



DESIGNING AND DELIVERING
A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

PROPOSED VARIATION TO TIPPERARY COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2022 - 2028

Draft Natura Impact Report

Prepared for:

Tipperary County Council



Comhairle Contae Thiobraid Árann
Tipperary County Council

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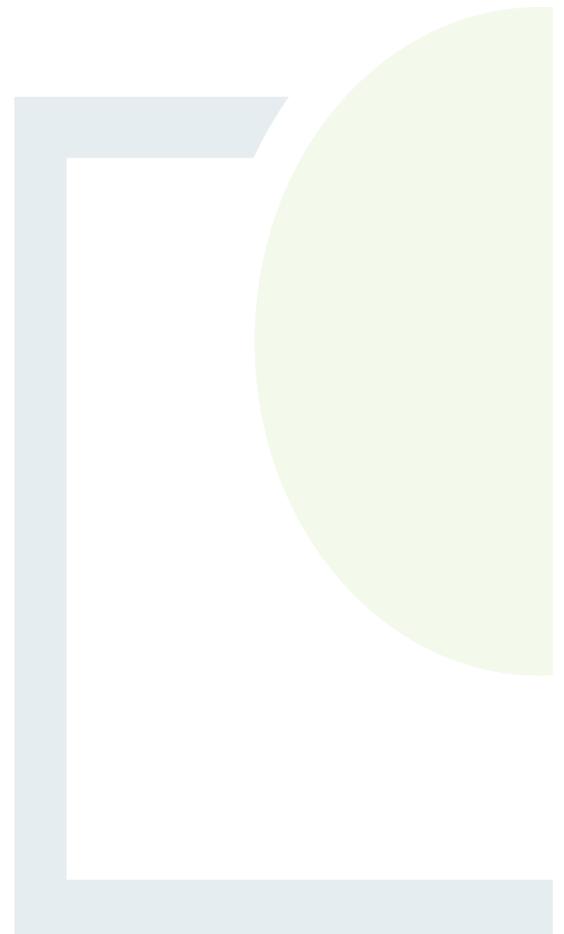
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Unit 3/4, Northwood House, Northwood Crescent,
Northwood, Dublin, D09 X899, Ireland

T: +353 21 496 4133 | E: info@ftco.ie

CORK | DUBLIN | CARLOW

www.fehilytimoney.ie



Draft Natura Impact Report

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Abstract: Fehily Timoney and Company is pleased to submit this Draft Natura Impact Report to Tipperary County Council for Proposed Variation No. 1 to the Tipperary County Development Plan 2022 - 2028.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Tipperary County Council (TCC) has prepared Variation No. 1 to the Tipperary County Development Plan 2022 - 2028 (herein referred to as the 'TCDP'). The Proposed Variation is herein referred to as the 'Proposed Variation' or the 'Variation'.

This Draft Natura Impact Report (NIR) has been prepared in support of the Appropriate Assessment (AA) of the Variation in accordance with the requirements of Article 6(3) of Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (as amended) (hereafter referred to as the "Habitats Directive").

The Variation includes amendments to land use zonings for the County. For the purpose of this assessment, the sites of these land use zoning proposals are herein referred to as the 'Relevant Lands'.

1.2 Legislative Context

Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (Habitats Directive) provides legal protection for habitats and species of European importance. The Directive requires that where a plan or project is likely to have a significant effect on a European Site, while not directly connected with or necessary to the nature conservation management of the site, it will be subject to 'Appropriate Assessment' to identify any implications for the European site in view of the site's Conservation Objectives. Specifically, Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive states:

"6(3) Any plan or project not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site (Natura 2000 sites) but likely to have significant effect thereon, either individually or in combination with other plans or projects, shall be subject to Appropriate Assessment of its implications for the site in view of the site's conservation objectives. In the light of the conclusions of the assessment of the implications for the site and subject to the provisions of paragraph 4, the competent national authorities shall agree to the plan or project only after having ascertained that it will not adversely affect the integrity of the site concerned and, if appropriate, after having obtained the opinion of the general public."

These requirements are implemented in the Republic of Ireland by the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (as amended) and the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended).

The competent authority must carry out a Screening for AA to assess, in view of best scientific knowledge, if the Proposed Variation, individually or in combination with another plan or project is likely to have a significant effect on the European site. If it cannot be excluded, on the basis of objective information, that the proposed plan, individually or in combination with other plans or projects, is likely to have a significant effect on a European site, an AA of its implications for the European Site(s) in view of the Site's conservation objectives must be carried out.

The provisions of Article 6(3) do not apply where a proposed plan or project is 'connected with or necessary to the management of the site'. In this case, the Proposed Variation is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of any European site(s).



1.3 Guidance

The assessment was conducted in accordance with the following guidance:

- Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland: Guidance for Planning Authorities. National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS), Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government, Dublin (2009, updated 2010);
- Interpretation Manual of European Union Habitats. Version EUR 28. European Commission 2013;
- Scottish Natural Heritage. (2016). Assessing Connectivity with Special Protection Areas (SPAs) Guidance.
- Managing Natura 2000 sites. The provisions of Article 6 of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC. European Commission (2019). Brussels, (2019/C 33/01). OJ C 33, 25.1.2019.
- Assessment of Plans and Projects Significantly Affecting Natura 2000 Sites: Methodological guidance on the provisions of Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC, Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, Luxembourg (European Commission, 2002). This document was updated by Assessment of plans and projects in relation to Natura 2000 sites - Methodological guidance on Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC. Commission Notice (2021) Brussels, 28.9.2021 C (2021) 6913 final;
- OPR Practice Note PN01 Appropriate Assessment Screening for Development Management, Office of the Planning Regulator (2021).

1.4 Assessment Process and Approach

The process of determining the potential for likely significant effects from a proposed plan or project on European sites is an iterative process centred around a Source-Pathway-Receptor (SPR) model. In order for a likely significant effect to be established, all three elements of this mechanism must be in place. The absence or removal of one of the elements of the mechanism is sufficient to conclude that a potential likely significant effect is not of any relevance.

- Source(s) – e.g., pollutant run-off, noise, removal of vegetation etc.;
- Pathway(s) – functional link, or ecological pathway e.g., groundwater connecting to nearby qualifying wetland habitats; and,
- Receptor(s) –the qualifying habitats and species of European sites and ecological resources supporting those habitats/species.

In the context of this report, a source is any identifiable element (Relevant Lands) of the Proposed Variation that is known to interact with the receiving environment. A receptor is the Qualifying Interests (QI)¹ for an SAC or Special Conservation Interests (SCI)² for an SPA or an ecological feature that is known to be utilised by the QI/SCI. In practice, the term Qualifying Interests also applies to SCIs (and is used in this document for simplicity). A pathway is any connection or link between the source and the receptor.

¹ SACs are areas designated under the Habitats Directive to conserve habitats listed in Annex I of the Directive and plant and animal species listed in Annex II. Collectively these are referred to as the 'Qualifying Interests' or 'QIs' of the SAC.

² SPAs are sites classified under the Birds Directive to protect rare or vulnerable bird species listed in Annex I to the Directive as well as regularly occurring migratory species and wetlands. Wetland habitats that support internationally



The assessment commences with a description of the Proposed Variation, and the associated sources for impacts to the receiving environment. The type of impacts that are likely due to the Proposed Variation (Source) are identified having regard to the spatial and temporal scale of the Relevant Lands of the Proposed Variation and TCDP, resource requirements and likely emissions. These sources are then used to define the ZoI of the Proposed Variation.

The European Commission Notice (2021) on the 'Assessment of plans and projects in relation to Natura 2000 sites – Methodological guidance on Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC, states that in identifying European sites (Natural 2000 sites), which may be affected by a plan or project, the following should be identified:

- Any European sites geographically overlapping with any of the actions or aspects of the plan or project in any of its phases, or adjacent to them;
- Any European sites within the likely ZoI of the plan or project. European sites located in the surroundings of the plan or project (or at some distance) that could still be indirectly affected by aspects of the plan project, including as regards the use of natural resources (e.g., water) and various types of waste, discharge or emissions of substances or energy;
- European sites whose connectivity or ecological continuity can be affected by the plan or project.

The ZoI of the Proposed Variation is the Relevant Lands and the geographical area over which it could affect the receiving environment in a way that could have potential likely significant effects on the QIs of a European site. The OPR (2021) practice note states that the ZoI must be established on a case-by-case basis using the SPR framework and not by arbitrary distances (such as 15 km). Section 3 sets out the detailed rationale for the identification of relevant European sites within the ZoI based on the sources of impacts arising from the Proposed Variation. Subsequently, an assessment is undertaken with respect to potential connectivity (Pathways) to European Sites and their qualifying interests/special conservation interests are identified.

The potential for in-combination impacts with other plans and projects is also assessed having regard to the identified impacts of the Proposed Variation along the ecological pathways identified to European sites.

The potential for likely significant effects on the European Sites within the ZoI is examined having regard to the sensitivity of each European site with pathways for impacts associated with the Proposed Variation on its own and in-combination with other plans and projects.

Having regard to the European Commission Communication on the Precautionary Principle (European Commission, 2021) the:

“absence of scientific evidence on the significant negative effect of an action cannot be used as justification for approval of this action. When applied to Article 6(3) procedure, the precautionary principle implies that the absence of a negative effect on Natura 2000 sites has to be demonstrated before a plan or project can be authorised. In other words, if there is a lack of certainty as to whether there will be any negative effects, then the plan or project cannot be approved.”

