting regular cycling / walking to school and work above previous CSO figures - Progress in successfully implementing Plan measures relating to active travel	- CSO data - Internal review of progress on implementing Plan objectives	Where proportion of population shows increase in private car use above previous CSO figures, the Council will coordinate with the Regional Assembly, the DHLGH, DCEE and NTA to develop a tailored response.
Cultural Heritage	CH	Percentage of entries to the Record of Monuments and Places, and the context these entries within the surrounding landscape where relevant, protected from adverse effects resulting from development which is granted permission under the Plan	Protect entries to the Record of Monuments and Places, and the context of these entries within the surrounding landscape where relevant, from adverse effects resulting from development which is granted permission under the Plan	Internal review of development management / grants of permission	Where monitoring reveals visitor or development pressure is causing negative effects on designated archaeological or architectural heritage, the Council will work with Regional Assembly, Fáilte Ireland and the National Monuments Service and other stakeholders, as relevant, to address pressures through additional mitigation.
		Percentage of entries to the Record of Protected Structures and Architectural Conservation Areas and their context protected from significant adverse effects arising from new development granted permission under the Plan	Protect entries to the Record of Protected Structures and Architectural Conservation Areas and their context from significant adverse effects arising from new development granted permission under the Plan	Internal review of development management / grants of permission	
Landscape	L	Number of developments permitted that result in avoidable adverse visual impacts on the landscape, especially with regard to landscape and amenity designations included in Land Use Plans, resulting from development which is granted permission under the Plan	No developments permitted which result in avoidable adverse visual impacts on the landscape, especially with regard to landscape and amenity designations included in Land Use Plans, resulting from development which is granted permission under the Plan	Internal review of development management / grants of permission	Where monitoring reveals developments permitted which result in avoidable adverse visual impacts on the landscape, the Council will re-examine Plan provisions and the effectiveness of their implementation

Appendix I Relationship with Legislation and Other Policies, Plans and Programmes

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

Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Additional information/lower-level objectives, etc.	Relevance to the Proposed Variation
European Level			
SEA Directive (2001/42/EC)	- Contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development. - Provide for a high level of protection of the environment by carrying out an environmental assessment of plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment.	- Carry out and environmental assessment for plans or programmes referred to in Articles 2 to 4 of the Directive. - Prepare an environmental report which identifies, describes and evaluates the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme and reasonable alternatives that consider the objectives and the geographical scope of the plan or programme. - Consult with relevant authorities, stakeholders and public allowing sufficient time to make a submission. - Consult other Member States where the implementation of a plan or programme is likely to have transboundary environmental effects. - Inform relevant authorities and stakeholders on the decision to implement the plan or programme. - Issue a statement to include requirements detailed in Article 9 of the Directive. - Monitor and mitigate significant environmental effects identified by the assessment.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EIA Directive (2011/92/EU as amended by 2014/52/EU)	- Requires the assessment of the environmental effects of public and private projects which are likely to have significant effects on the environment. - Aims to assess and implement avoidance or mitigation measures to eliminate environmental effects, before consent is given of projects likely to have significant effects on the environment by virtue, inter alia, of their nature, size or location are made subject to a requirement for development consent and an assessment with regard to their effects. Those projects are defined in Article 4.	- All projects listed in Annex I are considered as having significant effects on the environment and require an EIA. - For projects listed in Annex II, a "screening procedure" is required to determine the effects of projects on the basis of thresholds/criteria or a case by case examination. This should take into account Annex III. - The environmental impact assessment shall identify, describe and assess in an appropriate manner, in the light of each individual case and in accordance with Articles 4 to 12, the direct and indirect effects of a project on the following factors: human beings, fauna and flora, soil, water, air, climate and the landscape, material assets and the cultural heritage, the interaction between each factor. - Consult with relevant authorities, stakeholders and public allowing sufficient time to make a submission before a decision is made.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)	- Promote the preservation, protection and improvement of the quality of the environment, including the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora. - Contribute towards ensuring biodiversity through the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora. - Maintain or restore to favourable conservation status, natural habitats and species of wild fauna and flora of community interest. - Promote the maintenance of biodiversity, taking account of economic, social, cultural and regional requirements.	- Propose and protect sites of importance to habitats, plant and animal species. - Establish a network of European sites hosting the natural habitat types listed in Annex I and habitats of the species listed in Annex II, to enable the natural habitat types and the species' habitats concerned to be maintained or, where appropriate, restored at a favourable conservation status in their natural range. - Carry out comprehensive assessment of habitat types and species present. - Establish a system of strict protection for the animal species and plant species listed in Annex IV.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Birds Directive (2009/147/EC)	- Conserve all species of naturally occurring birds in the wild state including their eggs, nests and habitats. - Protect, manage and control these species and comply with regulations relating to their exploitation. - The species included in Annex I shall be the subject of special conservation measures concerning their habitat in order to ensure their survival and reproduction in their area of distribution.	- Preserve, maintain or re-establish a sufficient diversity and area of habitats for all the species of birds referred to in Annex 1. - Preserve, maintain and establish biotopes and habitats to include the creation of protected areas (Special Protection Areas). - Ensure the upkeep and management in accordance with the ecological needs of habitats inside and outside the protected zones, re-establish destroyed biotopes and creation of biotopes. - Measures for regularly occurring migratory species not listed in Annex I is required as regards their breeding, moulting and wintering areas and staging posts along their migration routes. The protection of wetlands and particularly wetlands of international importance.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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

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EU Plant Protection (products) Directive 2009/127/EC	The Directive applies to pesticides which are plant protection products. Regarding pesticide application equipment already in professional use, the Framework Directive introduces requirements for the inspection and maintenance to be carried out on such equipment.	This Directive is limited to the essential requirements with which machinery for pesticide application must comply before being placed on the market and/or put into service, while the European standardisation organisations are responsible for drawing up harmonised standards providing detailed specifications for the various categories of such machinery in order to enable manufacturers to comply with those requirements.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU Renewable Energy Directive (RED) 2023/2413 - amending Directive (EU) 2018/2001, Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 and Directive 98/70/EC as regards the promotion of energy from renewable sources, and repealing Council Directive (EU) 2015/652	The Renewable Energy Directive is the legal framework for the development of clean energy across all sectors of the EU economy, supporting cooperation between EU countries towards this goal. The revised Directive introduces stronger measures to ensure that all possibilities for the further development and uptake of renewables are fully utilised. This will be key to achieving the EU's objective of climate neutrality by 2050 and to strengthen Europe's security of energy supply. In addition to double the existing share of renewable energy sources, a strong policy framework will facilitate electrification in different sectors, with new increased sector-specific targets for renewables in heating and cooling, transport, industry, buildings and district heating/cooling, but also with a framework promoting electric vehicles and smart recharging.	The revised Directive sets an overall renewable energy target of at least 42.5% binding at EU level by 2030 - but aiming for 45%. The amended RED contains revised targets for renewable energy consumption in transport, of 29% energy share (known as the 'RES-T') or a 14.5% GHG reduction by 2030.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Indirect Land Use Change Directive (2012/0288 (COD))	- Article 3(4) of Directive 2009/28/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (3) requires Member States to ensure that the share of energy from renewable energy sources in all forms of transport in 2020 is at least 10 % of their final energy consumption. - The blending of biofuels is one of the methods available for Member States to meet this target, and is expected to be the main contributor. - Other methods available to meet the target are the reduction of energy consumption, which is imperative because a mandatory percentage target for energy from renewable sources is likely to become increasingly difficult to achieve sustainably if overall demand for energy for transport continues to rise, and the use of electricity from renewable energy sources.	- Limit the contribution that conventional biofuels (with a risk of ILUC emissions) make towards attainment of the targets in the Renewable Energy Directive; - Improve the greenhouse gas performance of biofuel production processes (reducing associated emissions) by raising the greenhouse gas saving threshold for new installations subject to protecting installations already in operation on 1st July 2014; - Encourage a greater market penetration of advanced (low-ILUC) biofuels by allowing such fuels to contribute more to the targets in the Renewable Energy Directive than conventional biofuels; - Improve the reporting of greenhouse gas emissions by obliging Member States and fuel suppliers to report the estimated indirect land-use change emissions of biofuels.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Alternative Fuel Infrastructure Regulation (AFIR) - (Regulation (EU) 2023/1804 on the deployment of alternative fuels infrastructure, and repealing Directive 2014/94/EU)	The regulation sets mandatory national targets for European Union Member States to deploy publicly accessible alternative fuels infrastructure (in particular for electricity and hydrogen) for road vehicles, vessels moored at the quayside and stationary aircraft, with a specific focus on the trans-European networks. The regulation also includes: • common rules for user information, data provision and payment requirements; • a mandate for the Commission to adopt delegated acts to ensure interoperability of infrastructure by mandating technical specifications on the basis of European standards; and • planning and reporting requirements for Member States.	Recharging infrastructure for electric cars and vans: • Member States must ensure that publicly accessible recharging stations are set up in proportion to the number of registered vehicles, as follows: • for each registered electric vehicle, a total power output of at least 1.3 kilowatts (kW); for each registered plug-in hybrid vehicle, a total power output of at least 0.80 kW. • Member States must also ensure the deployment of publicly accessible recharging stations along the trans-European transport network (TEN-T) road network. Recharging infrastructure for electric heavy-duty vehicles: • Member States must ensure a minimum coverage of recharging points for heavy-duty electric vehicles. Hydrogen infrastructure for road vehicles: • By 31 December 2030, Member States must ensure that publicly accessible hydrogen refuelling stations with a total capacity of at least 1 tonne per day are deployed at least every 200 km along the TEN-T core network. At least one refuelling station must be deployed in each urban node. Liquefied methane for road transport: • Until 31 December 2024, Member States must ensure that an appropriate number of publicly accessible refuelling points for liquefied methane are set up, at least along the TEN-T core network, where there is demand, unless the costs are disproportionate to the benefits, including environmental benefits. Electricity supply in maritime ports: • By 31 December 2029, there must be sufficient shoreside electricity for ships moored at the quayside at TEN-T core and TEN-T comprehensive maritime ports to serve at least 90% of all container and passenger vessels above 5,000 gross tonnage. Electricity for stationary aircraft: • By 31 December 2024, all airports of the TEN-T core and comprehensive network must provide electricity to stationary aircraft used for commercial air transport operations at aircraft contact stands, and by 31 December 2029 at all remote stands. Railway infrastructure: • Member States must assess the development of alternative fuel technologies and propulsion systems (including hydrogen and battery power) for rail infrastructure that cannot be fully electrified for technical or cost-efficiency reasons. Payment: • Users of electric and hydrogen vehicles must be able to pay easily at recharging and hydrogen refuelling points (with payment cards and without subscriptions). Prices, including all of their components and specific to the recharging session, must be communicated clearly to end users before the start of a recharging session.	Where new land 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 to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU Energy Efficiency Directive (2012/27/EU)	• Establishes a set of binding measures to help the EU reach its 20% energy efficiency target by 2020. • Under the Directive, all EU countries are required to use energy more efficiently at all stages of the energy chain, from production to final consumption.	• Energy distributors or retail energy sales companies have to achieve 1.5% energy savings per year through the implementation of energy efficiency measures • EU countries can opt to achieve the same level of savings through other means, such as improving the efficiency of heating systems, installing double glazed windows or insulating roofs • The public sector in EU countries should purchase energy efficient buildings, products and services • Every year, governments in EU countries must carry out energy efficient renovations on at least 3% (by floor area) of the buildings they own and occupy • Energy consumers should be empowered to better manage consumption. This includes easy and free access to data on consumption through individual metering • National incentives for SMEs to undergo energy audits • Large companies will make audits of their energy consumption to help them identify ways to reduce it • Monitoring efficiency levels in new energy generation capacities.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU Seveso Directive (2012/18/EU)	This Directive lays down rules for the prevention of major accidents which involve dangerous substances, and the limitation of their consequences for human health and the environment, with a view to ensuring a high level of protection throughout the Union in a consistent and effective manner.	The Seveso Directive is well integrated with other EU policies, thus avoiding double regulation or other administrative burden. This includes the following related policy areas: • Classification, labelling and packaging of chemicals; • The Union's Civil Protection Mechanism; • The Security Union Agenda including CBRN-E and Protection of critical infrastructure; • Policy on environmental liability and on the protection of the environment through criminal law; • Safety of offshore oil and gas operations.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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EU Effort Sharing Regulation (ESR) 2018 (as amended in 2023)	The ESR establishes binding annual greenhouse gas emission targets for Member States from 2021 to 2030. It is part of a set of policies and measures to reduce the EU's emissions by at least 55% by 2030, compared to 1990 levels. This is a crucial milestone to deliver the European Green Deal and achieve climate neutrality by 2050. The ESR is also part of the Energy Union strategy and the EU's implementation of the Paris Agreement.	The national targets concern emissions from the following sectors: domestic transport (excluding aviation), buildings, agriculture, small industry, and waste. These sectors account for almost 60% of emissions in the EU. The ESR assigns each Member State with an emission reduction target for 2030, a set of annual emission allocations for each year from 2021 to 2030, and flexibilities to deal with annual fluctuations in greenhouse gas emissions due to weather or economic conditions. The amended legislation increases the emissions reduction target for the targeted sectors including transport, from 29% to 40% by 2030, compared to 2005 levels.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
The Energy Union Strategy (COM/2015/080) (2015) and the EU “Clean energy for all Europeans” package (2019)	The Energy Union Strategy aims at building an energy union that gives EU consumers - households and businesses - secure, sustainable, competitive and affordable energy. Since its launch in 2015, the EC has published several packages of measures and regular progress reports, which monitor the implementation of this key priority, to ensure that the energy union strategy is achieved. The package aims to help to decarbonise EU's energy system in line with the European Green Deal objectives. The ESR transforms the targets of the Clean Energy Package into binding annual climate targets for each Member State for the period 2021–2030. The “Clean energy for all Europeans” package – marked a significant step towards implementing the Energy Union Strategy.	The Energy Union Strategy builds five closely related and mutually reinforcing dimensions: • Security, solidarity and trust - diversifying Europe's sources of energy and ensuring energy security through solidarity and cooperation between EU countries. • A fully integrated internal energy market - enabling the free flow of energy through the EU through adequate infrastructure and without technical or regulatory barriers. • Energy efficiency - improved energy efficiency will reduce dependence on energy imports, lower emissions, and drive jobs and growth. • Climate action, decarbonising the economy - the EU is committed to a quick ratification of the Paris Agreement and to retaining its leadership in the area of renewable energy. • Research, innovation and competitiveness - supporting breakthroughs in low-carbon and clean energy technologies by prioritising research and innovation to drive the energy transition and improve competitiveness. Based on Commission proposals published in 2016, the Clean Energy package consists of 8 new laws. Following political agreement by the EU Council and the European Parliament (finalised in May 2019) and the entry into force of the different EU rules, EU countries have 1-2 years to convert the new directives into national law.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Directive on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe 2024/EC recast: Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe Directive 2008/50/EC and Fourth Daughter Directive 2004/107/EC	This new directive simplifies EU rules on ambient air quality by merging the two existing EU directives into one. Its goal is to bring quality standards in line with the World Health Organization (WHO) recommendations. The new directive introduces stricter limits on key air pollutants, aligning EU standards more closely with World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines.	Air quality is assessed using common methods and criteria across the EU, and the revised directive brings further improvements to air quality monitoring and modelling. The revised directive will also ensure early action, with air quality roadmaps that need to be prepared ahead of 2030 if there is a risk that the new standards will not be attained by that date. The air quality standards will be reviewed regularly in line with latest scientific evidence to assess whether they continue to be appropriate. The revised directive prioritises the health of EU citizens: it sets new air quality standards for pollutants to be reached by 2030 which are more closely aligned with the WHO air quality guidelines. Those pollutants include, among others, particulate matter PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}, nitrogen dioxide and sulphur dioxide, all known to cause respiratory problems. Member states may request that the 2030 deadline be postponed if specific conditions are met.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans 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 to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Emissions Ceilings (NEC) Directive 2016/2284/EU on the reduction of certain atmospheric pollutants	It aims to reduce the health risks and environmental impact of air pollution by establishing national emission reduction commitments. The Directive also aligns emission reduction commitments under EU law with international commitments (following the revision of the Gothenburg Protocol in 2012). The legislation was proposed as part of the EU's 2013 Clean Air Policy Package, which included a Clean Air Programme for Europe.	The Directive covers 5 air pollutants: • sulphur dioxide; • nitrogen oxides; • non-methane volatile organic compounds; • ammonia; and • fine particulate matter. The Directive sets emission reduction commitments per pollutant for each EU country to be attained by 2020 and 2030. The emission reduction commitments for each pollutant that will apply each year from 2020 to 2029 are the same as those which the EU countries are already committed to under the revised Gothenburg protocol. New stricter reductions have been agreed from 2030 onwards.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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UNECE Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (1979)	The first international treaty to deal with air pollution on a broad regional basis. The Convention entered into force in 1983, laying down the general principles of international cooperation for air pollution abatement and setting up an institutional framework which has since brought together research and policy.	The Convention has substantially contributed to the development of international environmental law and has created the essential framework for controlling and reducing the damage to human health and the environment caused by transboundary air pollution.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Directive on arsenic, cadmium, mercury, nickel and PAH in ambient air (2004/107/EC), as amended	Directive 2004/107/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 December 2004 relating to arsenic, cadmium, mercury, nickel and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in ambient air.	The objective of this Directive is to establish a target value for the concentration of arsenic, cadmium, nickel and benzo(a)pyrene in ambient air so as to avoid, prevent or reduce harmful effects of arsenic, cadmium, nickel and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons on human health and the environment as a whole. It determines common methods and criteria for the assessment of concentrations of arsenic, cadmium, mercury, nickel and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in ambient air as well as of the deposition of such substances.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Medium Combustion Plants (MCP) Directive (2015/2193)	Directive (EU) 2015/2193 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the limitation of emissions of certain pollutants into the air from medium combustion plants.	This Directive lays down rules to control emissions of sulphur dioxide (SO ₂), nitrogen oxides (NO _x) and dust into the air from medium combustion plants, as well as to monitor emissions of carbon monoxide (CO). The aim is to reduce emissions to air and the potential risks to human health and the environment from such emissions. As regards the scope, Article 2 identifies the types of combustion plants to which these rules apply. Emission limits values are set out in Annex II.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU Energy Efficiency Directive 2023/1791 on energy efficiency and amending Regulation (EU) 2023/955 (recast)	The revised Energy Efficiency Directive significantly raises the EU's ambition on energy efficiency. It establishes 'energy efficiency first' as a fundamental principle of EU energy policy, giving it legal-standing for the first time. The Commission has published a series of recommendations, including guidelines for EU countries related to the revised directive, to help countries transpose its different elements into national law.	The revised Directive: - raises the EU energy efficiency target, making it binding for EU countries to collectively ensure an additional 11.7% reduction in energy consumption by 2030, compared to the projections of the EU reference scenario 2020; - more than doubles the annual energy savings obligation (Article 8) by 2028, this is one of the key policy instruments of the directive to meet the headline target and to drive energy savings in end-use sectors, such as buildings, industry and transport; - puts a stronger focus on alleviating energy poverty, it aims at empowering consumers through stronger requirements for EU countries to raise awareness and provide information on energy efficiency; - it includes improved regulations to identify and remove barriers related to split incentives for energy efficiency renovations between tenants and owners or among multiple owners; - introduces an obligation for the monitoring and reporting of the energy performance of data centres; - expands the scope of energy audit obligations to include all those companies, regardless of their size, which are consuming energy above a certain threshold; - mandates EU countries to report on energy efficiency investments, including energy performance contracts, as part of the Governance Regulation, ensuring transparency and accountability; - establishes project development assistance mechanisms at national, regional, and local levels to support energy efficiency investments and facilitate the attainment of the EU's ambitious energy efficiency targets.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Noise Directive (2002/49/EC)	The Noise Directive - Directive 2002/49/EC relating to the assessment and management of environmental noise - is part of an EU strategy setting out to reduce the number of people affected by noise in the longer term and to provide a framework for developing existing Community policy on noise reduction from source.	The Directive requires competent authorities in Member States to: - Draw up strategic noise maps for major roads, railways, airports and agglomerations, using harmonised noise indicators and use these maps to assess the number of people which may be impacted upon as a result of excessive noise levels; - Draw up action plans to reduce noise where necessary and maintain environmental noise quality where it is good; and - Inform and consult the public about noise exposure, its effects, and the measures considered to address noise. The Directive does not set any limit value, nor does it prescribe the measures to be used in the action plans, which remain at the discretion of the competent authorities.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Floods Directive (2007/60/EC)	- Establishes a framework for the assessment and management of flood risks - Reduce adverse consequences for human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity associated with floods in the Community	- Assess all water courses and coast lines at risk from flooding through Flood Risk Assessment - Prepare flood hazard maps and flood risk maps outlining the extent or potential of flooding and assets and humans at risk in these areas at River Basin District level (Article 3(2) (b)) and areas covered by Article 5(1) and Article 13(1) (b) in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 3. - Implement flood risk management plans and take adequate and coordinated measures to reduce flood risk for the areas covered by the Articles listed above. - Inform the public and allow the public to participate in planning process.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)	- Establish a framework for the protection of water bodies to include inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater and their dependent wildlife and habitats. - Preserve and prevent the deterioration of water status and where necessary improve and maintain “good status” of water bodies. - Promote sustainable water usage. - The Water Framework Directive repealed the following Directives: - The Drinking Water Abstraction Directive - Sampling Drinking Water Directive - Exchange of Information on Quality of Surface Freshwater Directive - Shellfish Directive - Freshwater Fish Directive - Groundwater (Dangerous Substances) Directive - Dangerous Substances Directive	- Protect, enhance and restore all water bodies and meet the environmental objectives outlined in Article 4 of the Directive. - Achieve “good status” for all waters. - Manage water bodies based on identifying and establishing river basins districts. - Involve the public and streamline legislation. - Prepare and implement a River Basin Management Plan for each river basin districts identified and a Register of Protected Areas. - Establish a programme of monitoring for surface water status, groundwater status and protected areas. - Recover costs for water services.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Groundwater Directive (2006/118/EC)	- Protect, control and conserve groundwater. - Prevent the deterioration of the status of all bodies of groundwater. - Implements measures to prevent and control groundwater pollution, including criteria for assessing good groundwater chemical status and criteria for the identification of significant and sustained upward trends and for the definition of starting points for trend reversals.	- Meet minimum groundwater standards listed in Annex 1 of Directive. - Meet threshold values adopted by national legislation for the pollutants, groups of pollutants and indicators of pollution which have been identified as contributing to the characterisation of bodies or groups of bodies of groundwater as being at risk, also taking into account Part B of Annex II.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Drinking Water Directive - Directive (EU) 2020/2184 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2020 on the quality of water intended for human consumption (recast)	Protect human health from the adverse effects of any contamination of water intended for human consumption by ensuring that it is wholesome and clean, and to improve access to water intended for human consumption.	For purposes of the Directive, ‘water intended for human consumption’ means: a) all water, either in its original state or after treatment, intended for drinking, cooking, food preparation or other domestic purposes in both public and private premises, regardless of its origin and whether it is supplied from a distribution network, supplied from a tanker or put into bottles or containers, including spring waters; b) all water used in any food business for the manufacture, processing, preservation or marketing of products or substances intended for human consumption.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive - Directive (EU) 2024/3019 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2024 concerning urban wastewater treatment (recast)	Protect the environment and human health from adverse effects of urban wastewater discharges while reducing greenhouse gas emissions and improving energy efficiency in the sector.	The Directive establishes a detailed framework covering: - Requirements for collection and treatment of urban wastewater in agglomerations above 1,000 population equivalent (p.e.) - Standards for secondary, tertiary and new quaternary treatment of wastewater - Extended producer responsibility for pharmaceutical and cosmetic companies to cover costs of removing micropollutants - Energy neutrality targets for treatment plants - Requirements for monitoring, reporting and public access to information	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Water Reuse Regulation (2020/741)	The purpose of this Regulation is to facilitate the uptake of water reuse whenever it is appropriate and cost-efficient, thereby creating an enabling framework for those Member States who wish or need to practise water reuse.	Regulation (EU) 2020/741 of the European Parliament and of the Council on minimum requirements for water reuse. This Regulation lays down minimum requirements for water quality and monitoring and provisions on risk management, for the safe use of reclaimed water in the context of integrated water management.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Environmental Liability Directive (2004/35/EC) as amended by Directive 2006/21/EC, Directive 2009/31/EC and Directive 2013/30/EU	The overall aim of the ELD is to prevent and fully remedy damaged natural resources and their services to the condition that would have existed if no damage had occurred.	- Relates to environmental damage caused by any of the occupational activities listed in Annex III, and to any imminent threat of such damage occurring by reason of any of those activities; damage to protected species and natural habitats caused by any occupational activities other than those listed in Annex III, and to any imminent threat of such damage occurring by reason of any of those activities, whenever the operator has been at fault or negligent. - Where environmental damage has not yet occurred but there is an imminent threat of such damage occurring, the operator shall, without delay, take the necessary preventive measures. - Where environmental damage has occurred the operator shall, without delay, inform the competent authority of all relevant aspects of the situation and take all practicable steps to immediately control, contain, remove or otherwise manage the relevant contaminants and/or any other damage factors in order to limit or to prevent further environmental damage and adverse effects on human health or further impairment of services and the necessary remedial measures, in accordance with Article 7. - The operator shall bear the costs for the preventive and remedial actions taken pursuant to this Directive. - The competent authority shall be entitled to initiate cost recovery proceedings against the operator. - The operator may be required to provide financial security guarantees to ensure their responsibilities under the directive are met. - The Environmental Liability Directive has been amended through a number of Directives. Implementation of the Environmental Liability Directive is contributed towards by a Multi-Annual Work Programme (MAWP) 'Making the Environmental Liability Directive more fit for purpose' that is updated annually to changing developments, growing knowledge and new needs.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Sewage Sludge Directive (Council Directive 86/278/EEC of 12 June 1986 on the protection of the environment, and in particular of the soil, when sewage sludge is used in agriculture)	The purpose of this Directive is to regulate the use of sewage sludge in agriculture in such a way as to prevent harmful effects on soil, vegetation, animals and man, thereby encouraging the correct use of such sewage sludge. Member States shall prohibit the use of sludge where the concentration of one or more heavy metals in the soil exceeds the limit values which they lay down in accordance with Annex I A and shall take the necessary steps to ensure that those limit values are not exceeded as a result of the use of sludge. The aims of the Sewage Sludge Directive are - to protect humans, animals, plants and the environment by ensuring that heavy metals in soil and sludge do not exceed set limits - to increase the amount of sewage sludge used in agriculture	The Directive also: - sets limits for the concentration of seven heavy metals in sewage sludge intended for agricultural use and in sludge-treated soils (cadmium, copper, nickel, lead, zinc, mercury, chromium) - bans the use of sewage sludge that results in concentrations of these heavy metals in soil exceeding these limit values	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Bathing Waters Directive (Directive 2006/7/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the management of bathing water quality and repealing Directive 76/160/EEC)	With a view to preserving, protecting and improving human health and the environment, within the legal framework of Directive 2000/60/EC, the present Directive establishes provisions for: (a) the monitoring and classification of bathing water quality; (b) the management of bathing water quality; and (c) the provision of information to the public on bathing water quality. Member States are required to annually identify all bathing waters and define the length of the bathing season. The EU aims to protect the environment and the health of Europeans by attaining good bathing water quality throughout the EU. More specifically, it aims to: - provide better and earlier information to citizens about the quality of their bathing waters, including logos - move from simple sampling and monitoring of bathing waters to bathing quality management - integrate into other EU measures protecting the quality of all our waters (rivers, lakes, ground waters and coastal waters) through the Water Framework Directive	The Bathing Water Directive requires Member States to monitor and assess bathing water. It ensures timely information is given to the public during the bathing season and requires Member States to disseminate information on bathing water quality actively and promptly. In particular, notices banning or advising against bathing should be rapidly and easily identifiable. The Directive applies to all surface waters that can be used for bathing, except for swimming pools and spa pools, confined waters subject to treatment or used for therapeutic purposes and confined waters artificially separated from surface water and groundwater. Decision establishing a symbol for information to the public on bathing water classification and any bathing prohibition. View the symbols for informing the public on bathing water prohibition, advice against bathing and bathing water classification. The implementation of the Bathing Water Directive is supported by a broad EU framework of water legislation, including the Water Framework Directive, the Environmental Quality Standards Directive, the Groundwater Directive, the Marine Strategy Framework Directive and the Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Sustainable Use of Pesticides Directive (2009/128/EC) Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the sustainable use of plant protection products and amending Regulation (EU) 2021/2115	The Sustainable Use of Pesticides Directive (SUD) establishes a framework for European Community action to achieve the sustainable use of pesticides by setting minimum rules to reduce the risks to human health and the environment that are associated with pesticide use. The Directive aims to achieve a sustainable use of pesticides in the EU by reducing the risks and impacts of pesticide use on human health and the environment and promoting the use of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and of alternative approaches or techniques, such as non-chemical alternatives to pesticides. EU countries have drawn up National Action Plans to implement the range of actions set out in the Directive.	The main actions relate to training of users, advisors and distributors of pesticides, inspection of pesticide application equipment, the prohibition of aerial spraying, limitation of pesticide use in sensitive areas, and information and awareness raising about pesticide risks. EU countries must also promote Integrated Pest Management, for which, general principles are laid down in Annex III to the Directive. The European Commission has adopted a proposal for a new Regulation on the Sustainable Use of Plant Protection Products, including EU wide targets to reduce by 50% the use and risk of chemical pesticides by 2030, in line with the EU's Farm to Fork and Biodiversity strategies. The proposal, adopted on 22 June 2022, is part of a package of measures to reduce the environmental footprint of the EU's food system and help mitigate the economic losses that we are already suffering due to climate change and biodiversity loss. The proposal transforms the existing Directive into a Regulation which will be directly binding and uniformly applicable to all Member States. It overhauls the existing rules on the Sustainable Use of Pesticides (see Directive 2009/128/EC) to bring them in line with the ambitions set in the EU Green Deal, Biodiversity and Farm to Fork strategies. The proposals must be approved by Member States in the Council and the European Parliament, under the normal legislative procedure.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) (1962) CAP 2023-2027	The CAP is a partnership between society and agriculture that ensures a stable supply of food, safeguards farmers' income, protects the environment and keeps rural areas vibrant. It aims to: - support farmers and improve agricultural productivity, ensuring a stable supply of affordable food; - safeguard European Union farmers to make a reasonable living; - help tackle climate change and the sustainable management of natural resources; - maintain rural areas and landscapes across the EU; - keep the rural economy alive by promoting jobs in farming, agri-food industries and associated sectors.	The CAP 2023-2027 entered into force on 1 January 2023. Support for farmers and rural stakeholders across the 27 EU countries is based on the CAP 2023-2027 legal framework and the choices detailed in the CAP Strategic Plans, approved by the Commission. The approved Plans are designed to make a significant contribution to the ambitions of the European Green Deal, Farm to Fork Strategy and Biodiversity Strategy.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU REACH Regulation (EC 1907/2006), as amended	The purpose of this Regulation is to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment, including the promotion of alternative methods for assessment of hazards of substances, as well as the free circulation of substances on the internal market while enhancing competitiveness and innovation.	This Regulation lays down provisions on hazardous substances and mixtures and specification of hazard classes; general obligations of manufacturers, importers and downstream users to classify, label and package the substances and mixtures; identification and examination of available information on substances and mixtures; evaluation of hazard information and decision on classification; establishment of a classification and labelling inventory in the form of a database; and the manufacture, placing on the market and use of chemical substances and preparations, pursuant to the precautionary principle. The Regulation sets forth the framework concerning the registration of such substances and preparations as well as the granting of authorizations. Furthermore, it sets up the European Chemicals Agency for the purposes of managing and carrying out the technical, scientific and administrative aspects of this Regulation. This Regulation sets out eight annexes attached. Annex I sets out the criteria for classification and labelling requirements for hazardous substances and mixtures. Annex II lays down special rules for labelling and packaging of certain classified substances and mixtures.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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UN Sustainable Development Goals	The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development provides a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future. At its heart are 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which reflect the need for all countries to urgently act as a global partnership.	Sustainable transport is mainstreamed across several SDGs and targets, especially those related to food security, health, energy, economic growth, infrastructure, and cities and human settlements.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