Where significant effects are determined to be likely, or where there is uncertainty regarding the potential for likely significant effects, an NIR will need to be prepared for the Proposed Variation.

important populations of migratory birds may be coastal or inland. Collectively, these species and habitats are referred to as the 'Special Conservation Interests' of the SPA.



The scope and content of the assessment in this instance was informed by the following:

- The SEA Scoping process undertaken by TCC for the Proposed Variation.
- The EPA's AA Geo Tool (this can be found here - <https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/AAGeoTool/>).
- The National Parks and Wildlife (NPWS) website including mapping and available reports for relevant sites and in particular sensitive qualifying interests/special conservation interests described and their conservation objectives.
- The current TCDP and associated NIR and SEA Environmental Report.



2. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED VARIATION

2.1 Background to the Proposed Variation

The National Planning Framework – First Revision ('Revised NPF') was approved in April 2025. Section 2.7 of the Revised NPF 'Translating the NPF to City and County Levels' states that *“revised (housing) targets will support a plan-led approach to NPF implementation at regional and local level, allowing NPF growth objectives to be incorporated into city and county development plans as they are reviewed. In this regard, matters related to the targeted population and housing numbers and the estimated capacity of each settlement for growth is determined at the plan-making stage, in accordance with the hierarchy of plans prescribed under the Planning and Development Act”*. The Revised NPF identifies the need to need to plan for approximately 50,000 additional households per annum to 2040.

The Revised NPF notes that the Southern Region (comprising Counties Clare, Limerick, Kerry, Cork, Tipperary, Waterford, Wexford, Kilkenny and Carlow) increased in population by 45,000 persons (6.6%) during the 2016 to 2022 period and all counties in the region increased in population during this period. Within the Southern Region, the South-East Region (Counties Carlow, Kilkenny, Wexford and Waterford) had the largest increase while the Mid-West Region (Counties Clare, Limerick and Tipperary) had the lowest rate of growth at 5.8%.

The *NPF Implementation: Housing Growth Requirements Guidelines for Planning Authorities* ('the Guidelines') constitute Ministerial Guidelines issued under Section 28 of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended). These Guidelines, implemented in July 2025, require that planning authorities should use all available means to ensure that the objectives of these Guidelines are incorporated within development plans as quickly as possible through the variation of the current adopted development plan. The Guidelines set out the housing demand scenario to 2040 for each local authority by translating the NPF requirements into estimated average annual figures by drawing on the range of scenarios based on ESRI research and modelling on population growth and structural housing demand, and assumptions relating to unmet demand.

The Guidelines set out housing growth requirement figures for each local authority in the form of an annualised estimated housing figure for two time periods (2025 to 2034 and 2034 to 2040). These figures, included in Appendix 1 of the Guidelines, are representative of the long-term growth requirements to 2040 and have been presented in an annualised form to account for the different stages that various local authorities may be at in their six-year cycle of their land use plans. Figures for County Tipperary are presented in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1: Housing Growth Requirements (DHLGH)

Local Authority	Existing Annual 2020 Housing requirement (housing Supply Target)	Adopted Development Plan - Annual Housing requirement (Housing Supply Target)	New Annual New Housing Growth Requirement to 2034 (2025 to 2034)	New Annual New Housing Growth Requirement 2035 to 2040 (2035 to 2040)
Tipperary County Council	605	1,008	1,008	756



2.2 Purpose of the Proposed Variation

The purpose of the Proposed Variation is to align with the Revised NPF and the Guidelines. It includes a number of changes to the TCDP with regards to the implementation of the Housing Growth Requirements for County Tipperary, including the following elements as outlined in Table 2-2.

Table 2-2: List of Amendments to the TCDP within the Proposed Variation

Part	Volume	List of Amendments
Part A	Volume 1 – Written Statement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A revised updated Core Strategy; • New policies and amendments to existing policies to support and facilitate residential development; • Associated updates to text narrative
	Volume 3 (Appendix 6) – Development Management Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minor changes to the text narrative in relation to the updated land use zoning framework (contained in Volume 2).
Part B	Volume 2 – Settlement Guide, Settlement Plans, and Serviced Land Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusion of Zoning Maps for Key Towns (Clonmel, Nenagh and Thurles) and District Towns (Carrick-on-Suir, Roscrea, Tipperary Town, Cashel, Cahir and Templemore), previously contained in Local Area Plans / Town Development Plans. This will result in all zoning maps for the County being contained within the County Development Plan. • Amendments to the zoning maps of 24 no. settlements to take account of the revised updated Core Strategy. These 24 no. settlements include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 3 Key Towns - Clonmel, Nenagh and Thurles ○ 6 District towns - Carrick-on-Suir, Roscrea, Tipperary Town, Cashel, Cahir and Templemore ○ 3 Local Towns - Ballina, Newport and Fethard ○ 12 Service Centres (Population over 400 persons) - Ardfinnan, Ballyclerihan, Borrisokane, Borrisoleigh, Clogheen, Cloughjordan, Holycross, Killenaule, Kilsheelan, Mullinahone, Portroe and Two-Mile-Borris • Standardised zoning objectives are applied to all zoning maps. • A revised, updated zoning matrix to reflect that all zoning maps for the County are now contained in the County Development Plan. • An Appendix to the Residential Serviced Land Assessment to take account of proposed zoning changes for each of the 24 no. settlements.



With regards to policy changes, the Proposed Variation has included new policy for Strategic Reserve (SR) zoned land, which will allow residential development on SR zoned land subject to compliance with certain criteria. This will ensure the delivery of housing to comply with national targets is not delayed or restricted.

Separately, due to the standardised zoning objectives being applied to the settlements as part of this Proposed Variation, it is necessary to include a new policy for single dwellings on land zoned 'Town Environs' in the Key Towns and the District Towns. This will ensure that there is a consistent policy approach to dwellings located in the Town Environs across the County and prevent gaps and inconsistencies in policy implementation.



3. REPORT TO INFORM APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT SCREENING

3.1 Introduction to Screening

This section of the report examines if the Proposed Variation is likely to have a significant effect upon European Sites, either alone or in combination with other projects or plans. It is used to inform the competent authorities AA Screening Determination. The following is considered during this assessment:

- Whether the Proposed Variation introduces any sources of environmental or ecological impact.
- Whether the Proposed Variation can be excluded from AA requirements because it is directly connected with or necessary to the management of a European Site.
- Whether the Proposed Variation will have a likely significant effect on a European Site, either alone or in combination with other projects or plans, in view of the site's conservation objectives or if residual uncertainty exists regarding potential likely significant effects.

Plans or projects (or a Proposed Variation in this instance) are screened out for AA based on one or a combination of the following criteria:

- Where it can be shown that there are no sources of environmental impact associated with a plan or project.
- Where there are no pathways such as hydrological links between a plan or project area, and relevant European sites
- Where a European site is located at a distance from the plan or project area such that likely significant effects are not foreseen;
- Where known threats or vulnerabilities at a European site cannot be linked to potential likely significant effects that may arise from a plan or project.

3.2 Potential Interactions of the Proposed Variation on the receiving environment

An assessment of potential sources of environmental impact associated with proposed rezonings and objective variations defined in the Proposed Variation - that may lead to likely significant effects on European sites - has been carried out. This assessment has been undertaken having regard to the following source of impact criteria defined in the European Commission (2021) guidance document and the OPR (2021) practice note.

- Habitat destruction/fragmentation/deterioration;
- Surface water run-off carrying suspended silt and contaminants, into local watercourses;
- Changes to groundwater quality, yield and/or flow paths associated with the proposed project;
- Plan related activities (noise, vibration, lighting, human presence, structures, etc) leading to disturbance / displacement of species;
- Plan related activities leading to a reduction in species populations / density;
- Air pollution due to dust and other airborne emissions; and
- Disturbance and potential spread of invasive species



This assessment is presented in Appendix 1. The zoning proposals and amendments within the Proposed Variation with the potential to generate environmental impacts to result in likely significant effects on European Sites have been identified. An overview of the potential impacts associated with the implementation of the Proposed Variation is presented in the bullet points below:

- *Environmental impacts due both construction and operation of residential development and associated infrastructure.*
- *Loss of/damage to biodiversity at: designated sites (including European Sites, NHAs, pNHAs) and Annexed habitats and species.*
- *Impacts that may be transmitted to protected species (e.g., Killarney fern and Freshwater pearl mussel).*
- *Impacts upon ecological connectivity.*
- *Impacts locally important non-designated habitats (e.g., wetlands).*
- *Habitat loss, fragmentation and deterioration, including patch size and edge effects.*
- *Disturbance (e.g. due to noise and lighting) and displacement of protected species (e.g., Otter)*
- *Potential adverse interactions with environmental vectors such as water and air.*
- *Damage to the hydrogeological and ecological function of the soil resource.*
- *Adverse impacts upon the status of water bodies arising from changes in quality, flow and/or morphology.*
- *Increase in the risk of flooding.*
- *Failure to provide adequate and appropriate wastewater treatment (water services infrastructure and capacity is needed to ensure appropriate protection of water quality and aquatic ecology).*
- *Emissions to air including dust and other emissions.*

These impacts are further examined in defining the ZoI of the Proposed Variation to identify likely significant effects through an SPR assessment.