European Commission's "Forging a climate-resilient Europe - the new EU Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change" (2021)	The Strategy sets out how the European Union can adapt to the unavoidable impacts of climate change and become climate resilient by 2050.	The Strategy has four principal objectives: to make adaptation smarter, swifter and more systemic, and to step up international action on adaptation to climate change.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
European Environment Agency's European Climate Risk Assessment (2024)	This assessment identifies 36 climate risks with potentially severe consequences across Europe.	The risks are evaluated in the contexts of risk severity, policy horizon (lead time and decision horizon), policy readiness and risk ownership. It further identifies priorities for EU policy action, based on a structured risk assessment united with qualitative aspects, such as considering social justice.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
UN Kyoto Protocol (2nd Kyoto Period), the Second European Climate Change Programme (ECCP II), Paris climate conference (COP21) 2015 (Paris Agreement)	The UN Kyoto Protocol set of policy measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The Second European Climate Change Programme (ECCP II) aims to identify and develop all the necessary elements of an EU strategy to implement the Kyoto Protocol. At the Paris climate conference (COP21) in December 2015, 195 countries adopted the first-ever universal, legally binding global climate deal. The agreement sets out a global action plan to put the world on track to avoid dangerous climate change by limiting global warming to well below 2°C and in line with recommendations of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) take steps "to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above preindustrial levels".	- The Kyoto Protocol is implemented through the European Climate Change Programme (ECCP II). - EU member states implement measures to improve on or complement the specified measures and policies arising from the ECCP. Under COP21, governments agreed to come together every 5 years to set more ambitious targets as required by science; report to each other and the public on how well they are doing to implement their targets; track progress towards the long-term goal through a robust transparency and accountability system.	Where new land 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 to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
European Green Deal (2019) and "Fit for 55" legislation (2021)	The European Green Deal provides a roadmap for making the EU's economy sustainable by turning climate and environmental challenges into opportunities across all policy areas and making the transition just and inclusive for all. The "Fit for 55" legislative package is a central part of the European Green Deal.	The European Green Deal covers all sectors of the economy, notably transport, energy, agriculture, buildings, and industries such as steel, cement, ICT, textiles and chemicals. It outlines investments needed and financing tools available, and explains how to ensure a just and inclusive transition. The 'Fit for 55' package responds to the requirements in the EU Climate Law to reduce Europe's net greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% by 2030. It was updated when the Commission proposed increased ambition on renewable energy and energy efficiency in the REPowerEU plan to respond to Russia's invasion of Ukraine and boost Europe's energy security. The final legislative package is expected to reduce EU net greenhouse gas emissions by 57% by 2030. For transport, the package is primarily focused on reducing fossil fuel dependency and increasing the availability of, and infrastructure for, renewable alternatives.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Leaders Pledge for Nature 2020	Political leaders (including Taoiseach Michael Martin) participating in the United Nations Summit on Biodiversity in September 2020, representing 75 countries from all regions and the European Union, have committed to reversing biodiversity loss by 2030.	As part of the UN Decade of Action to achieve sustainable development, the leaders commit to achieve the vision of Living in Harmony with Nature by 2050 by undertaking ten actions, including: - Putting biodiversity, climate, and the environment at the heart of COVID-19 recovery strategies and investments as well as national and international development and cooperation; - Developing and implementing an ambitious and transformational post-2020 global biodiversity framework for adoption at the 15th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 15) to the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in Kunming, China, as a key instrument to reach the SDGs; - Raising ambition and aligning domestic climate policies with the Paris Agreement on climate change, with enhanced nationally determined contributions (NDCs) and long-term strategies consistent with the temperature goals of the Paris Agreement, and the objective of net zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by mid-century, and strengthen climate resilience of economies and ecosystems; and - Mainstream biodiversity into relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral policies at all levels, including in food production, agriculture, fisheries and forestry, energy, tourism, infrastructure and extractive industries, and trade and supply chains, as well as into key international agreements and processes.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Europe 2020: European 2020 Strategy for Growth and Employment	The Europe 2020 Strategy aims to ensure that the economic revival of the European Union following the economic and financial crisis is supported by a series of reforms in order to build solid foundations for growth and job creation by 2020. While addressing the structural weaknesses of the EU's economy and economic and social issues, the strategy also takes account of the longer-term challenges of globalisation, pressure on resources and ageing.	- The Europe 2020 Strategy should enable the EU to achieve growth that is: - smart, through the development of knowledge and innovation; - sustainable, based on a greener, more resource efficient and more competitive economy; - inclusive, aimed at strengthening employment and social and territorial cohesion. - The EU has set itself five major targets for this ambition to be achieved by 2020: - increasing the employment rate of the population aged 20-64 to at least 75 %; - investing 3 % of gross domestic product in research and development; - reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 20 %, increasing the share of renewable energies to 20 % and increasing energy efficiency by 20 %; - reducing the school drop-out rate to less than 10 % and increasing the proportion of tertiary degrees to at least 40 %; - reducing the number of people threatened by poverty or social exclusion by 20 million. - The Europe 2020 Strategy targets are also supported by 7 flagship initiatives at European level and in EU countries: the Innovation Union; Youth on the move; the Digital Agenda for Europe; a Resource-efficient Europe; an industrial policy for the globalisation era; the agenda for new skills and jobs; and the European Platform against Poverty. - At European level, the single market, the EU budget and the European external policy are additional levers in achieving the targets of the Europe 2020 strategy	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 - Bringing nature back into our lives (European Commission, 2020)	The EU's biodiversity strategy for 2030 is a comprehensive, ambitious and long-term plan to protect nature and reverse the degradation of ecosystems. The strategy aims to put Europe's biodiversity on a path to recovery by 2030, and contains specific actions and commitments. Aims to build resilience to future threats such as the impacts of climate change, forest fires, food insecurity, disease outbreaks and protecting wildlife and fighting illegal wildlife trade.	The Strategy contains specific commitments and actions to be delivered by 2030, including: - Establishing a larger EU-wide network of protected areas on land and at sea; - Launching an EU nature restoration plan; - Introducing measures to enable the necessary transformative stage; and - Introducing measures to tackle the global biodiversity challenge.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU Green Infrastructure Strategy (2013)	Aims to create a robust enabling framework in order to promote and facilitate Green Infrastructure (GI) projects.	- Promoting GI in the main EU policy areas. - Supporting EU-level GI projects. - Improving access to finance for GI projects. - Improving information and promoting innovation.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Additional information/lower-level objectives, etc.	Relevance to the Proposed Variation
European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Valletta, 1992)	The aim of this (revised) Convention is to protect the archaeological heritage as a source of the European collective memory and as an instrument for historical and scientific study.	The Valletta Convention makes the conservation and enhancement of the archaeological heritage one of the goals of urban and regional planning policies. The Convention sets guidelines for the funding of excavation and research work and publication of research findings. It also deals with public access, in particular to archaeological sites, and educational actions to be undertaken to develop public awareness of the value of the archaeological heritage. It also constitutes an institutional framework for pan-European co-operation on the archaeological heritage, entailing a systematic exchange of experience and experts among the various States.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans 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 to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Convention of the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada, 1995)	The main purpose of the Convention is to reinforce and promote policies for the conservation and enhancement of Europe's heritage. It also affirms the need for European solidarity with regard to heritage conservation and is designed to foster practical co-operation among the Parties. It establishes the principles of "European co-ordination of conservation policies" including consultations regarding the thrust of the policies to be implemented.	- The reinforcement and promotion of policies for protecting and enhancing the heritage within the territories of the parties. - The affirmation of European solidarity with regard to the protection of the heritage and the fostering of practical co-operation between states and regions.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Council of Europe Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society (Faro, 2005)	- Cultural heritage is a group of resources inherited from the past which people identify, independently of ownership, as a reflection and expression of their constantly evolving values, beliefs, knowledge and traditions. It includes all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time. - A heritage community consists of people who value specific aspects of cultural heritage which they wish, within the framework of public action, to sustain and transmit to future generations.	- Recognise that rights relating to cultural heritage are inherent in the right to participate in cultural life, as defined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. - Recognise individual and collective responsibility towards cultural heritage. - Emphasise that the conservation of cultural heritage and its sustainable use have human development and quality of life as their goal. - Take the necessary steps to apply the provisions of this Convention concerning the role of cultural heritage in the construction of a peaceful and democratic society. - Greater synergy of competencies among all the public, institutional and private actors concerned.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
European Landscape Convention (Florence, 2000)	The European Landscape Convention introduced a Europe-wide concept centring on the quality of landscape protection, management and planning and covering the entire territory, not just outstanding landscapes. Through its ground-breaking approach and its broader scope, it complements the Council of Europe's and UNESCO's heritage conventions.	- Promote protection, management and planning of landscapes. - Organise European co-operation on landscape issues.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
The Seventh Environmental Action Programme (EAP) of the European Community (2013-2020)	It identifies three key objectives: - to protect, conserve and enhance the Union's natural capital - to turn the Union into a resource-efficient, green, and competitive low-carbon economy - to safeguard the Union's citizens from environment-related pressures and risks to health and wellbeing	Four so called "enablers" will help Europe deliver on these objectives (goals): - Better implementation of legislation. - Better information by improving the knowledge base. - More and wiser investment for environment and climate policy. - Full integration of environmental requirements and considerations into other policies. Two additional horizontal priority objectives complete the programme: - To make the Union's cities more sustainable. - To help the Union address international environmental and climate challenges more effectively.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Bern Convention (Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats) (1979)	The convention has three main aims: - to conserve wild flora and fauna and their natural habitats - to promote cooperation between states - to give particular attention to endangered and vulnerable species including endangered and vulnerable migratory species	The Parties under the convention recognise the intrinsic value of nature, which needs to be preserved and passed to future generations, they also: - Seek to ensure the conservation of nature in their countries, paying particular attention to planning and development policies and pollution control. - Look at implementing the Bern Convention in central Eastern Europe and the Caucasus. - Take account of the potential impact on natural heritage by other policies. - Promote education and information of the public, ensuring the need to conserve species is understood and acted upon. - Develop an extensive number of species action plans, codes of conducts, and guidelines, at their own initiative or in co-operation with other organisations. - Created the Emerald Network, an ecological network made up of Areas of Special Conservation Interest.	Where new land 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 to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Bali Road Map (2007)	The Bali Road Map includes the Bali Action Plan, which charts the course for a new negotiating process designed to tackle climate change. The Bali Action Plan is a comprehensive process to enable the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention through long-term cooperative action, now, up to and beyond 2012, in order to reach an agreed outcome and adopt a decision.	The Bali Action Plan is divided into five main categories: shared vision, mitigation, adaptation, technology and financing. The shared vision refers to a long-term vision for action on climate change, including a long-term goal for emission reductions.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Cancun Agreements (2010)	Set of decisions taken at the COP 16 Conference in Cancun in 2010, which addresses a series of key issues in the fight against climate change. Cancun Agreements' main objectives cover: - Mitigation - Transparency of actions - Technology - Finance - Adaptation - Forests - Capacity building	Among the most prominent agreements is the establishment of a Green Climate Fund to transfer money from the developed to developing world to tackle the impacts of climate change.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Doha Climate Gateway (2012)	Set of decisions taken at the COP 18 meeting in Doha in 2012 which pave the way for a new agreement in Paris in 2015.	Among the many decisions taken, governments: - Strengthened their resolve and set out a timetable to adopt a universal climate agreement by 2015, which will come into effect in 2020. - Streamlined the negotiations, completing the work under the Bali Action Plan to concentrate on the new work towards a 2015 agreement under a single negotiating stream in the Ad hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action. - Emphasized the need to increase their ambition to cut greenhouse gases and to help vulnerable countries to adapt. - Launched a new commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol, thereby ensuring that this treaty's important legal and accounting models remain in place and underlining the principle that developed countries lead mandated action to cut greenhouse gas emissions. - Made further progress towards establishing the financial and technology support and new institutions to enable clean energy investments and sustainable growth in developing countries.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) (2001)	The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants is a global treaty to protect human health and the environment from chemicals that remain intact in the environment for long periods, become widely distributed geographically, accumulate in the fatty tissue of humans and wildlife, and have harmful impacts on human health or on the environment. The objective of the Stockholm Convention is to protect human health and the environment from persistent organic pollutants.	- Prohibit and/or eliminate the production and use, as well as the import and export, of the intentionally produced POPs that are listed in Annex A to the Convention - Restrict the production and use, as well as the import and export, of the intentionally produced POPs that are listed in Annex B to the Convention - Reduce or eliminate releases from unintentionally produced POPs that are listed in Annex C to the Convention - Ensure that stockpiles and wastes consisting of, containing or contaminated with POPs are managed safely and in an environmentally sound manner - Other provisions of the Convention relate to the development of implementation plans, information exchange, public information, awareness and education, research, development and monitoring, technical assistance, financial resources and mechanisms, reporting, effectiveness evaluation and non-compliance	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Ramsar Convention (1971)	The Convention's mission is <i>"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"</i> .	Under the "three pillars" of the Convention, the Contracting Parties commit to: • Work towards the wise use of all their wetlands; • Designate suitable wetlands for the list of Wetlands of International Importance (the "Ramsar List") and ensure their effective management; • Cooperate internationally on transboundary wetlands, shared wetland systems and shared species.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
OSPAR Convention (1992)	The mission of OSPAR is to conserve marine ecosystems and safeguard human health in the North-East Atlantic by preventing and eliminating pollution; by protecting the marine environment from the adverse effects of human activities; and by contributing to the sustainable use of the seas.	OSPAR's work is organised under six strategies: • Biodiversity and Ecosystem Strategy • Eutrophication Strategy • Hazardous Substances Strategy • Offshore Industry Strategy • Radioactive Substances Strategy • Strategy for the Joint Assessment and Monitoring Programme These six strategies fit together to underpin the ecosystem approach. For each strategy a programme of work is designed and implemented annually.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Level			