All proposals defined in the Proposed Variation are considered in this assessment with respect to the integrity of all relevant European sites identified - considering the sensitivities/vulnerabilities of the QIs and SCIs in relation to all potential sources for effects and potential pathways for such effects. Where sources and pathways for effects are identified potential effects will be assessed in relation to the SSCOs.

3.3 European Sites within the Zone of Influence

The OPR (2021) AA Screening practice note states that the ZoI must be established on a case-by-case basis using the SPR model. The SPR model has been used to identify the ZoI to ensure that relevant European sites are identified. The SPR model minimises the risk of overlooking distant or obscure effect pathways, while also avoiding an over reliance on buffer zones (e.g. 15 km), within which all European sites should be considered. This approach follows the DoEHLG (2009 rev 2010) guidance on AA which states that:

“For projects, the distance could be much less than 15 km, and in some cases less than 100m, but this must be evaluated on a case-by-case basis with reference to the nature, size and location of the project, and the sensitivities of the ecological receptors, and the potential for in combination effects”



In order for a likely significant effect to occur, all three elements of this mechanism must be in place. The absence of one of the elements of the mechanism means there is no likelihood for the significant effect to occur. Proposed Variation impacts are essentially the 'source' in the SPR model.

These impacts may be very localised and confined to defined area with no potential connectivity to a European site and therefore no potential for likely significant effects. Alternatively, where an ecological or functional pathway exists they may give rise to a potential likely significant effect to a Qualifying Interest of a European site.

The potential sources of impact associated with the Proposed Variation's zoning changes and objective variations have been considered when defining the ZoI of the Proposed Variation (as identified in Appendix 1).

The dominant ecological pathways that have been considered are presented below:

- Direct physical interactions or changes to the local environment;
- air dispersal (noise, dust, odour emissions etc.);
- hydrological interactions; and,
- dispersal patterns of mobile species.

Having regard to the above, and considering the Precautionary Principle, the ZoI of the Proposed Variation has been defined as:

- All European sites located either solely or partially in the TCDP area;
- all European sites within 15 km of the TCDP area;
- all European Sites hydrologically or ecologically connected to the TCDP;
- all SPA's within 25 km of the TCDP listing Greylag Goose or Barnacle Goose as an SCI.

Further detail on criteria used to define the ZoI of the Proposed Variation can be found in Appendix 2.

European sites in and surrounding the TCDP area are mapped in Figure 3-1. A map showing hydrological connectivity between the TCDP area and European sites immediately surrounding the TCDP area is provided in Figure 3-2.

Background information (such as that within Ireland's Article 17 Report to the European Commission, site synopses and Natura 2000 standard data forms) has been considered during the assessment, as necessary.

Conservation objectives that have been considered by the assessment are included in the following National Parks and Wildlife Service documents:

- NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Danes Hole, Poulnalecka SAC [IE0000030] Version 1.
- NPWS (2022) Conservation Objectives for River Shannon Callows SAC [IE0000216] Version 1.
- NPWS (2015) Conservation Objectives for Barroughter Bog SAC [IE0000231] Version 1.
- NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Cloonmoylan Bog SAC [IE0000248] Version 1.
- NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Derrycrag Wood Nature Reserve SAC [IE0000261] Version 1.
- NPWS (2019) Conservation Objectives for Loughatorick South Bog SAC [IE0000308] Version 1.

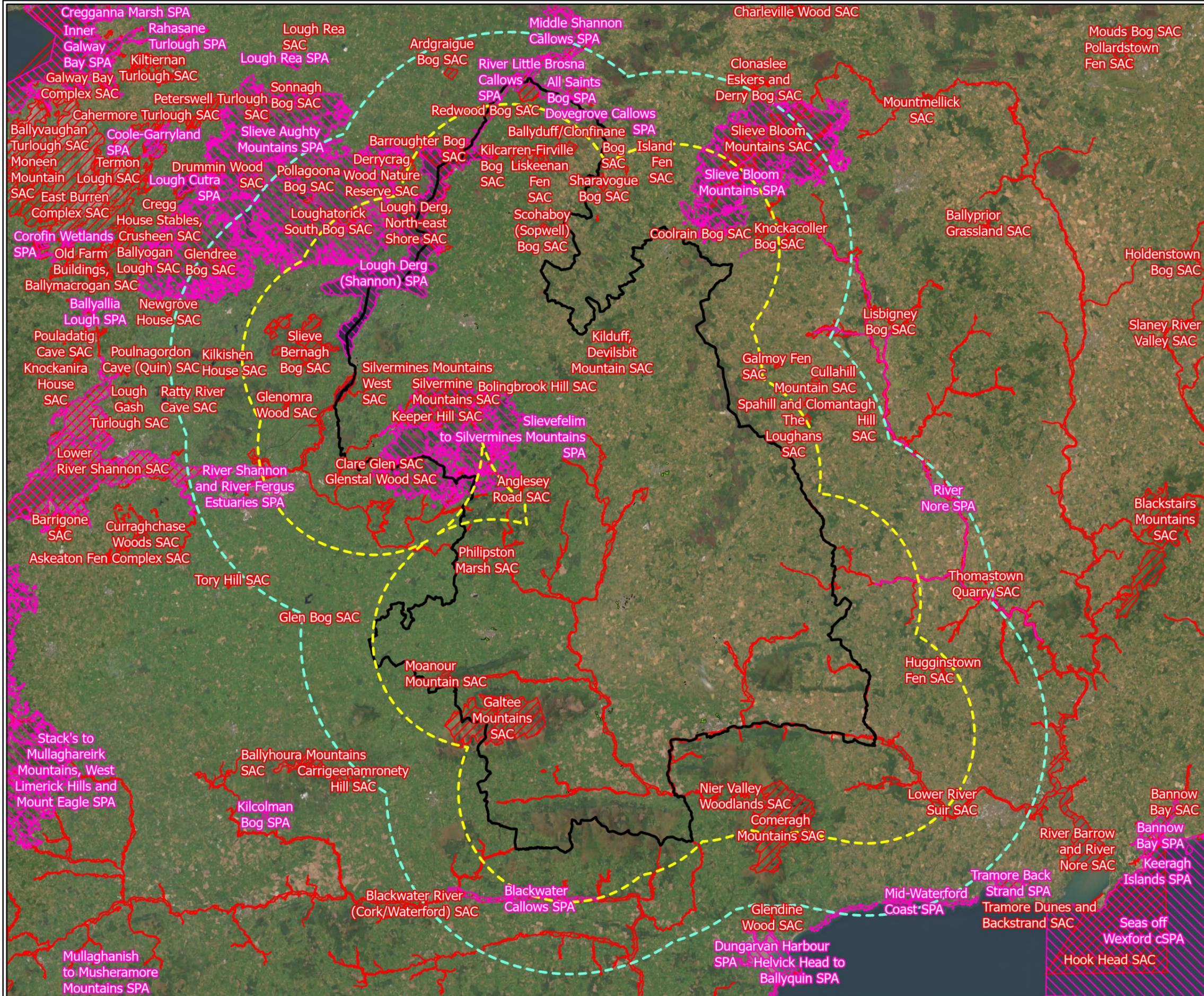


- NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Pollnaknockaun Wood Nature Reserve SAC [IE0000319] Version 1.
- NPWS (2019) Conservation Objectives for Hugginstown Fen SAC [IE0000404] Version 1.
- NPWS (2020) Conservation Objectives for The Loughans SAC [IE0000407] Version 1.
- NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Slieve Bloom Mountains SAC [IE0000412] Version 1.
- NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for All Saints Bog and Esker SAC [IE0000566] Version 1.
- NPWS (2015) Conservation Objectives for Sharavogue Bog SAC [IE0000585] Version 1.
- NPWS (2015) Conservation Objectives for Ballyduff/Clonfinane Bog SAC [IE0000641] Version 1.
- NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Galtee Mountains SAC [IE0000646] Version 1.
- NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Kilcarren-Firville Bog SAC [IE0000647] Version 1.
- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Nier Valley Woodlands SAC [IE0000668] Version 1.
- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Cullahill Mountain SAC [IE0000831] Version 1.
- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Spahill and Clomantagh Hill SAC [IE0000849] Version 1.
- NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Ridge Road, SW of Rapemills SAC [IE0000919] Version 1.
- NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Clare Glen SAC [IE0000930] Version 1.
- NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Kilduff, Devilsbit Mountain SAC [IE0000934] Version 1.
- NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Silvermine Mountains SAC [IE0000939] Version 1.
- NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Glenomra Wood SAC [IE0001013] Version 1.
- NPWS (2017) Conservation Objectives for Keeper Hill SAC [IE0001197] Version 1.
- NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Rosturra Wood SAC [IE0001313] Version 1.
- NPWS (2017) Conservation Objectives for Glen Bog SAC [IE0001430] Version 1.
- NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Glenstal Wood SAC [IE0001432] Version 1.
- NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Liskeenan Fen SAC [IE0001683] Version 1.
- NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Philipston Marsh SAC [IE0001847] Version 1.
- NPWS (2019) Conservation Objectives for Galmoy Fen SAC [IE0001858] Version 1.
- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Comeragh Mountains SAC [IE0001952] Version 1.
- NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Bolingbrook Hill SAC [IE0002124] Version 1.
- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Anglesey Road SAC [IE0002125] Version 1.
- NPWS (2017) Conservation Objectives for Pollagoona Bog SAC [IE0002126] Version 1.
- NPWS (2017) Conservation Objectives for Lower River Suir SAC [IE0002137] Version 1.
- NPWS (2019) Conservation Objectives for Lisduff Fen SAC [IE0002147] Version 1.
- NPWS (2025) Conservation Objectives for River Barrow and River Nore SAC [IE0002162] Version 2.
- NPWS (2012) Conservation Objectives for Lower River Shannon SAC [IE0002165] Version 1.
- NPWS (2012) Conservation Objectives for Blackwater River (Cork/Waterford) SAC [IE0002170] Version 1.
- NPWS (2023) Conservation Objectives for Scohaboy (Sopwell) Bog SAC [IE0002206] Version 1.
- NPWS (2023) Conservation Objectives for Arragh More (Derrybreen) Bog SAC [IE0002207] Version 1.
- NPWS (2018) Conservation Objectives for Island Fen SAC [IE0002236] Version 1.



- NPWS (2019) Conservation Objectives for Lough Derg, North-East Shore SAC [IE0002241] Version 1.
- NPWS (2019) Conservation Objectives for Moanour Mountain SAC [IE0002257] Version 1.
- NPWS (2017) Conservation Objectives for Silvermines Mountains West SAC [IE0002258] Version 1.
- NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Slieve Bernagh Bog SAC [IE0002312] Version 1.
- NPWS (2020) Conservation Objectives for Glendine Wood SAC [IE0002324] Version 1.
- NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Coolrain Bog SAC [IE0002332] Version 1.
- NPWS (2016) Conservation Objectives for Knockacoller Bog SAC [IE0002333] Version 1.
- NPWS (2015) Conservation Objectives for Redwood Bog SAC [IE0002353] Version 1.
- NPWS (2015) Conservation Objectives for Ardgraique Bog SAC [IE0002356] Version 1.
- NPWS (2012) Conservation Objectives for Dungarvan Harbour SPA [IE0004032] Version 1.
- NPWS (2024) Generic Conservation Objectives for Lough Derg (Shannon) SPA [IE0004058] Version 1.
- NPWS (2012) Conservation Objectives for River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA [IE0004077] Version 1.
- NPWS (2025) Generic Conservation Objectives for River Little Brosna Callows SPA [IE0004086] Version 1.
- NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for Blackwater Callows SPA [IE0004094] Version 9.
- NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for Middle Shannon Callows SPA [IE0004096] Version 9.
- NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for River Suck Callows SPA [IE0004097] Version 1.
- NPWS (2025) Generic Conservation Objectives for All Saints Bog SPA [IE0004103] Version 1.
- NPWS (2025) Generic Conservation Objectives for Dovegrove Callows SPA [IE0004137] Version 1.
- NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for Slieve Bloom Mountains SPA [IE0004160] Version 1.
- NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for Slievefelim to Silvermines Mountains SPA [IE0004165] Version 1.
- NPWS (2022) Generic Conservation Objectives for Slieve Aughty Mountains SPA [IE0004168] Version 1.
- NPWS (2024) Generic Conservation Objectives for River Nore SPA [IE0004233] Version 1.

The assessment considers available conservation objectives. Since conservation objectives focus on maintaining the favourable conservation condition of the QIs/SCIs of each site, the screening process concentrated on assessing the potential likely significant effects of the Proposed Variation against the QIs/SCIs of each site (having regard to identified potential sources of impact associated with Proposed Variation of the TCDP policies/objectives). The conservation objectives for each site were consulted throughout the assessment process.



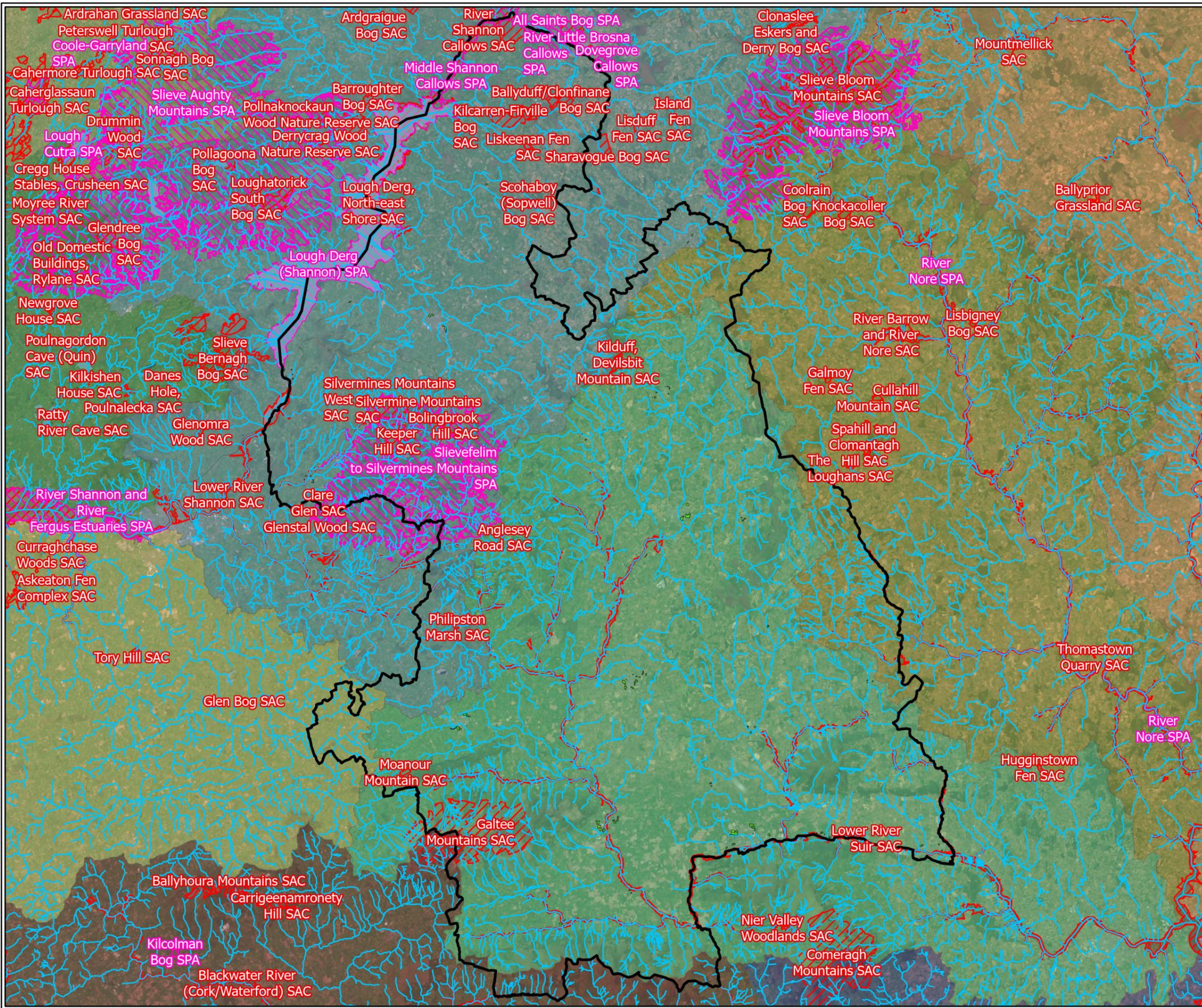
Legend

- Local Authority Boundary
- Zoning Proposals
- Special Area of Conservation
- Special Protection Areas
- 15km
- 25km

TITLE: European Sites In and Surrounding the Proposed Variation Area	
PROJECT: SEA, AA and SFRA for a Proposed Variation to the Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028	
FIGURE NO:	3.1
CLIENT:	Tipperary County Council
SCALE:	1:520,000
REVISION:	0
DATE:	12/03/2026
PAGE SIZE:	A3

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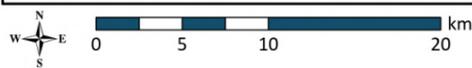
Legend

- Local Authority Boundary
- Zoning Proposals
- Special Area of Conservation
- Special Protection Areas
- WFD Lake Segments

WFD Catchments

- Ballyteigue-Bannow
- Barrow
- Blackwater (Munster)
- Colligan-Mahon
- Galway Bay South East
- Lower Shannon
- Nore
- Shannon Estuary North
- Shannon Estuary South
- Suir
- WFD Rivers

TITLE:	Hydrological Connectivity between the Proposed Variation Area and European Sites Immediately Surrounding the Proposed Variation area		
PROJECT:	SEA, AA and SFRA for a Proposed Variation to the Tipperary County Development Plan 2022-2028		
FIGURE NO:	3.2		
CLIENT:	Tipperary County Council		
SCALE:	1:410,000	REVISION:	0
DATE:	12/03/2026	PAGE SIZE:	A3





3.4 In-Combination Effects With Other Plans And Programmes

Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive requires an assessment of a plan or project to consider other plans or programmes that might, in combination with the plan or project, have the potential to result in likely significant effects on European sites. All plans, programmes and legislation that has the potential to interact with the Proposed Variation and cause such likely significant in-combination effects to European sites have been identified and are presented in Appendix 3. The environmental effects of these plans, programmes and legislation were considered throughout the assessment.