The National Planning Framework (first revision 2025) and associated National Development Plan Review (2025)	The National Planning Framework is the Government's high-level strategic plan for shaping the future growth and development of to the year 2040. The new 2025 Framework is revised and updated to take account of changes that have occurred since it was published in 2018 and to build on the framework that is in place. It is a framework to guide public and private investment, to create and promote opportunities for the people, and to protect and enhance the environment. The National Planning Framework and the National Development Plan form a single vision for Ireland under Project Ireland 2040. The implementation of the National Planning Framework will continue to be fully supported by the Government's investment strategy for public capital investment and investment by the State sector in general, with the National Development Plan detailing key projects.	The ambition is to create a single vision, a shared set of goals for every community across the country. These goals are expressed in the Framework as National Strategic Outcomes: 1. Compact Growth 2. Enhanced Regional Accessibility 3. Strengthened Rural Economies and Communities 4. High-Quality International Connectivity 5. Sustainable Mobility 6. A Strong Economy, supported by Enterprise, Innovation and Skills 7. Enhanced Amenities and Heritage 8. Transition to a Carbon Neutral and Climate-Resilient Society 9. Sustainable Management of Environmental Resources 10. Access to Quality Childcare, Education and Health Services	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended)	An Act to consolidate and revise the law relating to planning and development; to provide for proper planning and sustainable development in the interests of the common good; to provide for the licensing of events and control of funfairs; for those purposes to repeal and replace the Planning and Development Act 2000; to amend certain other enactments; and to provide for matters connected therewith.	• Development, with certain exceptions, is subject to development control under the Planning Acts and the local authorities grant or refuse planning permission for development, including ones within protected areas. • There are, however, a range of exemptions from the planning system. Use of land for agriculture, peat extraction and afforestation, subject to certain thresholds, is generally exempt from the requirement to obtain planning permission. • Additionally, Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is required for a range of classes and large-scale projects. • Under planning legislation, Development Plans must include mandatory objectives for the conservation of the natural heritage and for the conservation of European sites and any other sites which may be prescribed. There are also discretionary powers to set objectives for the conservation of a variety of other elements of the natural heritage.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Planning and Development Act 2024	An Act to consolidate and revise the law relating to planning and development; to provide for proper planning and sustainable development in the interests of the common good; to provide for the licensing of events and control of funfairs; for those purposes to repeal and replace the Planning and Development Act 2000 and amend certain other enactments; for purposes unrelated to the foregoing, to amend the Residential Tenancies Act 2004, the Residential Tenancies (Amendment) Act 2019, the Land Development Agency Act 2021 and the National Asset Management Agency Act 2009; and to provide for matters connected therewith.	Key reforms included in the Act: • The introduction of statutory timelines for all consenting processes, to give confidence and certainty to applicants; • A significant reorganisation of An Bord Pleanála, to be known as An Coimisiún Pleanála; • Greater mandatory alignment of all tiers of planning, improving consistency; • Improvements to the planning judicial review processes; • Clearer, more consistent policies and guidance; • Longer term, more strategic, ten-year plans for Local Authorities; • More agile local implementation, through the introduction of Urban and Priority Area Plans, including new bespoke plans for Gaeltacht and Island communities; • Creation of Urban Development Zones, which will facilitate a more plan-led approach to development, increasing certainty at the master-planning stage; • Provisions to deter abuse of planning processes through spurious planning submissions and appeals, as well as a ban on requesting payment for not opposing development and; • Ability to suspend the duration of a permission while subject to judicial review proceedings, so as not to lose any time available for completing the development.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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European Communities (Environmental Assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (S.I. 435 of 2004), as amended by S.I. 200 of 2011	The purpose of these Regulations is to transpose into Irish law Directive 2001/42/EC of 27 June 2001 (O.J. No. L 197, 21 July 2001) on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment — commonly known as the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive.	- The Regulations cover plans and programmes in all of the sectors listed in article 3(2) of the Directive except land-use planning. - These Regulations also amend certain provisions of the Planning and Development Act 2000 to provide the statutory basis for the transposition of the Directive in respect of land-use planning. - Transposition in respect of the land-use planning sector is contained in the Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) Regulations 2004 (S.I. No. 436 of 2004).	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (S.I. 477 of 2011), as amended	These Regulations provide a new for the implementation in Ireland of Council Directive 92/43/EEC on habitats and protection of wild fauna and flora (as amended) and for the implementation of Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the protection of wild birds.	- They provide, among other things, for: the appointment and functions of authorized officers; identification, classification and other procedures relative to the designation of Community sites. - The Regulations have been prepared to address several judgments of the CJEU against Ireland, notably cases C-418/04 and C-183/05, in respect of failure to transpose elements of the Birds Directive and the Habitats Directive into Irish law.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
European Communities Environmental Objectives (FPM) Regulations 2009 (S.I. 296 of 2009)	The purpose of these Regulations is to support the achievement of favourable conservation status for freshwater pearl mussels,	- Set environmental quality objectives for the habitats of the freshwater pearl mussel populations named in the First Schedule to these Regulations that are within the boundaries of a site notified in a candidate list of European sites, or designated as a Special Area of Conservation, under the European Communities (Natural Habitats) Regulations, 1997 (S.I. No. 94/1997). - Require the production of sub-basin management plans with programmes of measures to achieve these objectives. - Set out the duties of public authorities in respect of the sub-basin management plans and programmes of measure.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
European Communities Environmental Objectives (Groundwater) Regulations 2010 (S.I. 9 of 2010), as amended	To amend the European Communities Environmental Objectives (Groundwater) Regulations 2010 (S.I. No. 9 of 2010) to make further provision to implement Commission Directive 2014/80/EU of 20 June 2014 amending Annex II to Directive 2006/118/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the protection of groundwater against pollution and deterioration.	The substances and threshold values set out in Schedule 5 to S.I. No. 9 of 2010 have been reviewed and amended where necessary, based on existing monitoring information and international guidelines on appropriate threshold values. - Part A of Schedule 6 has been amended to include changes to the rules governing the determination of background levels for the purposes of establishing threshold values for groundwater pollutants and indicators of pollution. - Part B of Schedule 6 has been amended to include nitrites and phosphorus (total) / phosphates among the minimum list of pollutants and their indicators which the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) must consider when establishing threshold values. - Part C of Schedule 6 amends the information to be provided to the Minister by the EPA with regard to the pollutants and their indicators for which threshold values have been established.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
European Communities (Water Policy) Regulations of 2003 (S.I. 722 of 2003) European Communities (Water Policy) Regulations of 2003 (S.I. 350 of 2014) European Communities Environmental Objectives (Surface waters) Regulations of 2009 (S.I. 272 of 2009)	- Transpose the Water Framework Directive into legislation. - Outlines the general duty of public authorities in relation to water. - Identifies the competent authorities in charge of water policy (amended to Irish Water in 2013) and gives EPA and the CER the authority to regulate and supervise their actions.	- Implements River basin districts and characterisation of RBDs and River Basin Management Plans. - Requires the public to be informed and consulted on the Plan and for progress reports to be published on RBDs. - Implements a Register of protected areas, Classification systems and Monitoring programmes for water bodies. - Allows the competent authority to recover the cost of damage/destruction of status of water body. - Outlines environmental objectives and programme of measures and environmental quality standards for priority substances. - Outlines criteria for assessment of groundwater. - Outlines environmental objectives to be achieved for surface water bodies. - Outlines surface water quality standards. - Establishes threshold values for the classification and protection of surface waters against pollution and deterioration in quality.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Water Pollution Acts 1977 to 1990	The Water Pollution Acts allow Local Authorities the authority regulate and supervise actions relating to water in their division.	The Water Pollution Acts enable local authorities to: - Prosecute for water pollution offences. - Attach appropriate pollution control conditions in the licensing of effluent discharges from industry, etc., made to waters. - Issue notices ("section 12 notices") to farmers, etc., specifying measures to be taken within a prescribed period to prevent water pollution. - Issue notices requiring a person to cease the pollution of waters and requiring the mitigation or remedying of any effects of the pollution in the manner and within the period specified in such notices; - Seek court orders, including High Court injunctions, to prevent, terminate, mitigate or remedy pollution/its effects. - Prepare water quality management plans for any waters in or adjoining their functional areas.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Water Services Act 2007 (No. 30 of 2007) Water Services Act 2013 (No. 6 of 2013) Water Services (No. 2) Act 2013 (No. 50 of 2013) Water Services Act 2017 (No. 29 of 2017) Water Services (Amendment) Act 2022 (No. 39 of 2022)	- Provides the water services infrastructure. - Outlines the responsibilities involved in delivering and managing water services. - Identifies the authority in charge of provision of water and waste water supply. Irish Water was given the responsibility of the provision of water and waste water services in the amendment act during 2013, therefore these services are no longer the responsibility of the 34 Local Authorities in Ireland.	Key strategic objectives include: - Ensuring Uisce Éireann delivers infrastructural projects that meet key public health, environmental and economic objectives in the water services sector. - Ensuring the provision of adequate water and sewerage services in the gateways and hubs listed in the National Spatial Strategy, and in other locations where services need to be enhanced. - Ensuring good quality drinking water is available to all consumers of public and group water supplies, in compliance with national and EU drinking water standards - Ensuring the provision of the remaining infrastructure needed to provide secondary waste water treatment, for compliance with the requirements of the EU Urban Waste water Treatment Directive.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Irish Water's Water Services Strategic Plan 2015 and Capital Investment Plan 2020-2024	This Water Services Strategic Plan sets out strategic objectives for the delivery of water services over the next 25 years up to 2040. It details current and future challenges which affect the provision of water services and identifies the priorities to be tackled in the short and medium term. The Capital Investment Plan 2020-2024 is Uisce Éireann investment plan for water and wastewater assets and infrastructure for the next 5 years. The Capital Investment Plan sets out where to prioritise investment to deliver the most urgently needed improvements in drinking water quality, leakage reduction, water availability, wastewater compliance, efficiencies and customer service.	The Capital Investment Plan 2020-2024 is made up of investment in individual projects such as building new or upgrading existing water and wastewater treatment plants and upgrading existing networks, and national programmes where activities are being delivered in a consistent and efficient manner across the country. Some examples of these programmes are the Leakage Reduction Programme, the National Disinfection Programme, the Small Towns and Villages Growth Programme, and the National Certification Authorisation Programme.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Ireland's Forest Strategy 2023-2030 and associated Implementation Plan including the National Forestry Programme 2023-2027	The Implementation Plan will facilitate the initial steps in the implementation of the Strategy on the road to achieving the Shared Vision for 2050. The Implementation Plan includes the new Forestry Programme (2023 – 2027), which will be the primary implementation mechanism for the Forest Strategy. The Plan also includes a list of actions that will be funded and enabled by mechanisms outside of the Forestry Programme.	The Forestry Programme 2023-2027 was created in alignment with Ireland's Forest Strategy and is designed to provide lasting benefits for many key areas including climate change, biodiversity, wood production, and employment alongside enhancing societal benefits. The Forestry Programme will provide incentives for farmers and other landowners and will provide farm families with the opportunity to increase and diversify their income streams.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Water Action Plan 2024: River Basin Management Plan for Ireland 2022-2027 (3rd Cycle) (2024)	The Water Action Plan 2024 is Ireland's third River Basin Management Plan and it outlines the measures the Government and other sectors are taking to improve water quality in Ireland's groundwater, rivers, lakes, estuarine and coastal waters, and provide sustainable management of our water resources (as specified under SDG 6). This Water Action Plan enhances and builds upon the work of the first and second-cycle plans. Where necessary, this plan addresses the shortcomings experienced during the implementation of previous plans.	The responses to shortcomings addressed include, for example, strengthen the incorporation of the integrated catchment management approach, improving the environmental ambition, improving the evidence base for 'targeting the right measures in the right place' and securing dedicated resources to deliver these, increasing environmental enforcement and compliance, and strengthening the governance structures.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Additional information/lower-level objectives, etc.	Relevance to the Proposed Variation
Ireland's National Water Quality Monitoring Programme 2022-2027	The main purpose of Ireland's National Water Quality Monitoring Programme 2022-2027 is to provide a comprehensive national overview of the ecological and chemical status of surface waters and the quantitative and chemical status of groundwaters. The information is used to track progress towards the achievement of the environmental objectives required by the Water Framework Directive, and those set out in the River Basin Management Plan.	The programme is comprised of 2,899 surface and groundwater bodies representing 60% of the total number of national water bodies, covering 2,429 river water bodies, 224 lakes, 80 transitional water bodies, 45 coastal waters, 16 canals and 121 groundwater bodies. The programme is operated by the Environmental Protection Agency, Marine Institute, Inland Fisheries Ireland, Waterways Ireland, National Parks and Wildlife Service and Local Authorities.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Water Resources Plan (NWRP) – Framework Plan (2021)	The NWRP is a plan on how to provide a safe, secure and reliable water supply to customers for the next 25 years, without causing adverse impact on the environment. The objective of the NWRP is to set out how we intend to maintain the supply and demand for drinking water over the short, medium and long term whilst minimising the impact on the environment. The preparation of the plan has been divided into two distinct phases, the combination of which will become the final NWRP. Phase 1 was carried out in 2021 and the NWRP Framework has been adopted. In Phase 2 of the NWRP, Uisce Éireann summarised the needs across the 539 individual water supplies and identified the solutions to address these needs. Due to the large number of supplies in Ireland, Phase 2 was delivered as four Regional Water Resources Plans: - Regional Water Resources Plan: North West (RWRP NW) - Regional Water Resources Plan: South West (RWRP SW) - Regional Water Resources Plan: South East (RWRP SE) - Regional Water Resources Plan: Eastern and Midlands (RWRP EM)	The key objectives are to: - Identify areas where there are current and future potential water supply shortfalls, taking into account normal and extreme weather conditions - Assess the current and future water demand from homes, businesses, farms, and industry - Consider the impacts of climate change on Ireland's water resources - Develop a drought plan advising measures to be taken before and during drought events - Develop a plan detailing how we deal with the material that is produced as a result of treating drinking water - Assess the water resources available at a national level including lakes, rivers and groundwater	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Strategic Plan for Sustainable Aquaculture Development 2030	The national plans are intended to inform investment priorities for aquaculture under Member States' operational programmes under the European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund. They are also intended to identify measures to reduce the administrative burden on operators, to secure sustainable development and growth of aquaculture through coordinated spatial planning, to enhance the competitiveness of the aquaculture sector and to promote a level playing field for EU operators by exploiting their competitive advantages. Ireland's National Strategic Plan for Sustainable Aquaculture Development was finalised following public consultation earlier in 2022. The Plan was adopted by the European Commission in 2022.	The National Strategic Plan for Sustainable Aquaculture Development proposes 58 actions to be implemented over the period up to 2030.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Aquaculture Acts 1997 to 2006 (Sea-Fisheries and Maritime Jurisdiction Act 2006 (8/2006), s. 1(3)) Fisheries (Amendment) Act 1997 (23/1997) Fisheries and Foreshore (Amendment) Act 1998 (54/1998), ss. 2, 3 and 4 Fisheries (Amendment) Act 2001 (40/2001) Sea-Fisheries and Maritime Jurisdiction Act 2006 (8/2006)	The Aquaculture and Foreshore Management Division ensures the efficient and effective management of Aquaculture licensing and Foreshore licensing in respect of Aquaculture and Sea Fishery related activities.	The Strategic Objectives of the Aquaculture and Foreshore Management Division are: - to develop and manage an efficient and effective regulatory framework in respect of Aquaculture licensing and Foreshore licensing of Aquaculture and Sea Fishery related activities; - to secure a fair financial return from the State's foreshore estate in the context of Aquaculture licensing and Foreshore licensing in respect of Aquaculture and Sea Fishery related activities; - to progressively reduce arrears in the clearing of licence applications.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Foreshore Acts 1933 to 2011	The Foreshore Acts require that a lease or licence must be obtained from the Minister for Housing, Planning and Local Government for the carrying out of works or placing structures or material on, or for the occupation of or removal of material from, State-owned foreshore, which represents the greater part of the foreshore. Construction of permanent structures on privately owned foreshore also required the prior permission of the Minister under the Foreshore Act.	Developments on the foreshore require planning permission in addition to a Foreshore Lease/Licence/Permission. All Foreshore Leases, Licences Permissions are without prejudice to the powers of the local planning authority. Applicants should, therefore, consult initially with the local planning authority regarding their proposal. In the case of developments on foreshore for, by or on behalf of a Local Authority where an EIS is required, applications should be made to An Bord Pleanála under Part XV, Planning and Development Act 2000.