The TCDP and Proposed Variation sit within a hierarchy of statutory documents setting out public policy for, among other things, land use planning, infrastructure, sustainable development, recreation, environmental protection and environmental management, which have been subject to their own environmental assessment processes, as relevant. The Proposed Variation must comply with relevant higher-level strategic actions.

The National Planning Framework (NPF) (as revised) sets out Ireland's planning policy direction for the next 20 years. The NPF is to be implemented through Regional Spatial and Economic Strategies (RSEs) and lower tier County Development Plans. The RSE for the Eastern and Midland Region sets out objectives for land use planning, tourism, infrastructure, sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been subject to environmental assessment and must be implemented through the TCDP and Proposed Variation. As required by the Planning and Development Acts, as amended, the Proposed Variation is consistent with the objectives of the TCDP, the RSE and the NPF.

In order to be realised, projects supported by 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 AA, Environmental Impact Assessment and other licencing requirements as appropriate) that form the statutory decision-making and consent-granting framework.

All projects supported by the Proposed Variation will be considered in combination with any and all lower tier projects that may arise due to the implementation of the Proposed Variation. Given the uncertainties that exist with regard to the scale and location of developments facilitated by the Proposed Variation, it is recognised that the identification of likely significant in-combination effects is limited and that the assessment of likely significant in-combination effects will need to be undertaken at project-level.



3.5 Assessment of Likely Significant Effects

Table 3-1 examines whether there is potential for Likely Significant Effects on identified European sites considering the information provided above and the background information on the relevant European sites.



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

Site Code	Site Name	Distance from Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
000216	River Shannon Callows SAC	9.88	<p>Limestone pavements [8240]</p> <p>Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i>, <i>Alnion incanae</i>, <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0]</p> <p>Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355]</p> <p>Alkaline fens [7230]</p> <p>Lowland hay meadows (<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>, <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>) [6510]</p> <p>Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>) [6410]</p>	<p>The European Site is located within the Tipperary CDP area and lies ca. 9.88 km from Relevant Lands of the Variation (Site Reference: BO_3).</p> <p>The Qualifying Interests of the SAC are sensitive to disturbance effects, direct land use management activities groundwater and hydrological interactions.</p> <p>With a separation distance of 9.88 km, this European Site is located outside the Zol for impacts to GWDTE. There are no hydrological (surface water) connections between this European site and Relevant Lands.</p> <p>There is no SPR connectivity for significant effects to this European Site and its QIs as a result of activities proposed under the Proposed Variation.</p>	N	N	N
000585	Sharavogue Bog SAC	8.3	<p>Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]</p> <p>Active raised bogs [7110]</p> <p>Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i> [7150]</p>	<p>The European Site is located within the Tipperary CDP area and 8.3 km from Relevant Lands of the Variation (Site Reference: R_2). This SAC is designated for bog habitats and is sensitive to direct land use management activities and surface water interactions.</p> <p>This European Site is located outside the Zol for impacts to terrestrial habitat QIs Degraded raised bogs, Active raised bogs and Depressions on peat substrates.</p>	N	N	N



Site Code	Site Name	Distance from Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
				There are also no hydrological (surface water) connections between this European site and Relevant Lands. There is no SPR connectivity between this European Site and Proposed Variation for Likely significant effects on Qualifying Interests.			
000641	Ballyduff/Clonfinane Bog SAC	10.65	Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i> [7150] Bog woodland [91D0], Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] Active raised bogs [7110]	The European Site is located within the Tipperary CDP area and 10.65 km from Relevant Lands of the Variation (Site Reference: BO_2). This SAC is designated for bog habitats and is sensitive to direct land use management activities and surface water interactions. This European Site is located outside the Zol for impacts to terrestrial habitat QIs Degraded raised bogs, Bog woodland, Active raised bogs and Depressions on peat substrates. There are also no hydrological (surface water) connections between this European site and Relevant Lands. There is no SPR connectivity between this European Site and Proposed Variation for Likely significant effects on Qualifying Interests.	N	N	N
000646	Galtee Mountains SAC	7.08	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8220] Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010] Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas - and	The European Site is located within the Tipperary CDP area and 7.08 km from Relevant Lands of the Variation (Site Reference: CH_2). This SAC is designated for terrestrial habitats which are sensitive to direct land use management activities and surface water interactions. This European Site is located outside the Zol for impacts to terrestrial habitat QIs. There are also no hydrological (surface water) connections between this European site and Relevant Lands.	N	N	N



Site Code	Site Name	Distance from Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
			<p>submountain areas in Continental Europe [6230]</p> <p>Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (<i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</i>) [8110]</p> <p>Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060]</p> <p>Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130]</p> <p>Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8210]</p> <p>European dry heaths [4030]</p>	There is no SPR connectivity between this European Site and Proposed Variation for Likely significant effects on Qualifying Interests.			
000647	Kilcarren-Firville Bog SAC	6.23	<p>Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]</p> <p>Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i> [7150]</p> <p>Active raised bogs [7110]</p>	<p>The European Site is located within the Tipperary CDP area and 6.23 km from Relevant Lands of the Variation (Site Reference: BO_2).</p> <p>This SAC is designated for bog habitats and is sensitive to direct land use management activities and surface water interactions.</p> <p>This European Site is located outside the Zol for impacts to terrestrial habitat QIs Degraded raised bogs, Active raised bogs and Depressions on peat substrates. There are also no hydrological (surface water) connections between this European site and Relevant Lands.</p>	N	N	N



Site Code	Site Name	Distance from Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
				There is no SPR connectivity between this European Site and Proposed Variation for Likely significant effects on Qualifying Interests.			
000930	Clare Glen SAC	1.89	Killarney fern (<i>Trichomanes speciosum</i>) [1421] Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0]	The European Site is located within the Tipperary CDP area and 1.89 km from Relevant Lands of the Variation (Site Reference: NEW_1). This SAC is designated for Old sessile oak woods (terrestrial habitat) and Killarney fern (terrestrial species) which are sensitive to direct land use management activities. This European Site is located outside the Zol for impacts to terrestrial habitat and species QIs. There is no SPR connectivity between this European Site and Proposed Variation for Likely significant effects on Old sessile oak woods and Killarney fern.	N	N	N
000934	Kilduff, Devilsbit Mountain SAC	4.48	Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas - and submountain areas in Continental Europe [6230] European dry heaths [4030]	The European Site is located within the Tipperary CDP area and 4.48 km from Relevant Lands of the Variation (Site Reference: TM_1). This SAC is designated for Species-rich Nardus grasslands and European dry heaths (terrestrial habitats) which are sensitive to direct land use management activities. This European Site is located outside the Zol for impacts to terrestrial habitat QIs. There is no SPR connectivity between this European Site and Proposed Variation for Likely significant effects on Species-rich Nardus grasslands and European dry heaths.	N	N	N



Site Code	Site Name	Distance from Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
000939	Silvermine Mountains SAC	8.41	Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas - and submountain areas in Continental Europe [6230] Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010]	The European Site is located within the Tipperary CDP area and 8.41 km from Relevant Lands of the Variation (Site Reference: N_4). This SAC is designated for terrestrial habitats which are sensitive to direct land use management activities and surface water interactions. This European Site is located outside the Zol for impacts to terrestrial habitat QIs. There are also no hydrological (surface water) connections between this European site and Relevant Lands. There is no SPR connectivity between this European Site and Proposed Variation for Likely significant effects on Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grasslands and Northern Atlantic wet heaths.	N	N	N
001197	Keeper Hill SAC	8.59	Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130] Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010]	The European Site is located within the Tipperary CDP area and 8.59 km from Relevant Lands of the Variation. This SAC is designated for terrestrial habitats which are sensitive to direct land use management activities and surface water interactions. This European Site is located outside the Zol for impacts to terrestrial habitat QIs. There are also no hydrological (surface water) connections between this European site and Relevant Lands. There is no SPR connectivity between this European Site and Proposed Variation for Likely significant effects on Blanket bogs and Northern Atlantic wet heaths.	N	N	N



Site Code	Site Name	Distance from Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
001683	Liskeenan Fen SAC	5.63	Calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of the <i>Caricion davallianae</i> [7210]	<p>The European Site is located within the Tipperary CDP area and 5.63 km from Relevant Lands of the Variation (Site Reference: BO_2). The SAC is sensitive to direct land use management activities, surface water interactions and ground water interactions.</p> <p>This European Site is located outside the Zol for impacts to GWDTE. There is no hydrological connection between the Relevant Lands and this SAC.</p> <p>This SAC is located outside the Zol of the Proposed Variation. There is no SPR connectivity for significant effects to this European Site and its sole Qualifying Interest Calcareous fens as a result of activities proposed under the Proposed Variation.</p>	N	N	N
001847	Philipston Marsh SAC	9.3	Transition mires and quaking bogs [7140]	<p>The European Site is located within the Tipperary CDP area and 9.3 km from Relevant Lands of the Variation. (Site Reference: TT_2). The SAC is sensitive to direct land use management activities, surface water interactions and ground water interactions.</p> <p>This European Site is located outside the Zol for impacts to GWDTE. There is no hydrological connection between the Relevant Lands and this SAC.</p> <p>This SAC is located outside the Zol of the Proposed Variation. There is no SPR connectivity for significant effects to this European Site and its sole Qualifying Interest Transition mires and quaking bogs as a result of activities proposed under the Proposed Variation.</p>	N	N	N