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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National Marine Planning Framework (NMPF) (2024)	The NMPF details how marine activities will interact with each other in an ocean space that is under increasing spatial pressure, ensuring the sustainable use of Ireland's marine resources to 2040. The NMPF has been prepared with an ecosystem-based approach and informed by best available knowledge.	The National Marine Planning Framework (NMPF) brings together all marine-based human activities for the first time, outlining the Government's vision, objectives and marine planning policies for each marine activity. The NMPF is intended as the marine equivalent to the National Planning Framework. This approach will enable the Government to: • set a clear direction for managing our seas • clarify objectives and priorities • direct decision makers, users and stakeholders towards strategic, plan-led, and efficient use of our marine resources	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Seafood Development Programme 2021-2027	Based on the challenges identified for the seafood sector and coastal communities and the policy context, Ireland's Programme requires an ambitious vision to: "To support a resilient, climate smart, environmentally sustainable and profitable Irish seafood sector in order to maximise its contribution to jobs and growth and maintain the economic and social activities of our most vibrant and sustainable coastal communities"	The Programme details the vision and key missions to be achieved by the implementation of the programme. It also demonstrates how the strategic objectives of the EMFAF fund (specified in Regulation (EU) 2021/1139) will be employed in fulfilling the Programme.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Harnessing Our Ocean Wealth: An Integrated Marine Plan for Ireland 2012	Harnessing Our Ocean Wealth is an Integrated Marine Plan (IMP), setting out a roadmap for the Government's vision, high-level goals and integrated actions across policy, governance and business to enable our marine potential to be realised. Implementation of this Plan will see Ireland evolve an integrated system of policy and programme planning for our marine affairs.	• Sustainable economic growth of marine/ maritime sectors; • Increase the contribution to the national GDP; • Deliver a business friendly yet robust governance, policy and planning framework; • Protect and conserve our rich marine biodiversity and ecosystems; • Manage our living and non-living resources in harmony with the ecosystem; • Implement and comply with environmental legislation; • Building on our maritime heritage, strengthen our maritime identity; • Increase our awareness of the value, opportunities and societal benefits; and • Engagement and participation by all.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Flood Risk Management Plans arising from National Catchment Flood Risk Assessment and Management Programme	The national Catchment Flood Risk Assessment and Management (CFRAM) programme commenced in Ireland in 2011 and is being overseen by the Office of Public Works. The CFRAM Programme is intended to deliver on core components of the National Flood Policy, adopted in 2004, and on the requirements of the EU Floods Directive.	CFRAM Studies have been undertaken for all River Basin Districts. The studies are focusing on areas known to have experienced flooding in the past and areas that may be subject to flooding in the future either due to development pressures or climate change. Flood Risk and Hazard mapping, including Flood Extent Mapping, was finalised in 2017. The final outputs from the studies are the CFRAM Plans, finalised in 2018. The Plans define the current and future flood risk in the River Basin Districts and set out how this risk can be managed.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Raised Bog Special Areas of Conservation Management Plan 2017 – 2022 and a Review of Raised Bog Natural Heritage Area Network	The National Raised Bog Special Areas of Conservation Management Plan 2017 - 2022 sets out a roadmap for the long-term management, restoration and conservation of protected raised bogs in Ireland.	The Plan is part of the measures being implemented in response to the on-going infringement action against Ireland in relation to the implementation of the EU Habitats Directive, with regard to the regulation of turf cutting on the Special Areas of Conservation and on foot of the recommendation of Mr. Justice Quirke that a National Raised Bog SAC Management Plan be drawn up, arising from the Peatlands Forum (2012).	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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National Peatlands Strategy (2015-2025)	This Strategy aims to provide a long-term framework within which all of the peatlands within the State can be managed responsibly in order to optimise their social, environmental and economic contribution to the well-being of this and future generations.	Objectives of the Strategy: - To give direction to Ireland's approach to peatland management. - To apply to all peatlands, including peat soils. - To ensure that the relevant State authorities and state-owned companies that influence such decisions contribute to meeting cross-cutting objectives and obligations in their policies and actions. - To ensure that Ireland's peatlands are sustainably managed so that their benefits can be enjoyed responsibly. - To inform appropriate regulatory systems to facilitate good decision making in support of responsible use. - To inform the provision of appropriate incentives, financial supports and disincentives where required.	Where new land 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 to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
European Union (Good Agricultural Practice for Protection of Waters) Regulations 2022 (S.I. No. 113/2022)	The purpose of these Regulations is to give effect to Ireland's Nitrates Action Programme pursuant to Council Directive 91/676/EEC concerning the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural source.	Part 2 concerns farmyard management. The Part requires an occupier of a holding shall take all such steps, as far as is practicable for the purposes of minimising the amount of soiled water produced on the holding; livestock manure and other organic fertilisers, soiled water and effluents from dungsteeds, farmyard manure pits, silage pits or silage clamps arising or produced in a building or yard on a holding shall, prior to its application to land or other treatment, be collected and held in a manner that prevents the run-off or seepage, directly or indirectly, into groundwaters or surface waters of such substances. The Regulations provides for general obligations related to capacity of storage facilities and then distinguishes among requirements for storage facilities of: effluents and soiled water; pig manure; poultry manure; manure from deer, goats and sheep; manure from cattle. Part 3 concerns nutrient management. Part 4 is focused on the prevention of water pollution from fertilizers and certain activities; this includes the distances from a water body and other issues requirements as to manner of application of fertilizers, soiled water etc; periods when application of fertilizers is prohibited; limits on the amount of livestock manure to be applied. Part 5 regulates general duty of occupier, such as keeping of records, etc. Offences and related matters. Part 6 is functions of the public authorities: certificates, exemptions, etc.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
European Union (Birds and Natural Habitats) (Sea-Fisheries) (Amendment) Regulations 2014 (S.I. 565 of 2014)	These Regulations the European Union (Birds and Natural Habitats) (Sea-fisheries) Regulations 2013 so as to apply them to the regulation of sea-fishing activity in so far as the regulation of that activity is necessary to secure compliance with the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 and the objectives of the Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora.	- Regulation 3 provides for the submission of a Fisheries Natura Plan in relation to planned fisheries; - Regulation 4 provides for a screening of a Fisheries Natura Plan to determine whether or not an appropriate assessment is required; - Regulation 5 provides for an appropriate assessment of a Fisheries Natura Plan and also provides for public and statutory consultation; - Regulation 6 provides for the Minister to make a determination to adopt a Fisheries Natura Plan. The Minister may amend, withdraw or revoke a plan; - Regulation 7 provides for publication of the adopted Fisheries Natura Plan; - Regulation 8 provides for a Risk Assessment of unplanned fisheries and also provides for public and statutory consultation on the assessment; - Regulation 9 provides for the issue of a Natura Declaration to prohibit, restrict including restricting by permit, control, etc. of sea fishing activities; - Regulation 10 provides for Natura Permits to be issued where required by Natura Declarations; and - Regulations 11 to 31 deal with functions of authorised officers and related matters, offences, etc.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Wildlife Act of 1976 Wildlife (Amendment) Act, 2000 Wildlife (Amendment) Act, 2023	The act provides protection and conservation of wild flora and fauna. The Wildlife (Amendment) Act 2023 introduced a new public sector duty on biodiversity. The legislation provides that every public body, as listed in the Act, is obliged to have regard to the objectives and targets in the National Biodiversity Action Plan.	- Provides protection for certain species, their habitats and important ecosystems - Give statutory protection to NHAs - Enhances wildlife species and their habitats - Includes more species for protection	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Ireland's 4th National Biodiversity Action Plan 2023-2030	Ireland's 4 th National Biodiversity Action Plan sets the national biodiversity agenda for the period 2023-2030 and aims to deliver the transformative changes required to the ways in which we value and protect nature.	This National Biodiversity Action Plan 2023-2030 builds upon the achievements of the previous Plan. It will continue to implement actions within the framework of five strategic objectives, while addressing new and emerging issues: Objective 1 - Adopt a Whole of Government, Whole of Society Approach to Biodiversity Objective 2 - Meet Urgent Conservation and Restoration Needs Objective 3 - Secure Nature's Contribution to People Objective 4 - Enhance the Evidence Base for Action on Biodiversity Objective 5 - Strengthen Ireland's Contribution to International Biodiversity	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
All Ireland Pollinator Plan 2021-2025	The All-Ireland Pollinator Plan is an island-wide attempt to reverse declines in pollinating insects to ensure the sustainability of our food, avoid additional economic impacts on agriculture, and protect the health of the environment. The main objectives include: • Making farmland, public land and private land in Ireland pollinator friendly; • Raising awareness of pollinators and how to protect them; • Managed pollinators – supporting beekeepers and growers; • Expanding our knowledge of pollinators and pollination service; and • Collecting evidence to track change and measure success.	This voluntary Plan identified 81 actions, shared out between over 100 governmental and non-governmental organisations. A large focus of the Plan is to identify actions to improve the quality and amount of flower-rich habitat. Actions range from creating pollinator highways along our transport routes, to supporting pollinators on farmland, in gardens, businesses, and on public land.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Climate Action and Low Carbon Development Act 2015 (as amended)	An Act to provide for the approval of plans by the Government in relation to climate change for the purpose of pursuing the transition to a low carbon, climate resilient and environmentally sustainable economy.	When considering a plan or framework, for approval, the Government shall endeavour to achieve the national transition objective within the period to which the objective relates and shall, in endeavouring to achieve that objective, ensure that such objective is achieved by the implementation of measures that are cost effective and shall, for that purpose, have regard to: • The ultimate objective specified in Article 2 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change done at New York on 9 May 1992 and any mitigation commitment entered into by the European Union in response or otherwise in relation to that objective, • The policy of the Government on climate change, • Climate justice, • Any existing obligation of the State under the law of the European Union or any international agreement referred to in section 2; and • The most recent national greenhouse gas emissions inventory and projection of future greenhouse gas emissions, prepared by the Agency.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Climate Action Plans	The National Climate Action Plan 2023 provided a detailed plan for taking decisive action to achieve a 51% reduction in overall greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 and setting Ireland on a path to reach net-zero emissions by no later than 2050, as committed to in the Programme for Government and set out in the Climate Act 2021. The Climate Action Plan 2024 builds upon the 2023 Plan by refining and updating the measures and actions required to deliver the carbon budgets and sectoral emissions ceilings. The Climate Action Plan 2025 is the third statutory annual update to the Climate Action Plan.	The Climate Action Plans list the actions needed to deliver on Ireland's climate targets and sets indicative ranges of emissions reductions for each sector of the economy. It will be updated periodically to ensure alignment with Ireland's legally binding economy-wide carbon budgets and sectoral ceilings. Climate Action Plan 2025 lays out a roadmap of actions that are intended to lead to meeting the national climate objective of pursuing and achieving, by no later than the end of the year 2050, the transition to a climate resilient, biodiversity rich, environmentally sustainable and climate neutral economy. It aligns with legally binding economy-wide carbon budgets and sectoral emissions ceilings. Climate Action Plan 2025 builds upon the Climate Action Plan 2024 by refining and updating the measures and actions required to deliver the carbon budgets and sectoral emissions ceilings and it should be read in conjunction with Climate Action Plan 2024. The Plan provides a roadmap for taking decisive action to halve Ireland's emissions by 2030 and achieve climate neutrality by no later than 2050, as committed to in the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Adaptation Framework (NAF) 2024 and associated regional, local and sectoral adaptation plans	NAF specifies the national strategy for the application of adaptation measures in different sectors and by local authorities in their administrative areas in order to reduce the vulnerability of the State to the negative effects of climate change and to avail of any positive effects that may occur.	• Adaptation under this Framework should seek to minimise costs and maximise the opportunities arising from climate change. • Adaptation actions range from building adaptive capacity (e.g. increasing awareness, sharing information and targeted training) through to policy and finance-based actions. • Adaptation actions must be risk based, informed by existing vulnerabilities of our society and systems and an understanding of projected climate change. • Adaptation actions taken to increase climate resilience must also consider impacts on other sectors and levels of governance	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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National Climate Mitigation Plan 2017	The Plan represents an initial step to set Ireland on a pathway to achieve the deep decarbonisation required in Ireland by mid-century in line with the Government's policy objectives.	The National Mitigation Plan focuses on the following issues: - Climate Action Policy Framework - Decarbonising Electricity Generation - Decarbonising the Built Environment - Decarbonising Transport - An Approach to Carbon Neutrality for Agriculture, Forest and Land Use Sectors	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Climate Adaptation Sectoral Adaptation Plans	The Climate Act sets out the requirements for the preparation of Sectoral Adaptation Plans. The 12 priority sectors identified in the 2018 NAF were grouped into 9 such Plans and clustered into four themes covering natural and cultural capital, critical infrastructure, water resource and flood risk management, and public health. This approach aims to provide a structured and systematic approach to sectoral developments.	To support key national sectors in planning for climate change adaptation and according to the requirements of the National Adaptation Framework (2018), sectoral planning guidelines were developed as part of the Irish Climate Information Platform, Climate Ireland project. The guidelines aim to ensure that a coherent and consistent approach to adaptation planning is adopted at national and local levels. Since the guidelines' publication in May 2018, they have been successfully implemented by relevant Departments to develop Sectoral Adaptation Plans.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Sustainable Mobility Policy (SMP) (2022)	It sets out a strategic framework to 2030 for active travel (walking and cycling) and public transport journeys to help Ireland meet its climate obligations. It is framed around three key principles that will guide the delivery of sustainable mobility policy over the coming decade. They are: - Safe and green mobility; - People focussed mobility; and - Better integrated mobility.	The SMP includes an Action Plan covering the period 2022-2025 with 91 actions, supporting behavioural change across a wide range of interventions including, among other things, public transport infrastructure and services, active travel promotion and supports, road safety initiatives, legislative measures, research, and public engagement. The Policy also supports the implementation of large-scale transport projects including MetroLink and DART+ in Dublin, BusConnects in the five cities, the Connecting Ireland scheme in rural areas, and an Active Travel Infrastructure Programme providing high-quality cycling infrastructure across the country.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure Strategy 2022-2025 and associated implementation plan	It sets out a pathway for the delivery of EV charge point infrastructure, including the rollout of EV infrastructure as required under the EU's Alternative Fuels Infrastructure Regulation (AFIR), where a 300% increase in the amount of public recharging infrastructure is targeted for delivery.	The strategy takes a people-first approach, focusing on the different transport needs across the country and is being informed by the piloting of different technologies and charging options in Ireland. An Implementation Plan has also been developed in conjunction with the strategy to provide an initial set of actions and deliverables to support the strategy's delivery. This includes the development the National Road Network EV Charging Plan and the Regional and Local EV Charging Network Plan.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Renewable Transport Fuel Policy 2023-2025	The Renewable Transport Fuel Policy, 2023 – 2025 sets out a pathway to incentivise the supply of renewable transport fuel through annual increases in the renewable transport fuel obligation rate to 2030.	The policy will underpin the shift to the Climate Action Plan 2023 (CAP 23) biofuel targets of at least B20 (biodiesel equivalent) in diesel and E10 (Ethanol) in petrol by 2030 (with an interim B12/E10 by 2025 target).	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Energy Security Framework (2022)	National Energy Security Framework provides an overarching and comprehensive response to Ireland's energy security needs in the context of the war in Ukraine. The Framework outlines the structures which are in place within Government to monitor and manage our energy supplies. It sets out the plans which are in place to deal with energy security emergencies should they arise, and outlines out how these plans will be tested in light of the war in Ukraine.	The Framework sets out the government's action in response to these issues across three key themes: - managing the impact on consumers and businesses, with a specific focus on financially vulnerable residential consumers in the short-term - ensuring security of energy supply in the near term, with a focus on the period up to and including winter 2022/23 - reducing our dependency on imported fossil fuels, in the context of the phasing out of Russian energy imports across the EU	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Additional information/lower-level objectives, etc.	Relevance to the Proposed Variation
Ireland's National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP) 2021-2030 (published in 2024)	National Energy and Climate Plans are the framework within which EU Member States must notify their climate and energy objectives, targets, policies, and measures to the European Commission and were established under Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action. Member States are required to develop NECPs on a ten-year rolling basis. The aim of the plans is to outline our energy and climate policies in detail for the period from 2021 to 2030 and provide projections and ambitions towards 2050. Under the Regulation, Member States are also required to update their initial plans after 5 years, this is the first update of the initial NECP which was published in 2019. The NECP covers five dimensions of the Energy Union: - Decarbonisation - Energy Efficiency - Energy Security - Internal Energy Market - Research, Innovation and Competitiveness The NECP brings together the policies, targets, tools and associated material relating to our climate and energy obligations under various EU Regulations and Directives from across government bodies and departments into one document. It reflects our ambitions and provides certainty to investors and policymakers that we are committed to EU-wide targets and ambitions to move towards becoming a carbon-neutral society.	It outlines our department's energy and climate policies in detail for the period from 2021 to 2030 and looks onwards to 2050. The NECP collates the policies, measures and actions related to energy and climate outlined in a range of government plans: such as the Climate Action Plan, the National Development Plan, and Project Ireland 2040, into one cohesive document. It also presents modelling that illustrates Ireland's current trajectories toward its three main European targets. The NECP reflects the ambitions set out in Climate Action Plan 2024. The NECP will act to identify gaps and areas that Ireland can improve on, which should be reflected in updated policies and measures in subsequent Climate Action Plans. The policies outlined in the NECP reflect the ambition of Climate Action Plan 2024.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Implementation Plan for the Sustainable Development Goals 2022-2024	It is the second National Implementation Plan for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals reviews the progress made towards each of the 17 Goals.	The Plan sets out five strategic objectives and 51 actions, with 119 individual measures to increase Ireland's ambition and strengthen implementation structures to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It also incorporates 23 external actions from four other National Plans or Strategies which contribute to and are complementary to the objectives of this Plan and which have been included for coherence and reporting purposes. Strategic Objective 1: To embed the SDG framework into the work of Government Departments to achieve greater Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development Strategic Objective 2: To integrate the SDGs into Local Authority work to better support the localisation of the SDGs Strategic Objective 3: Greater partnerships for the Goals Strategic Objective 4: To further incorporate the principle of Leave No One Behind into Ireland's Agenda 2030 implementation and reporting mechanisms Strategic Objective 5: Strong reporting mechanisms	Implementation of the Strategy needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Planning, Land Use and Transport Outlook 2040	The PLUTO takes account of forecasted future economic and demographic scenarios, affordability considerations and relevant Government policies.	The PLUTO seeks to: 1. Quantify in broad terms the appropriate scale of financial investment in land transport over the long term; 2. Consider how fiscal, environmental and technological developments might impact on this investment; and, 3. Identify strategic priorities for future investment to ensure land transport infrastructure provision facilitates the objectives of Project Ireland 2040.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Investment Framework for Transport in Ireland (NIFTI) (2021)	The high-level strategic framework for prioritising future investment in the land transport network. This new framework is the Department of Transport's contribution to Project Ireland 2040, Government's long-term strategy for accommodating population growth in a sustainable manner and making Ireland a better country for all of its people. It has been developed to ensure that our transport sectoral strategy is underpinned by and supports the achievement of the spatial objectives and National Strategic Objectives set out in the National Planning Framework.	The framework establishes high-level investment priorities to efficiently and effectively address key transport challenges identified by the background analysis and to ensure that transport investment is aligned with and supports Government's overarching spatial and climate change objectives, as articulated in the National Planning Framework and Climate Action Plan.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Investing in our Future: A Strategic Framework for Investment in Land Transport (SFILT) – Department of Transport, Tourism and Sport	SFILT sets out a set of priorities to guide the allocation of the State's investment to best develop and manage Ireland's land transport network over the coming decades.	The three priorities stated in SFILT are: • Priority 1: Achieve steady state maintenance (meaning that the maintenance and renewal of the existing transport system is at a sufficient level to maintain the system in an adequate condition); • Priority 2: Address urban congestion; and • Priority 3: Maximise the value of the road network. In delivering on the steady state maintenance objective set out in SFILT, the Plan includes for: • Planned replacement programme for the bus fleet operated under Public Service Obligation ("PSO") contracts; • Tram refurbishment and asset renewal in the case of light rail; and • To the extent within the Authority' remit, support for the operation of the existing rail network within the GDA.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Infrastructure and Capital Investment Plan (2016-2021)	€27 billion multi-annual Exchequer Capital Investment Plan, which is supported by a programme of capital investment in the wider State sector, and which over the period 2016 to 2021 will help to lay the foundations for continued growth in Ireland.	• This Capital Plan reflects the Government's commitment to supporting strong and sustainable economic growth and raising welfare and living standards for all. • It includes allocations for new projects across a number of key areas and funding to ensure that the present stock of national infrastructure is refreshed and maintained.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Energy Security in Ireland to 2030 ("Energy Security Package")	It outlines a new strategy to ensure energy security in Ireland for this decade, while ensuring a sustainable transition to a carbon neutral energy system by 2050.	The Energy Security Package includes a range of measures to implement this approach in the short and medium term by prioritising: • Reduced and Responsive Demand • A Renewables-Led System • More Resilient Systems • Robust Risk Governance	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Our Sustainable Future: A framework for Sustainable Development for Ireland 2012	A medium to long term framework for advancing sustainable development and the green economy in Ireland. It identifies spatial planning as a key challenge for sustainable development and sets a series of measures to address these challenges. It aims at improving synergies and identifying and tackling policy gaps, policy conflicts and trade-offs as part of a coherent, joined-up approach to policy making on sustainable development. Ireland's Framework for Sustainable Development timeframe is to 2020 to tie in with other national and international frameworks, but a longer-term horizon to 2050 is also taken where appropriate, to provide a framework for guiding and reporting on long-term broad development trends such as on climate change.	The objectives of the Framework are to: • Identify and prioritise policy areas and mechanisms where a sustainable development approach will add value and enable progress towards the strategy aims. • Highlight and promote existing sustainable practices that, with the correct support, can underpin sustainable development more generally. • Strengthen policy integration, coherence and co-ordination and bring a long term perspective to decision making. • Set out governance mechanisms which ensure effective participation within government and across all stakeholders. • Set out clear measures, responsibilities and timelines in an implementation plan. • Set out how progress is to be measured and reported on through the use of indicators. • Incorporate adequate and effective monitoring, learning and improvement into the Framework process.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Smarter Travel – A Sustainable Transport Future – A New Transport Policy for Ireland 2009 – 2020	Outlines a policy for how a sustainable travel and transport system can be achieved. Sets out five key goals: • To reduce overall travel demand. • To maximise the efficiency of the transport network. • To reduce reliance on fossil fuels. • To reduce transport emissions. • To improve accessibility to transport.	Others lower level aims include: • reduce distance travelled by private car and encourage smarter travel, including focusing population growth in areas of employment and to encourage people to live in close proximity to places of employment • ensuring that alternatives to the car are more widely available, mainly through a radically improved public transport service and through investment in cycling and walking • improving the fuel efficiency of motorised transport through improved fleet structure, energy efficient driving and alternative technologies • strengthening institutional arrangements to deliver the targets	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Draft National Bioenergy Plan 2014 - 2020	The Draft Bioenergy Plan vision: Bioenergy resources contributing to economic development and sustainable growth, generating jobs for citizens, supported by coherent policy, planning and regulation, and managed in an integrated manner.	Three high-level goals, of equal importance, based on the concept of sustainable development are identified: - To harness the market opportunities presented by bioenergy in order to achieve economic development, growth and jobs. - To increase awareness of the value, opportunities and societal benefits of developing bioenergy. - To ensure that bioenergy developments do not adversely impact the environment and its living and non-living resources.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Draft Renewable Electricity Policy and Development Framework (DCCAEE) 2016	Goal: To optimise the opportunities in Ireland for renewable electricity development on land at significant scale, to serve both the All Island Single Electricity Market and any future regional market within the European Union, in accordance with European and Irish law, including Directive 2009/28/EC: On the promotion of the use of energy from renewable resources.	Objective: To develop a Policy and Development Framework for renewable electricity generation on land to serve both the All Island Single Electricity Market and any future regional market within the European Union, with particular focus on large scale projects for indigenous renewable electricity generation. This will, inter alia, provide guidance for planning authorities and An Bord Pleanála.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Alternative Fuels Infrastructure for the Transport Sector (DITAS) 2017-2030	This Framework sets targets to achieve an appropriate level of alternative fuels infrastructure for transport, which is relative to national policy and Irish market needs. Non-infrastructure-based incentives to support the use of the infrastructure and the uptake of alternative fuels are also included within the scope of the Framework.	Targets for alternative fuel infrastructure include the following: - AFV forecasts - Electricity targets - Natural gas (CNG, LNG) targets - Hydrogen targets - Biofuels targets - LPG targets - Synthetic and paraffinic fuels targets	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Cycle Network Scoping Study 2010	Outlines objectives and actions aimed at developing a strong cycle network in Ireland. Sets out 19 specific objectives, and details the 109 actions, aimed at ensuring that a cycling culture is developed.	Sets a target where 10% of all journeys will be made by bike by 2020. Proposes the planning, infrastructure, communication, education and stakeholder participations measures required to implement the initiative.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Cycle Network Plan Report 2023 (Transport Infrastructure Ireland, on behalf of the Department of Transport)	The planned National Cycle Network, presented below, links cities and towns of over 5,000 people with a safe, connected and inviting cycle network. One of the most ambitious and wide-reaching infrastructure plans in the history of the State, the proposed cycle network of approximately 3,500km will connect more than 200 settlements and 2.8m people. The National Cycle Network will link to destinations such as transport hubs, centres of education, centres of employment, leisure, and tourist destinations with the intention of facilitating greater cycling and walking amongst students, leisure users, tourists, and commuters alike. The NCN Plan complements other networks and establishes a core spine of infrastructure to encourage further development of cycling projects in the future, thereby optimising the potential for people to cycle as part of their daily activities, such as travel to work or education.	As well as contributing to Ireland's commitments to sustainability and decarbonisation, successful implementation of the NCN Plan will provide many benefits for cyclists and communities across Ireland, including: - Ensuring delivery of a high-quality cycle network which will promote safety, comfort and increased participation in cycling. - Improving sustainable connectivity nationally and providing links with other networks such as CycleConnects, EuroVelo and Northern Ireland networks. - Supporting both urban and rural economies through increased leisure and tourism cycling. - Improving public health through well documented benefits of active travel. - Guiding how local authorities prioritise exchequer-funded investments in cycle infrastructure. - Making use of existing infrastructure wherever possible including greenways, road infrastructure, and declassified roads where safe and inviting cycle experiences can be provided. - The NCN aligns with the NTA's CycleConnects programme of urban and county-level cycle networks, as well as other cycle routes and networks in various stages of development, including the EuroVelo routes, national and regional greenways, and the Strategic Plan for Greenways in Northern Ireland.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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National Policy Framework for Alternative Fuels Infrastructure for Transport in Ireland 2017 to 2030	This National Policy Framework on Alternative Fuels Infrastructure for Transport represents the first step in communicating our longer-term national vision for decarbonising transport by 2050, the cornerstone of which is our ambition that by 2030 all new cars and vans sold in Ireland will be zero-emissions capable. By 2030 it is envisaged that the movement in Ireland to electrically-fuelled cars and commuter rail will be well underway, with natural gas and biofuels developing as major alternatives in the freight and bus sectors.	This policy set out to achieve five key goals in transport: • Reduce overall travel demand • Maximise the efficiency of the transport network • Reduce reliance on fossil fuels • Reduce transport emissions • Improve accessibility to transport These goals remain the cornerstone of transport policy and are fully aligned to the objectives of this National Policy Framework.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Delivering a Sustainable Energy Future for Ireland – The Energy Policy Framework 2007 – 2020 (2007)	• White paper setting out a framework for delivering a sustainable energy future in Ireland. • Outlines strategic Goals for: ◦ Security of Supply ◦ Sustainability of Energy ◦ Competitiveness of Energy Supply	The underpinning Strategic Goals are: • Ensuring that electricity supply consistently meets demand • Ensuring the physical security and reliability of gas supplies to Ireland • Enhancing the diversity of fuels used for power generation • Delivering electricity and gas to homes and businesses over efficient, reliable and secure networks • Creating a stable attractive environment for hydrocarbon exploration and production • Being prepared for energy supply disruptions	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Renewable Energy Action Plan (NREAP) (2010)	The National Renewable Energy Action Plan sets out the Government's strategic approach and concrete measures to deliver on Ireland's 16% target under Directive 2009/28/EC. National Renewable Energy Action Plan.	The areas of intervention identified by the NREAP are heat, transport and electricity. Section 4 provides an overview of all policies and measures to promote the use of energy from renewable resources, these are: Biofuels Mineral Oil Tax Relief (MOTR) Schemes to increase production and use of biofuel; Greener Homes Scheme, financial facilitates to wider deployment of renewable-energy heating technologies in the residential sector; Grant support for the planting of perennial biomass crops (willow and miscanthus) – contributes to biomass needs of renewable energy sector; a policy that facilitates renewables by providing for grid connections outside the gate process for certain small, renewable, low carbon generators; new local and central authorities; etc.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Energy Efficiency Action Plan for Ireland (2017 – 2020)	Article 24 of the EU Energy Efficiency Directive requires Member States to submit a National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (NEEAP) every three years. Ireland's 4th NEEAP was produced in early 2017.	It provides a comprehensive overview on the progress made towards the above targets the measures in place to ensure the targets are met the strategies and policies in place across the residential, commercial, transport and public sector.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Broadband Plan (2012)	The National Broadband Plan is the Government's initiative to deliver high speed broadband services to all premises in Ireland. This will be delivered through investment by commercial enterprises coupled with intervention by the State in those parts of the country where private companies have no plans to invest.	The Plan sets out: • A clear statement of Government policy on the delivery of High-Speed Broadband. • Specific targets for the delivery and rollout of high-speed broadband and the speeds to be delivered. • The strategy and interventions that will underpin the successful implementation of these targets. • A series of specific complementary measures to promote implementation of Government policy in this area.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Shaping Our Electricity Future 1.1 (EirGrid)	The main objective of the Shaping Our Electricity Future Roadmap Version 1.1 is to outline how we can make the grid ready so that 80% of Ireland's and Northern Ireland's electricity can come from renewable sources, like the wind and sun, by 2030. These targets, and new limits to carbon emissions, are the product of updates to climate change policy across the island in 2022.	Key goals include: • Support the delivery of renewable electricity. • Find problems, gaps, opportunities, potential collaborations, or areas of duplication in the deployment of renewable electricity projects. • Help to find and resolve potential regulatory, administrative and/or legal barriers to the faster deployment of renewable electricity projects. • Increase alignment across the energy sector to support the delivery of renewable electricity generation projects. • Recommend appropriate investment conditions for electricity projects.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Strategy for the Future Development of National and Regional Greenways (2018)	The objective of this Strategy is to assist in the strategic development of nationally and regionally significant greenways in appropriate locations constructed to an appropriate standard in order to deliver a quality experience for all greenways users. It also aims to increase the number and geographical spread of greenways of scale and quality around the country over the next 10 years with a consequent significant increase in the number of people using greenways as a visitor experience and as a recreational amenity.	- A strategic greenway network of national and regional routes, with a number of high capacity flagship routes that can be extended and/or link with local Greenways and other cycling and walking infrastructure; - Greenways of scale and appropriate standard that have significant potential to deliver an increase in activity tourism to Ireland and are regularly used by overseas visitors, domestic visitors and locals thereby contributing to a healthier society through increased physical activity; - Greenways that provide a substantially segregated off road experience linking places of interest, recreation and leisure in areas with beautiful scenery of different types with plenty to see and do; and - Greenways that provide opportunities for the development of local businesses and economies, and - Greenways that are developed with all relevant stakeholders in line with an agreed code of practice.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Construction 2020, A Strategy for a Renewed Construction Sector	Construction 2020 sets out a package of measures agreed by the Government and is aimed at stimulating activity in the building industry. The Strategy aims both to increase the capacity of the sector to create and maintain jobs, and to deliver a sustainable sector, operating at an appropriate level. It seeks to learn the lessons of the past and to ensure that the right structures and mechanisms are in place so that they are not repeated.	