Site Code	Site Name	Distance from Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
002124	Bolingbrook Hill SAC	9.0	European dry heaths [4030] Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas - and submountain areas in Continental Europe [6230] Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010]	The European Site is located within the Tipperary CDP area and 9.0 km from Relevant Lands of the Variation. This European Site is located outside the Zol for impacts to terrestrial habitat QIs. There are also no hydrological (surface water) connections between this European site and Relevant Lands. There is no SPR connectivity between this European Site and Proposed Variation for Likely significant effects on Qualifying Interests.	N	N	N
002125	Anglesey Road SAC	13.4	Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas - and submountain areas in Continental Europe [6230]	The European Site is located within the Tipperary CDP area and 13.4 km from Relevant Lands of the Variation. This SAC is designated for terrestrial habitats which are sensitive to direct land use management activities. This European Site is located outside the Zol for impacts to terrestrial habitat QIs. There is no SPR connectivity between this European Site and Proposed Variation for Likely significant effects on sole listed QI Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grasslands.	N	N	N
002137	Lower River Suir SAC	0	Freshwater pearl mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>) [1029] White-clawed crayfish (<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>) [1092]	The European Site is located within the Tipperary CDP area and lies adjacent to Relevant Lands of the Variation (Site Reference: CH_7). The SAC is sensitive to disturbance effects, direct land use management activities and hydrological interactions. There is potential for a hydrological (surface water) connection between Relevant Lands and the SAC to exist.	Y	Y	Y



Site Code	Site Name	Distance from Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
			<p>Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i>, <i>Alnion incanae</i>, <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0]</p> <p>Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) [1106]</p> <p>Sea lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>) [1095]</p> <p>Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles [91A0]</p> <p>Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1330]</p> <p>Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels [6430]</p> <p><i>Taxus baccata</i> woods of the British Isles [91J0]</p> <p>Twaite shad (<i>Alosa fallax</i>) [1103]</p> <p>Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355]</p> <p>Brook lamprey (<i>Lampetra planeri</i>) [1096]</p>	<p>This European Site lies within the Zol for impacts to surface waters. Additionally, there is potential for disturbance for Qualifying Interest Otter.</p> <p>There is the potential for SPR connectivity between this European Site and the Proposed Variation for likely significant effects.</p>			



Site Code	Site Name	Distance from Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
			<p>Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410]</p> <p>River lamprey (<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>) [1099]</p> <p>Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitricho-Batrachion</i> vegetation [3260]</p>				
002162	River Barrow and River Nore SAC	2.42	<p>Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels [6430]</p> <p>White-clawed crayfish (<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>) [1092]</p> <p>Killarney fern (<i>Trichomanes speciosum</i>) [1421]</p> <p>Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310]</p> <p>Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0]</p>	<p>The European Site is located within the Tipperary CDP area and 2.42 km from Relevant Lands of the Variation. The Qualifying Interests of the SAC are sensitive to disturbance effects, direct land use management activities groundwater and hydrological interactions.</p> <p>With a separation distance of 2.42 km, this European Site is located outside the Zol for impacts to GWDTE. There is a downstream hydrological connection between this European Site and Relevant Lands (BL_4 and C_13) however, there is a minimum instream distance of ca. 62.1 km between Relevant Lands of Variation and this SAC. Due to the hydrological distance (ca. 62.1 km), dilution factor of the hydrological route, the scale (0.39 ha and 0.22 ha respectively) and nature of proposed zoning amendments, there will be no significant effects on the water quality of the SAC.</p>	N	N	N



Site Code	Site Name	Distance from Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
			<p>Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140]</p> <p>Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) [7220]</p> <p>Brook lamprey (<i>Lampetra planeri</i>) [1096]</p> <p>Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410]</p> <p>Freshwater pearl mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>) [1029]</p> <p>Twaite shad (<i>Alosa fallax</i>) [1103]</p> <p>Estuaries [1130]</p> <p>Sea lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>) [1095]</p> <p>Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) [1106]</p> <p>Desmoulin`s whorl snail (<i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i>) [1016]</p>	There is no SPR connectivity for significant effects to this European Site and its QIs as a result of activities proposed under the Proposed Variation.			



Site Code	Site Name	Distance from Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
			<p>River lamprey (<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>) [1099]</p> <p>Nore Pearl Mussel (<i>Margaritifera durrovensis</i>) [1990]</p> <p>Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitricho-Batrachion</i> vegetation [3260]</p> <p>European dry heaths [4030]</p> <p>Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355]</p> <p>Reefs [1170]</p> <p>Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i>, <i>Alnion incanae</i>, <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0]</p> <p>Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i>) [1330]</p>				
002165	Lower River Shannon SAC	0.112	<p>Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355]</p> <p>Freshwater pearl mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>) [1029]</p>	The European Site is located within the Tipperary CDP area and is located ca. 112 m from Relevant Lands of the Variation (Site Reference: NEW_2).	Y	Y	Y



Site Code	Site Name	Distance from Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
			Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [1230] Estuaries [1130] Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinia caerulea</i>) [6410] Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) [1106] Sea lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>) [1095] Reefs [1170] Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i>) [1330] Bottlenose dolphin (<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>) [1349] Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time [1110]	The SAC is sensitive to disturbance effects, direct land use management activities and hydrological interactions. There is potential for a hydrological (surface water) connection between Relevant Lands and the SAC to exist. This European Site lies within the Zol for impacts to surface waters. Additionally, there is potential for disturbance for Qualifying Interest Otter. There is the potential for SPR connectivity between this European Site and the Proposed Variation for likely significant effects.			



Site Code	Site Name	Distance from Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
			<p>Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitricho-Batrachion</i> vegetation [3260]</p> <p>Brook lamprey (<i>Lampetra planeri</i>) [1096]</p> <p>Large shallow inlets and bays [1160]</p> <p>Coastal lagoons [1150]</p> <p>Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i>, <i>Alnion incanae</i>, <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0]</p> <p>Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410]</p> <p>Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310]</p> <p>River lamprey (<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>) [1099]</p> <p>Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220]</p>				



Site Code	Site Name	Distance from Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
			Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140]				
002170	Blackwater River (Cork/Waterford) SAC	9.39	<p>Freshwater pearl mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>) [1029]</p> <p>River lamprey (<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>) [1099]</p> <p>White-clawed crayfish (<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>) [1092]</p> <p>Brook lamprey (<i>Lampetra planeri</i>) [1096]</p> <p>Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220]</p> <p>Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) [1106]</p> <p>Estuaries [1130]</p> <p>Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355]</p> <p>Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410]</p>	<p>The European Site is located within the Tipperary CDP area and 9.39 km from Relevant Lands of the Variation. The Qualifying Interests of the SAC are sensitive to disturbance effects, direct land use management activities and hydrological interactions.</p> <p>With a separation distance of 9.39 km and no hydrological (surface water) connections between this European site and Relevant Land, this SAC lies outside the Zol for impacts on surface waters.</p> <p>There is no SPR connectivity for significant effects to this European Site and its QIs as a result of activities proposed under the Proposed Variation.</p>	N	N	N



Site Code	Site Name	Distance from Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
			<p>Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i>, <i>Alnion incanae</i>, <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0]</p> <p>Sea lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>) [1095]</p> <p>Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140]</p> <p>Twaite shad (<i>Alosa fallax</i>) [1103]</p> <p>Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i>) [1330]</p> <p>Killarney fern (<i>Trichomanes speciosum</i>) [1421]</p> <p>Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles [91A0]</p> <p>Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitriche-Batrachion</i> vegetation [3260]</p> <p>Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310]</p>				



Site Code	Site Name	Distance from Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
002206	Scohaboy (Sopwell) Bog SAC	3.68	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]	<p>The European Site is located within the Tipperary CDP area and 3.68 km from Relevant Lands of the Variation. This SAC is designated for Degraded raised bogs (terrestrial habitat) and is sensitive to direct land use management activities and surface water interactions.</p> <p>This European Site is located outside the Zol for impacts to terrestrial habitat QI Degraded raised bogs. There are also no hydrological (surface water) connections between this European site and Relevant Lands. There is no SPR connectivity between this European Site and Proposed Variation for Likely significant effects on the sole listed Qualifying Interest Degraded raised bogs.</p>	N	N	N
002207	Arragh More (Derrybreen) Bog SAC	8.18	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]	<p>The European Site is located within the CDP area and 8.18 km from Relevant Lands of the Variation. This SAC is designated for Degraded raised bogs (terrestrial habitat) and is sensitive to direct land use management activities and surface water interactions.</p> <p>This European Site is located outside the Zol for impacts to terrestrial habitat QI Degraded raised bogs. There are also no hydrological (surface water) connections between this European site and Relevant Lands. There is no SPR connectivity between this European Site and Proposed Variation for Likely significant effects on the sole listed Qualifying Interest Degraded raised bogs.</p>	N	N	N



Site Code	Site Name	Distance from Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
002241	Lough Derg, North-East Shore SAC	7.15	<p><i>Taxus baccata</i> woods of the British Isles [91J0]</p> <p>Limestone pavements [8240]</p> <p>Calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of the <i>Caricion davallianae</i> [7210]</p> <p>Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i>, <i>Alnion incanae</i>, <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0]</p> <p>Alkaline fens [7230]</p> <p>Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130]</p>	<p>The European Site is located within the Tipperary CDP area and 7.15 km from Relevant Lands of the Variation (Site Reference: BO_3).</p> <p>The Qualifying Interests of the SAC are sensitive to direct land use management activities, groundwater and hydrological interactions.</p> <p>With a separation distance of 7.15 km, this European Site is located outside the Zol for impacts to GWDTE. There are no hydrological (surface water) connections between this European site and Relevant Lands.</p> <p>There is no SPR connectivity for significant effects to this European Site and its QIs as a result of activities proposed under the Proposed Variation.</p>	N	N	N
002257	Moanour Mountain SAC	6.18	<p>European dry heaths [4030]</p> <p>Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010]</p>	<p>The European Site is located within the Tipperary CDP area and 6.18 km from Relevant Lands of the Variation. This SAC is designated for terrestrial habitats which are sensitive to direct land use management activities and surface water interactions.</p> <p>With a separation distance of 6.18 km, this European Site is located outside the Zol for impacts to terrestrial habitat QIs. There are also no hydrological (surface water) connections between this European site and Relevant Lands.</p>	N	N	N



Site Code	Site Name	Distance from Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
				There is no SPR connectivity between this European Site and Proposed Variation for Likely significant effects on European dry heaths and Northern Atlantic wet heaths.			
002258	Silvermines Mountains West SAC	8.84	European dry heaths [4030] <i>Calaminarian</i> grasslands of the <i>Violetalia calaminariae</i> [6130] Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010]	The European Site is located within the Tipperary CDP area and 8.84 km from Relevant Lands of the Variation. This SAC is designated for terrestrial habitats which are sensitive to direct land use management activities and surface water interactions. With a separation distance of 8.84 km, this European Site is located outside the Zol for impacts to terrestrial habitat QIs. There are also no hydrological (surface water) connections between this European site and Relevant Lands. There is no SPR connectivity between this European Site and Proposed Variation for Likely significant effects on European dry heaths, Calaminarian grasslands and Northern Atlantic wet heaths.	N	N	N
002353	Redwood Bog SAC	15.4	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120] Active raised bogs [7110] Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i> [7150]	The European Site is located within the Tipperary CDP area and 15.4 km from Relevant Lands of the Variation. This SAC is designated for bog habitats and is sensitive to direct land use management activities and surface water interactions. With a separation distance of 15.4 km, this European Site is located outside the Zol for impacts to terrestrial habitat QIs Degraded raised bogs, Active raised bogs and Depressions on peat substrates. There are also no hydrological (surface water) connections between this European site and Relevant Lands.	N	N	N



Site Code	Site Name	Distance from Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
				There is no SPR connectivity between this European Site and Proposed Variation for Likely significant effects on Qualifying Interests.			
004058	Lough Derg (Shannon) SPA	0.229	Common tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193] Goldeneye (<i>Bucephala clangula</i>) [A067] Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017] Wetland and Waterbirds [A999] Tufted Duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>) [A061]	The European Site overlaps the Tipperary CDP area and lies approximately 229 m from Relevant Lands of the Variation (Site Reference: B_1). This SPA is sensitive to disturbance effects and direct land use management activities. The Proposed Variation supports the carrying out of development on greenfield sites, that may result in habitat loss, habitat deterioration or disturbance to SCI bird species associated with the SPA. Having regard to the 'Precautionary Principle' underpinning EU and Irish Environmental Law, it is assessed that implementation of the Proposed Variation has the potential to result in likely significant effects on mobile species related to this European site.	Y	Y	Y
004086	River Little Brosna Callows SPA	15.75	Wetland and Waterbirds [A999] Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179] Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038] Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140]	The European Site overlaps with the Tipperary CDP area and is located 15.75 km from Relevant Lands of the Variation. With the exception of the Black-headed Gull, Greenland White-fronted Goose and Whooper Swan, the bird species of the SPA have short foraging ranges, e.g. Plover species	Y	Y	Y



Site Code	Site Name	Distance from Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
			Pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>) [A054] Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142] Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050] Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052] Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056] Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395] Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156]	<p>have core ranges of 3 km, (Scottish Natural Heritage, 2016³).</p> <p>Greenland White-fronted Goose and Whooper Swan have core foraging ranges of 8 km and 5 km, respectively (Scottish Natural Heritage, 2016⁴). With a separation distance of 15.75 km from Relevant Lands, there are no pathways for significant effects on Greenland White-fronted Goose and Whooper Swan as result of the Proposed Variation.</p> <p>Black-headed Gull has a foraging range is 18.5 km (Woodward <i>et al.</i>, 2019⁴). As such, this species foraging range theoretically overlaps with Relevant Lands. Such species have been recorded using inland grasslands/ green areas in urban areas. It is possible Black-headed Gull may use greenfield areas of Relevant Lands of greenfield sites within the ZoI of the Proposed Variation (e.g., for foraging).</p> <p>The Proposed Variation supports the carrying out of development on greenfield sites, that may result in habitat loss, habitat deterioration or disturbance to Black-headed Gull.</p>			

³ Scottish Natural Heritage. (2016). Assessing Connectivity with Special Protection Areas (SPAs) Guidance.

⁴ Woodward *et al.* (2019). Desk-based revision of seabird foraging ranges used for HRA screening. BTO Research Report 724. Woodward, I., Thaxter, C.B., Owen, E., Cook, A.S.C.P. 2019.



Site Code	Site Name	Distance from Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
				Having regard to the 'Precautionary Principle' underpinning EU and Irish Environmental Law, it is assessed that implementation of the Proposed Variation has the potential to result in likely significant effects on mobile species related to this European site.			
004096	Middle Shannon Callows SPA	9.88	Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140] Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156] Corncrake (<i>Crex crex</i>) [A122] Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038] Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179] Wetland and Waterbirds [A999] Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142]	The European Site overlaps with the Tipperary CDP area and is located approximately 9.88 km from Relevant Lands of the Variation. With the exception of the Black-headed Gull, Greenland White-fronted Goose and Whooper Swan, the bird species of the SPA have short foraging ranges, e.g. Plover species have core ranges of 3 km, (Scottish Natural Heritage, 2016 ⁵). Whooper Swan has a core foraging range of 5 km (Scottish Natural Heritage, 2016 ⁶). With a separation distance of 9.88 km from Relevant Lands, there are no pathways for significant effects on Whooper Swan as result of the Proposed Variation. Black-headed Gull has a foraging range is 18.5 km (Woodward <i>et al.</i> , 2019 ⁶). As such, this species foraging range theoretically overlaps with Relevant Lands.	Y	Y	Y

⁵ Scottish Natural Heritage. (2016). Assessing Connectivity with Special Protection Areas (SPAs) Guidance.

⁶ Woodward *et al.* (2019). Desk-based revision of seabird foraging ranges used for HRA screening. BTO Research Report 724. Woodward, I., Thaxter, C.B., Owen, E., Cook, A.S.C.P. 2019.



Site Code	Site Name	Distance from Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
			Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050]	<p>Such species have been recorded using inland grasslands/ green areas in urban areas. It is possible Black-headed Gull may use greenfield areas of Relevant Lands of greenfield sites within the Zol of the Proposed Variation (e.g., for foraging).</p> <p>The Proposed Variation supports the carrying out of development on greenfield sites, that may result in habitat loss, habitat deterioration or disturbance to Black-headed Gull.</p> <p>Having regard to the 'Precautionary Principle' underpinning EU and Irish Environmental Law, it is assessed that implementation of the Proposed Variation has the potential to result in likely significant effects on mobile species related to this European site.</p>			
004137	Dovegrove Callows SPA	17.55	Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395]	<p>This European Site is located immediately adjacent to the Tipperary CDP area and is located approximately 17.55 km from Relevant Lands of the Variation.</p> <p>The core foraging ranges for the SCI Greenland White-fronted Goose is 5-8 km (Scottish Natural Heritage, 2016⁷).</p> <p>With a separation distance of 17.55 km distance, there are no pathways for significant effects to this European Site and its sole listed SCI Greenland White-fronted Goose as a result of activities proposed under the Proposed Variation.</p>	N	N	N

⁷ Scottish Natural Heritage. (2016). Assessing Connectivity with Special Protection Areas (SPAs) Guidance.