This Strategy therefore addresses issues including: - A strategic approach to the provision of housing, based on real and measured needs, with mechanisms in place to detect and act when things are going wrong; - Continuing improvement of the planning process, striking the right balance between current and future requirements; - The availability of financing for viable and worthwhile projects; - Access to mortgage finance on reasonable and sustainable terms; - Ensuring we have the tools we need to monitor and regulate the sector in a way that underpins public confidence and worker safety; - Ensuring a fit for purpose sector supported by a highly skilled workforce achieving high quality and standards; and - Ensuring opportunities are provided to unemployed former construction workers to contribute to the recovery of the sector.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Sustainable Development: A Strategy for Ireland (1997)	The overall aim of this Strategy is to ensure that economy and society in Ireland can develop to their full potential within a well-protected environment, without compromising the quality of that environment, and with responsibility towards present and future generations and the wider international community.	The Strategy addresses all areas of Government policy, and of economic and societal activity, which impact on the environment. It seeks to re-orientate policies as necessary to ensure that the strong growth Ireland enjoys and seeks to maintain will be environmentally sustainable.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Landscape Strategy for Ireland 2015-2025 and National Landscape Character Assessment (pending preparation)	The National Landscape Strategy will be used to ensure compliance with the European Landscape Convention and to establish principles for protecting and enhancing the landscape while positively managing its change. It will provide a high-level policy framework to achieve balance between the protection, management and planning of the landscape by way of supporting actions. Landscape Strategy Vision: <i>"Our landscape reflects and embodies our cultural values and our shared natural heritage and contributes to the well-being of our society, environment and economy. We have an obligation to ourselves and to future generations to promote its sustainable protection, management and planning."</i>	The objectives of the National Landscape Strategy are to: - Implement the European Landscape Convention by integrating landscape into the approach to sustainable development; - Establish and embed a public process of gathering, sharing and interpreting scientific, technical and cultural information in order to carry out evidence-based identification and description of the character, resources and processes of the landscape; - Provide a policy framework, which will put in place measures at national, sectoral - including agriculture, tourism, energy, transport and marine - and local level, together with civil society, to protect, manage and properly plan through high quality design for the sustainable stewardship of the landscape; - Ensure that we take advantage of opportunities to implement policies relating to landscape use that are complementary and mutually reinforcing and that conflicting policy objectives are avoided in as far as possible.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Waste Management Act 1996 (as amended)	To make provision in relation to the prevention, management and control of waste; to give effect to provisions of certain acts adopted by institutions of the European communities in respect of those matters; to amend the Environmental Protection Agency Act, 1992, and to repeal certain enactments and to provide for related matters.	The Waste Management Act contains a number of key legal obligations, including requirements for waste management planning, waste collection and movement, the authorisation of waste facilities, measures to reduce the production of waste and/or promote its recovery.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high-level aim/ purpose/ objective	Additional information/lower-level objectives, etc.	Relevance to the Proposed Variation
National Hazardous Waste Management Plan 2021-2027	The EPA's National Hazardous Waste Management Plan (NWHMP) covers a six-year period from 2021 to 2027. This is the fourth National Hazardous Waste Management Plan and is made under Section 26 of the Waste Management Act 1996. It sets out the priorities to be pursued over the next six years and beyond to improve the prevention and management of hazardous waste, taking into account the progress made since the previous revised plan, and the waste policy and legislative changes that have occurred since the previous revised plan was published. The purpose of this plan is to protect the environment and human health in Ireland through best-practice management of hazardous wastes.	The Plan's objectives are: 1. Support and drive priority prevention actions by industry and the public to reduce the generation of hazardous waste; 2. Support the identification of adequate and appropriate collection infrastructure for all hazardous wastes with a view to mitigating environmental and health impacts; 3. Endorse the proximity principle such that hazardous wastes are treated as close to the point of production as possible – including within Ireland, taking into account the need for specialised installations for certain types of waste. 4. Support effective regulation of the movement and management of hazardous wastes in line with national policy priorities; 5. Promotion of safe reuse and recycling pathways in support of the circular economy.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Waste Management Plan for a Circular Economy (2024)	The Regional Waste Management Planning Offices, under the auspices of the County and City Management Association National Oversight Group, have co-ordinated the preparation of this plan which is the first National Waste Management Plan for a Circular Economy. This Plan sets out a framework for the prevention and management of waste in Ireland for the period 2024 to 2030.	The Plan seeks to influence sustainable consumption and prevent the generation of waste, improve the capture of materials to optimise circularity and enable compliance with policy and legislation.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Ministerial Guidelines such as Sustainable Rural Housing Guidelines and Flood Risk Management Guidelines	The Department produces a range of guidelines designed to help planning authorities, An Bord Pleanála, developers and the general public and cover a wide range of issues amongst others, architectural heritage, child care facilities, landscape, quarries and residential density.	The Minister issues statutory guidelines under Section 28 of the Act which planning authorities and An Bord Pleanála are obliged to have regard to in the performance of their planning functions.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Healthy Ireland Framework 2019-2025	The Healthy Ireland Framework 2019-2025 is a roadmap for building a healthier Ireland.	It is based around four key goals: - to increase the proportion of people who are healthy at all stages of life - to reduce health inequalities - to protect the public from threats to health and wellbeing - to create an environment where every individual and sector of society can play their part in achieving a healthy Ireland	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
S.I. 232/2018 - European Union (National Emission Ceilings) Regulations 2018	The Regulations require the Minister to ensure that emissions of the specified pollutants are limited in accordance with the ceilings set out in Schedule 2. Annex III part 2 includes a set of measures to reduce emissions from agriculture.	The Regulations provide that the Environment Protection Agency shall prepare an annual inventory report of emissions of 5 specified pollutants (sulphur dioxide (SO ₂), nitrogen oxides (NO _x), non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOC), ammonia (NH ₃), and fine particulate matter (PM _{2.5}), and in certain years a report on projections of emissions. The Regulations also require the preparation of a national air pollution control programme Referring, among other things, to the 1979 UNECE Convention on Long Range Transboundary Air Pollution), and the establishment of a network to monitor the negative impacts of air pollution upon ecosystems based on a network of monitoring sites that is representative of Ireland's freshwater, natural and semi-natural habitats and forest ecosystem types. The Programme shall contain elements on the use of nitrogen fertilizer and soil protection. In fulfilling the requirements of subparagraph (b) the Minister shall ensure coordination with other monitoring programmes established pursuant to Union legislation including Directive 2008/50/EC, Directive 2000/60/EC and Council Directive 92/43/EEC and, if appropriate, the LRTAP Convention and, where appropriate, make use of data collected under those programmes.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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National Clean Air Strategy 2023	The Clean Air Strategy provides the strategic policy framework necessary to identify and promote integrated measures across government policy that are required to reduce air pollution and promote cleaner air while delivering on wider national objectives.	- Having a National Strategy provides a policy framework by which Ireland can develop the necessary policies and measures to comply with new and emerging EU legislation. - The Strategy should also help tackle climate change. - The Strategy considers a wider range of national policies that are relevant to clean air policy such as transport, energy, home heating and agriculture. - In any discussion relating to clean air policy, the issue of people's health is paramount and this is a theme of the Strategy.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Agri-Food Strategy 2030	The Food Vision 2030 Strategy is a new ten year Strategy for the Irish agri-food sector (taken to include primary agriculture, food and drink processing and manufacturing, fisheries, aquaculture and fish processing, forestry and forestry processing and the equine sector).	The Strategy consists of 22 Goals, grouped into four high-level "Missions" for the sector to work toward: - A Climate Smart, Environmentally Sustainable Agri-Food Sector - Viable and Resilient Primary Producers with Enhanced Well-Being - Food Which is Safe, Nutritious And Appealing, Trusted And Valued at Home and Abroad - An Innovative, Competitive and Resilient Agri-Food Sector, Driven by Technology And Talent	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Agricultural Schemes, including: Rural Environmental Protection Scheme (REPS), Agri-Environmental Options Scheme (AEOS), Green, Low-Carbon, Agri-environment Scheme (GLAS) and Results-based Environment-Agri Pilot Scheme (REAP)	Agri-environmental funding schemes aimed at rural development for the environmental enhancement and protection. The REPS evolved to AEOS 1, 2 and 3 and currently the Green Low Carbon Agri-Environment (GLAS) Scheme is in place. The recently introduced REAP scheme in Ireland is a two year scheme in place for 2021 and 2022.	- Establish best practice farming methods and production methods in order to protect landscapes and maximise conservation. - Protect biodiversity, endangered species of flora and fauna and wildlife habitats. - Ensure food is produced with the highest regard to the environment. - Implement nutrient management plans and grassland management plans. - Protect and maintain water bodies, wetlands and cultural heritage.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Rural Development Programme 2014-2022 (as amended)	The National Rural Development Programme, prepared by the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, sets out a national programme based on the EU framework for rural development and prioritises improving the competitiveness of agriculture, improving the environment and improving the quality of life in rural areas.	At a more detailed level, the programme also: - Supports structural change at farm level including training young farmers and encouraging early retirement, support for restructuring, development and innovation; - Aims to improve the environment, biodiversity and the amenity value of the countryside by support for land management through funds such as Natura 2000 payments etc.; and - Aims to improve quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity through the implementation of local development strategies such as non-agricultural activities	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Our Rural Future: Rural Development Policy 2021-2025	The vision of this policy is for a thriving rural Ireland which is integral to our national economic, social, cultural and environmental wellbeing and development. Our Rural Future represents the Irish Government's blueprint for a post-COVID-19 recovery and development of rural Ireland over the next 5 years. It provides the framework to achieve the vision of transforming the quality of life and opportunity for people living in rural areas.	A set of policy measures aim to deliver wellbeing for all, and to support an aligned policy approach to rural development. It seeks to promote enhanced community participation, to prepare rural areas for technological, demographic and environmental change, and to address the diversity of challenges and opportunities facing rural areas, informed by analysis, data, and consultation.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Food Wise 2025 (DAFM)	Food Wise 2025 sets out a ten-year plan for the agri-food sector. It underlines the sector's unique and special position within the Irish economy, and it illustrates the potential which exists for this sector to grow even further.	Food Wise 2025 identifies ambitious and challenging growth projections for the industry over the next ten years including: 85% increase in exports to €19 billion. 70% increase in value added to €13 billion. 60% increase in primary production to €10 billion. - The creation of 23,000 additional jobs all along the supply chain from producer level to high-end value-added product development.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Tourism Action Plan 2019-2021	The Tourism Action Plan 2019-2021 sets out actions that the Tourism Leadership Group has identified as priorities to be progressed until 2021 in order to maintain sustainable growth in overseas tourism revenue and employment. Each action involves specific tourism stakeholders, both in the public and private sectors, all of whom we expect to proactively work towards the completion of actions within the specified timeframe.	The Plan contains 27 actions focusing on the following areas: • Policy Context • Marketing Ireland as a Visitor Destination • Enhancing the Visitor Experience • Research in the Irish Tourism Sector • Supporting Local Communities in Tourism • Wider Government Policy • International Context • Co-ordination Structures	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Tourism Policy Statement: People, Place and Policy – Growing Tourism to 2025	Growing Tourism to 2025 is a policy framework for the development of tourism within the Country. The main goal of this policy statement is to have a vibrant, attractive tourism sector that makes a significant contribution to employment across the country; is economically, socially and environmentally sustainable; helps promote a positive image of Ireland overseas, and is a sector in which people want to work.	The Tourism Policy Statement sets three headline targets to be achieved by 2025: • Overseas tourism revenue of €5 billion per year • net of inflation excluding carrier receipts; • 250,000 people employed in tourism; and • 10 million overseas visitors to Ireland per year.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Waterways Ireland Heritage Plan 2016-2020	The Waterways Ireland Heritage Plan provides a strategic framework for the integration of built, natural and cultural heritage into the future management of waterways. The overarching aim of the Plan is to: <i>"Identify and protect the unique waterways heritage and promote its sustainable use for the enjoyment of this and future generations"</i> .	Four objectives of the Plan include the following: • Objective 1: Fostering partnerships to continue building waterway heritage knowledge through storing information, undertaking research and developing best practice. • Objective 2: Promoting awareness, appreciation and enjoyment of our waterway heritage with a focus on community engagement. • Objective 3: Promoting the integrated management, conservation, protection and sustainable use of the inland navigable waterway asset. • Objective 4: To develop Waterways Ireland as a heritage organisation committed to achieving the aim of this plan.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Waterways Ireland "Reimagining Our Waterways" 10-Year Plan 2023	10-Year Plan is a visionary roadmap for reimagining historical waterways, greenways and blueways. Waterways Ireland's Vision is to be recognised as having enabled the creation of inspirational inland navigations and waterways experiences, through conservation and sustainable development for the benefit of all.	At the core of our 10-year plan is set of six strategic priorities. These are: • Organisation Development & Governance • Sustainable Funding Model • Asset Portfolio Management • Participation and Reputation • Sustainable Development • Climate Action, Environment and Heritage	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Tourism Development and Innovation – A Strategy for Investment 2016-2022, (Fáilte Ireland, 2016)	This strategy sets out the framework and mechanism for the delivery of investment to cities, towns, villages, communities and businesses across the country. It identifies priorities to support innovation in the sector to retain and grow the country's competitiveness in the marketplace. Its ultimate aim is to strengthen the appeal of Ireland for international visitors.	The objectives of the Tourism Development and Innovation Strategy are: • To successfully and consistently deliver a world class visitor experience; • To support a tourism sector that is profitable and achieves sustainable levels of growth and delivers jobs; • To facilitate communities to play an enhanced role in developing tourism in their locality, thereby strengthening and enriching local communities; and • To recognise, value and enhance Ireland's natural environment as the cornerstone of Irish tourism.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Housing (Traveller Accommodation) Act 1998	The Housing (Traveller Accommodation) Act 1998 requires that each Housing Authority adopts a Traveller Accommodation Programme for its functional area.	This Act amended and extended the Housing Acts, 1966 to 1997, the Local Government (Planning and Development) Acts, 1963 to 1998, the Local Government Act, 1991, to make provision for the accommodation needs of travellers, to provide for the appointment of a national traveller accommodation consultative committee and local traveller accommodation consultative committees and to provide for related matters.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Sustainable Residential Development and Compact Settlement Guidelines (DHLGH, 2024)	The Guidelines set out policy and guidance in relation to the planning and development of urban and rural settlements, with a focus on sustainable residential development and the creation of compact settlements. They are accompanied by a companion non-statutory Design Manual that illustrates best practice examples of how the policies and objectives of the Guidelines can be applied.	The Guidelines build on and update previous guidance to take account of current Government policy and economic, social and environmental considerations. There is a renewed focus in the Guidelines on the renewal of existing settlements and on the interaction between residential density, housing standards and quality urban design and placemaking to support sustainable and compact growth.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Retail Planning Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2012)	The Guidelines have five key policy objectives: - Ensuring that retail development is plan-led; - Promoting city/town centre vitality through a sequential approach to development; - Securing competitiveness in the retail sector by actively enabling good quality development proposals to come forward in suitable locations; - Facilitating a shift towards increased access to retailing by public transport, cycling and walking in accordance with the Smarter Travel strategy; and - Delivering quality urban design outcomes.	The aim of the Guidelines is to ensure that the planning system continues to play a key role in supporting competitiveness in the retail sector for the benefit of the consumer in accordance with proper planning and sustainable development. In addition, the planning system must promote and support the vitality and viability of city and town centres thereby contributing to a high standard of urban design and encouraging a greater use of sustainable transport.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Architectural Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2011)	Part 1 of these guidelines includes the criteria to be applied when selecting proposed protected structures for inclusion in the RPS. It also offers guidance to planning authorities on issuing a declaration on a protected structure and on determining planning applications in relation to a protected structure, a proposed protected structure or the exterior of a building within an ACA.	Part 2 contains supplementary detailed guidance to support planning authorities in their role to protect the architectural heritage when a protected structure, a proposed protected structure or the exterior of a building within an ACA is the subject of development proposals and when a declaration is sought in relation to a protected structure.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Housing Strategy for Disabled People 2022-2027	The primary objective of the strategy which is to facilitate disabled people to live independently with the appropriate choices and control over where, how and with whom they live, promoting their inclusion in the community.	This Strategy will build on the progress made under the previous strategy, The National Housing Strategy for People with a Disability (NHSPWD) 2011 – 2016 (extended to 2021). The Strategy promotes a whole of community approach to housing for disabled people when planning the provision of housing, including infrastructure, transport, education, and employment.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Derelict Sites Act (1990)	An Act to make provision with respect to land to prevent it being or becoming a derelict site, to enable Local Authorities to require the taking of measures on derelict sites by the owners or occupiers and, in certain circumstances, to acquire derelict sites compulsorily, to establish registers of derelict sites, to enable the minister to give directions in relation to derelict sites, to provide for a derelict sites levy and to provide for other matters connected with the aforesaid and to repeal the Derelict Sites Act 1961.	Under the Act, local authorities can: - Prosecute owners who do not comply with notices served - Make compulsory land purchases - Carry out necessary work themselves and charge the owners for the cost All local authorities must: - Maintain derelict sites register - Make the register available for public inspection - It can remove an entry from the Register when it is satisfied that improvement works have been carried out on the derelict site.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Urban Regeneration and Housing Act 2015 (as amended)	An Act to make provision with respect to land in areas in which housing is required and in areas which are in need of renewal to prevent it lying idle or remaining vacant, to establish a register of vacant sites in those areas, to provide for vacant sites levy, to amend the Derelict Sites Act 1990, to amend Parts II, III and V of the Planning and Development Act 2000, to amend the Housing (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2009 and to provide for related matters.	This Revised Act is an administrative consolidation of the Urban Regeneration and Housing Act 2015. It is prepared by the Law Reform Commission in accordance with its function under the Law Reform Commission Act 1975 (3/1975) to keep the law under review and to undertake revision and consolidation of statute law.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Housing for All - a New Housing Plan for Ireland	The government's overall objective is that every citizen in the State should have access to good quality homes: - to purchase or rent at an affordable price - built to a high standard and in the right place - offering a high quality of life	The policy has four pathways to achieving housing for all: - supporting home ownership and increasing affordability - eradicating homelessness, increasing social housing delivery and supporting social inclusion - increasing new housing supply - addressing vacancy and efficient use of existing stock	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Town Centre First Policy (2022)	The Town Centre First Policy is a major cross-government policy that aims to tackle vacancy, combat dereliction and breathe new life into town centres. It advocates for a holistic, place-based approach to sustainable rural development. The Town Centre First policy aims to create town centres that function as viable, vibrant and attractive locations for people to live, work and visit, while also functioning as the business, service, social and cultural.	The Policy contains 33 actions which will give towns the tools and resources they need to become more viable and attractive places in which to live, work, socialise and run a business. This will focus on charting the future direction of their towns, address issues of vacancy and dereliction and add vibrancy to the town centre.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
IDA's Adapt Intelligently: A Strategy for Sustainable Growth and Innovation 2025-29 and associated developments	IDA Ireland's strategy 2025-29 is an ambitious and positive approach to a fast-changing world. Drawing on the opportunities for growth arising from the structural forces that are reshaping the global economy, it sets an ambition: - For Ireland to be a leading location for smart, sustainable manufacturing and intelligent, digitalised services - To increase the number of companies undertaking cutting-edge research and innovation and the scope, scale and ambition of their Research, Development and Innovation activity - To retain and enhance Ireland's position in key strategic value chains - To grow the level of investment in sustainable business practices and processes and in developing new sustainability and energy-efficient technologies - For Ireland to be a leading location for the world-class talent and skills needed to realise future growth opportunities.	In pursuit of the strategic objectives and targets, IDA Ireland will win 1,000 investments to: - Secure €7bn in new Research, Development and Innovation investment - Deliver 550 regional investments - Reduce IDA Ireland client carbon emissions by 35% - Create 75,000 jobs - Upskill 40,000 people. - This in turn will support IDA Ireland client spend in Ireland of €250bn over the lifetime of the strategy on wages, Irish goods and services, and capital investment, providing further opportunity and economic impact across local supply chains.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Regional/ County/Local Level			
Eastern and Midland Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy 2019-2031	The Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy provides a long-term strategic planning and economic framework for the Eastern and Midland Region in order to support the implementation of the National Planning Framework.	The Eastern and Midland Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy includes provisions for its 12 constituent local authorities: Fingal County Council; Dublin City Council; South Dublin County Council; Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council; Louth County Council; Kildare County Council; Meath County Council; Wicklow County Council; Longford County Council; Laois County Council; Offaly County Council; and Westmeath County Council.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Integrated Implementation Plan 2019-2024	The Transport Strategy for the Greater Dublin Area 2016-2035, which established an overall framework for transport investment over the next two decades and was subject to full SEA and Stage 2 AA, is a key policy shaping the six-year Integrated Infrastructure Plan. The priorities in the Integrated Infrastructure Plan align with the objectives and priorities set out in the Transport Strategy, focused on improving public and sustainable transport.	The Implementation Plan identifies investment proposals for a number of areas including: - Bus; - Light Rail; - Heavy Rail; - Integration Measures and Sustainable - Transport Investment; - Integrated Service Plan; and - Integration and Accessibility.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Greater Dublin Area (GDA) Transport Strategy 2022-2042	This Strategy sets out how transport will be developed across the Greater Dublin Area, covering Dublin, Meath, Wicklow and Kildare. Vision Statement: <i>"The GDA by 2022 is an economically vibrant, active and sustainable international Gateway Region, with strong connectivity across the GDA Region, nationally and worldwide; a region which fosters communities living in attractive, accessible places well supported by community infrastructure and enjoying high quality leisure facilities; and promotes and protects across the GDA green corridors, active agricultural lands and protected natural areas."</i>	Core principles deriving from the strategic vision: - Dublin as the capital city of Ireland and a major European centre shall grow and progress, competing with other cities in the EU, and serving a wide range of international, national, regional and local needs. - The Dublin and Mid-East Regions will be attractive, vibrant locations for industry, commerce, recreation and tourism and will be a major focus for economic growth within the Country. - The GDA, through its ports and airport connections will continue to be the most important entry/exit point for the country as a whole, and as a Gateway between the European Union and the rest of the World. Access to and through the GDA will continue to be a matter of national importance. - Development in the GDA shall be directly related to investment in integrated high-quality public transport services and focused on compact urban form. - Development within the existing urban footprint of the Metropolitan Area will be consolidated to achieve a more compact urban form - Development in the Hinterland Area will be focused on the high-quality integrated growth and consolidation of development in key identified towns, separated from each other by extensive areas of strategic green belt land devoted to agriculture and similar uses	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Greater Dublin Area Cycle Network Plan	Ensure that the quality of waters covered by the plan is maintained. Maintain and improve the quantity and quality of water included in the Plan scope.	Aims to identify and determine: - The Urban Cycle Network at the Primary, Secondary and Feeder level. - The Inter-Urban Cycle Network linking the relevant sections of the Urban Network including the elements of the National Cycle Network within the Greater Dublin Area including linkages to key transport locations outside of urban areas such as airports and ports. - The Green Route Network being cycle routes for development of tourist, recreational and leisure purposes.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
NPWS Conservation Plans and/or Conservation Objectives for SACs and SPAs	Management planning for nature conservation sites has a number of aims. These include: - To identify and evaluate the features of interest for a site - To set clear objectives for the conservation of the features of interest - To describe the site and its management - To identify issues (both positive and negative) that might influence the site - To set out appropriate strategies/management actions to achieve the objectives	- Conservation objectives for SACs and SPAs (i.e. sites within the Natura 2000 network) have to be set for the habitats and species for which the sites are selected. - These objectives are used when carrying out appropriate assessments for plans and projects that might impact on these sites.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Groundwater Protection Schemes	A Groundwater Protection Scheme provides guidelines for the planning and licensing authorities in carrying out their functions, and a framework to assist in decision-making on the location, nature and control of developments and activities in order to protect groundwater.	A Groundwater Protection Scheme aims to maintain the quantity and quality of groundwater, and in some cases improve it, by applying a risk assessment-based approach to groundwater protection and sustainable development.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Local Economic and Community Plans (LECPs), including the South Dublin LECP 2023-2029	The overarching vision for each LECP is: "to promote the well-being and quality of life of citizens and communities."	The purpose of the LECP, as provided for in the Local Government Reform Act 2014, is to set out, for a six-year period, the objectives and actions needed to promote and support the economic development and the local and community development of the relevant local authority area, both by itself directly and in partnership with other economic and community development stakeholders.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Land Use Plans, including: - Those in force and emerging in the administrative area of South Dublin (including the overarching South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028); - Those in force and emerging in other adjoining planning authorities (including development plans for: Kildare County Council; Wicklow County Council; Fingal County Council; Dublin City Council; and Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council.).	- Outline planning objectives for land use development. - Strategic framework for planning and sustainable development including those set out in National Planning Framework and Regional Economic and Spatial Strategies. - Set out the policies and proposals to guide development in the specific Local Authority area.	- Identify future infrastructure, development and zoning required. - Protect and enhances amenities and environment. - Guide planning authority in assessing proposals. - Aim to guide development in the area and the amount of nature of the planned development. - Aim to promote sustainable development. - Provide for economic development and protect natural environmental, heritage.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Biodiversity Action Plan for South Dublin County 2020-2026	Aims to protect, conserve, enhance and restore heritage, biodiversity and ecosystem services across all spectrums.	Plan's objectives include: - gathering information on the biodiversity resource - managing the resource - education and awareness - cooperation to achieve objectives	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
South Dublin County Council Landscape Character Assessment and Landscape Character Assessments in adjoining local authorities	Characterises the geographical dimension of the landscape.	- Identifies the quality, value, sensitivity and capacity of the landscape area. - Guides strategies and guidelines for the future development of the landscape.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
South Dublin Heritage Plan 2010-2015	The Plan's overarching aim is 'Contributing towards quality of life'.	The Plan details a number of actions and initiatives aimed at ensuring that heritage continues to make a significant contribution to quality of life and remains an important part of the social and cultural infrastructure of the County.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Dublin Agglomeration Environmental Noise Action Plan 2024-2028	Noise Action Plans are prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Environmental Noise Regulations 2006, Statutory Instrument 140 of 2006. These Regulations give effect to the EU Directive 2002/49/EC relating to the assessment and management of environmental noise. This Directive sets out a process for managing environmental noise in a consistent manner across the EU and the Noise Regulations set out the approach to meeting the requirements of the Directive in Ireland. The main purpose of Noise Action Plans is to: - Inform and consult the public about noise exposure, its effects and the measures which may be considered to address noise problems - Address strategic noise issues by requiring competent authorities to draw up action plans to manage noise issues and their effects - Reduce noise, where possible, and maintain the environmental acoustic quality where it is good.	The Dublin Agglomeration Noise Action Plan 2024 – 2028 is a combined plan for the agglomeration of Dublin covering six Action Planning Authorities (APAs) including Dublin City Council. The Plan is structured in two parts as follows: - Sections 1 to 9 – sections covering overarching principles, policy, methodologies etc with all sections relevant to all APAs. - Sections 10 to 15 – separate sections for each agglomeration APA which includes specifics on their administrative area such as details of Priority Important Areas (PIAs), candidate Quiet Areas (CQAs) and measures. Section 10 is the relevant section for Dublin City Council.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Dublin Region Air Quality Plan to improve Nitrogen Dioxide levels in Dublin Region	The four Dublin Local Authorities – Dublin City Council, Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council, Fingal County Council and South Dublin County Council are committed to protecting and enhancing air quality across the Dublin region. The exceedance of the EU limit value for nitrogen dioxide in the Dublin region in 2019 necessitated the preparation of the Dublin Region Air Quality Plan 2021 – Air Quality Plan to improve Nitrogen Dioxide levels in Dublin Region.	This air quality plan sets out 14 broad measures and a number of associated actions to address the exceedance of the nitrogen dioxide annual limit value.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Dublin Regional Energy Masterplan (DREM)	To examine pathways available to the four Dublin Authorities to achieve carbon emission reduction targets to 2030 and 2050.	The masterplan addresses all energy sectors of electricity, heat and transport. Two baseline scenarios were established; the current situation and the future 'business-as-usual' situation, which models the effects of current national level policy implementation to 2030 and 2050.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
South Dublin County Council's Climate Action Plan 2024-2029	The Climate Action Plan sets out how the local authority can promote a range of mitigation, adaptation and other climate action measures, to help deliver on the national climate obligations and the Government's overall National Climate Objective, which seeks to pursue and achieve, by no later than the end of 2050, the transition to a climate resilient, biodiversity rich, environmentally sustainable and climate neutral economy.	The South Dublin Climate Action Plan 2024-2029 sets out a range of actions across the six theme areas as follows: • Energy and Buildings; • Transport; • Flood Resilience; • Nature-Based Solutions; • Circular Economy and Resource Management; and • Community Engagement. The South Dublin Climate Action Plan 2024-2029 also makes provision for South Dublin's first Decarbonising Zone (DZ) to be established in an area in Clondalkin (the area to which the Proposed Variation relates). It identifies a potential emissions reduction pathway for transport emissions within the Clondalkin DZ by 2030, including measures associated with: • Bus electrification; • Light and heavy good vehicles (reduction in vehicle kilometres); and • Car use and active travel, prioritise active travel (walking, cycling).	Where new land 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 to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Town Centre First Plans	Town Centre First aims to create town centres that function as viable, vibrant and attractive locations for people to live, work and visit, while also functioning as the service, social, cultural and recreational hub for the local community.	Town Centre First (TCF) lays the foundation for each town to develop, at a local level, their own plan-led path forward. This will be expressed through a tailored TCF plan, which is underpinned by a clear diagnosis of local strengths and challenges. The TCF approach is centred on: • Collaboration and communication – a collaborative process involving all relevant local stakeholders, represented by a collaborative Town Team, with good communication in respect of issues raised and the agreed direction. • Understanding the place – analysis and appraisal underpinned by a town audit/ data gathering -process. • Defining the place – shaping the plan around high-level objectives that are subsequently expressed through a series of actions. • Enabling the place– identifying a clear path to delivery of the Plan, cognisant that this will require actions of varying scale to be delivered by different partners.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Fáilte Ireland Tourism plans and strategies, including those relating to the "Ireland's Ancient East" and "Dublin" including Destination Experience Development Plans and Regional Tourism Development Strategies	Fáilte Ireland's work includes preparing various plans and strategies for brands and initiatives. These plans are subject to their own environmental assessment processes and any project arising is required to be consistent with and conform with the provisions of all adopted/approved Statutory Policies, Strategies, Plans and Programmes, including provisions for the protection and management of the environment.	Some of Fáilte Ireland's plans and strategies include various projects relating to land use and infrastructural development, including those relating to development of land or on land and the carrying out of land use activities. Many of these projects exist already while some are not currently in existence. The Statutory Policies, Strategies, Plans and Programmes that provide for different projects undergo a variety of environmental assessments. These assessments ensure that environmental effects are considered, including: those arising from new and intensified uses and activities; and those arising from various sectors such as tourism.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Various existing, planned and emerging projects provided for by the above plans and programmes	These projects have been provided for by higher-level plans and programmes.	These projects will contribute towards the development of the area to which the Plan relates and/or wider area and will contribute towards environmental protection and management.	Where new land use developments or activities occur as a result of this legislation, plan, programme, etc., individually or in combination with others, potential in-combination effects may arise. Implementation of the Plan to be varied needs to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards – in combination with other users and bodies and their plans etc. – the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.