Site Code	Site Name	Distance from Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
004165	Slievefelim to Silvermines Mountains SPA	1.16	Hen harrier (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>) [A082]	<p>This European Site overlaps with the area of the Tipperary CDP area. There is a separation distance of approximately 1.16 km between Relevant Lands of the Variation and this SPA.</p> <p>As per Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH), 2016, the core foraging range for the SCI Hen harrier is 2 km. Relevant Lands are located within the core foraging range of Hen Harrier.</p> <p>The Proposed Variation supports the carrying out of development on greenfield sites which may reduce ex-situ foraging habitat for SCI Hen Harrier.</p> <p>Having regard to the 'Precautionary Principle' underpinning EU and Irish Environmental Law, it is assessed that implementation of the Proposed Variation has the potential to result in likely significant effects on mobile species Hen Harrier, the sole SCI of this European site.</p>	Y	Y	Y
000566	All Saints Bog and Esker SAC	0.39	<p>Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) * important orchid sites [6210]</p> <p>Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]</p> <p>Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i> [7150]</p>	<p>There is a separation distance of approximately 387 m between this European Site and the Tipperary CDP area. There is a separation distance of ca. 18 km between Relevant Lands of the Variation (Site Reference: BO_2) and this SAC.</p> <p>With a separation distance of ca. 18 km, this SAC is located outside the ZoI of the Proposed Variation. There is no SPR connectivity for significant effects to this European Site and its QIs as a result of activities proposed under the Proposed Variation.</p>	N	N	N



Site Code	Site Name	Distance from Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
			Bog woodland [91D0] Active raised bogs [7110]				
004103	All Saints Bog SPA	18.0	Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395]	<p>There is a separation distance of approximately 387 m between this European Site and the Tipperary CDP area. There is a separation distance of ca. 18.0 km between Relevant Lands (Site Reference: BO_2) of the Variation and this SPA.</p> <p>The core foraging range for the sole listed SCI Greenland White-fronted Goose is 5-8 km (Scottish Natural Heritage, 2016⁸). Relevant Lands are located outside the core foraging range of Greenland White-fronted Goose.</p> <p>With a separation distance of approximately 18.0 km distance, there are no pathways for significant effects to this European Site and its sole listed SCI Greenland White-fronted Goose as a result of activities proposed under the Proposed Variation.</p>	N	N	N
004160	Slieve Bloom Mountains SPA	4.24	Hen harrier (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>) [A082]	<p>The European Site is located ca. 822 m from the Tipperary CDP area and is located approximately 4.24 km from Relevant Lands of the Variation.</p> <p>As per Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH), 2016⁹, the core foraging range for the SCI Hen harrier is 2 km.</p>	N	N	N

⁸ Scottish Natural Heritage. (2016). Assessing Connectivity with Special Protection Areas (SPAs) Guidance.

⁹ Scottish Natural Heritage. (2016). Assessing Connectivity with Special Protection Areas (SPAs) Guidance.



Site Code	Site Name	Distance from Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
				<p>Relevant Lands are located outside of the core foraging range of Hen Harrier.</p> <p>With a separation distance of approximately 4.24 km distance, there are no pathways for significant effects to this European Site and its sole listed SCI Hen harrier as a result of activities proposed under the Proposed Variation.</p>			
000919	Ridge Road, SW of Rapemills SAC	18.6	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) * important orchid sites [6210]	<p>The European Site is located ca. 936 m from the Tipperary CDP area and approximately 18.6 km from Relevant Lands of the Variation (Site Reference: BO_2).</p> <p>This SAC is designated for terrestrial habitat Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland which is sensitive to direct land use management activities.</p> <p>This European Site is located outside the Zol for impacts to terrestrial habitat QIs. There is no SPR connectivity between this European Site and Proposed Variation for Likely significant effects on sole listed QI Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland.</p>	N	N	N
001432	Glenstal Wood SAC	4.22	Killarney fern (<i>Trichomanes speciosum</i>) [1421]	<p>There is a separation distance of approximately 1.12 km between this European Site and the Tipperary CDP area. There is a separation distance of ca. 4.22 km between Relevant Lands of the Variation and this SAC.</p> <p>This SAC is designated for terrestrial species Killarney fern which is sensitive to direct land use management activities.</p> <p>With a separation distance of 4.22 km, this SAC is located outside the Zol of the Proposed Variation.</p>	N	N	N



Site Code	Site Name	Distance from Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
				There is no SPR connectivity for significant effects to this European Site and its sole listed QI Killarney fern as a result of activities proposed under the Proposed Variation.			
002312	Slieve Bernagh Bog SAC	2.02	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010] European dry heaths [4030] Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130]	There is a separation distance of approximately 1.20 km between this European Site and the Tipperary CDP area. There is a separation distance of 2.02 km between Relevant Lands of the Variation and this SAC. This SAC is designated for terrestrial habitats Northern Atlantic wet heaths, European dry heaths and Blanket bogs which are sensitive to direct land use management activities and surface water interactions. With a separation distance of 2.02 km, this SAC is located outside the ZoI of the Proposed Variation. There are no hydrological (surface water) connections between this European site and Relevant Lands. There is also no SPR connectivity for significant effects to this European Site and its listed QIs Northern Atlantic wet heaths, European dry heaths and Blanket bogs as a result of activities proposed under the Proposed Variation.	N	N	N
000407	The Loughans SAC	12.27	Turloughs [3180]	The European Site is located ca. 2.32 km outside the Tipperary CDP area and 12.27 km from Relevant Lands of the Variation. The SAC is designated for Turloughs which are sensitive to direct land use management activities, surface water interactions and ground water interactions.	N	N	N



Site Code	Site Name	Distance from Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
				<p>This European Site is located outside the Zol for impacts to GWDTE. There is no hydrological connection between the Relevant Lands and this SAC.</p> <p>This SAC is located outside the Zol of the Proposed Variation. There is no SPR connectivity for significant effects to this European Site and its sole listed Qualifying Interest Turloughs as a result of activities proposed under the Proposed Variation.</p>			
000248	Cloonmoylan Bog SAC	13.4	<p>Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i> [7150]</p> <p>Bog woodland [91D0]</p> <p>Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]</p> <p>Active raised bogs [7110]</p>	<p>The European Site is located ca. 2.81 km outside the Tipperary CDP area and 13.4 km from Relevant Lands of the Variation.</p> <p>This SAC is designated for bog habitats which are sensitive to direct land use management activities and surface water interactions.</p> <p>With a separation distance of ca. 13.4 km, this SAC is located outside the Zol of the Proposed Variation. There are also no hydrological (surface water) connections between this European site and Relevant Lands. There is also no SPR connectivity for significant effects to this European Site and its listed QIs as a result of activities proposed under the Proposed Variation.</p>	N	N	N
004168	Slieve Aughty Mountains SPA	7.69	<p>Merlin (<i>Falco columbarius</i>) [A098]</p> <p>Hen harrier (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>) [A082]</p>	<p>There is a separation distance of approximately 2.85 km between this European Site and the Tipperary CDP area.</p> <p>There is a separation distance of 7.69 km between Relevant Lands of the Variation and this SPA.</p>	N	N	N



Site Code	Site Name	Distance from Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
				<p>As per SNH, 2016¹⁰, the core foraging ranges for the SCIs Merlin and Hen harrier are 5 km and 2 km respectively. Relevant Lands are located outside of the core foraging range of Merlin and Hen Harrier.</p> <p>With a separation distance of approximately 7.69 km distance between Relevant Lands of the Variation and this SPA, there are no pathways for significant effects to this European Site and its listed SCIs Hen harrier and Merlin as a result of activities proposed under the Proposed Variation.</p>			
000231	Barroughter Bog SAC	14.41	<p>Active raised bogs [7110]</p> <p>Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]</p> <p>Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion [7150]</p>	<p>The European Site is located ca. 3.03 km outside the Tipperary CDP area and 14.41 km from Relevant Lands of the Variation.</p> <p>This SAC is designated for bog habitats and is sensitive to direct land use management activities and surface water interactions.</p> <p>With a separation distance of 14.41 km, this European Site is located outside the ZOI for impacts to terrestrial habitat QIs Degraded raised bogs, Active raised bogs and Depressions on peat substrates. There are also no hydrological (surface water) connections between this European site and Relevant Lands. There is no SPR connectivity between this European Site and Proposed Variation for Likely significant effects on Qualifying Interests.</p>	N	N	N

¹⁰ Scottish Natural Heritage. (2016). Assessing Connectivity with Special Protection Areas (SPAs) Guidance.



Site Code	Site Name	Distance from Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
002147	Lisduff Fen SAC	12.29	<p>Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion) [7220]</p> <p>Geyer`s whorl snail (Vertigo geyeri) [1013]</p> <p>Alkaline fens [7230]</p>	<p>The European Site is located ca. 3.25 km outside the Tipperary CDP area and 12.29 km from Relevant Lands of the Variation.</p> <p>The Qualifying Interests associated with this SAC are sensitive to direct land use management activities, surface water interactions and ground water interactions.</p> <p>This European Site is located outside the ZoI for impacts to GWDTE. There is no hydrological connection between the Relevant Lands and this SAC.</p> <p>This SAC is located outside the ZoI of the Proposed Variation. There is no SPR connectivity for significant effects to this European Site and its listed Qualifying Interests Petrifying springs with tufa formation, Geyer`s whorl snail and Alkaline fens as a result of activities proposed under the Proposed Variation.</p>	N	N	N
000668	Nier Valley Woodlands SAC	8.73	<p>Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0]</p>	<p>There is a separation distance of approximately 3.42 km between this European Site and the Tipperary CDP area and a separation distance of 8.73 km between Relevant Lands of the Variation and this SAC.</p> <p>With a separation distance of 8.73 km, this SAC is located outside the ZoI of the Proposed Variation. There is no SPR connectivity for significant effects to this European Site and its sole listed QI Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles as a result of activities proposed under the Proposed Variation.</p>	N	N	N



Site Code	Site Name	Distance from Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
004233	River Nore SPA	9.0	Kingfisher (<i>Alcedo atthis</i>) [A229]	<p>The European Site is located ca. 1.44 km outside the Tipperary CDP area and 9.0 km from Relevant Lands of the Variation.</p> <p>As per National Roads Authority (NRA), 2019¹¹, the core foraging range for Kingfisher is listed as 5 km.</p> <p>With a separation distance of approximately 9.0 km distance between Relevant Lands of the Variation and this SPA, there are no pathways for significant effects to this European Site and its sole listed SCI Kingfisher as a result of activities proposed under the Proposed Variation.</p>	N	N	N
000849	Spahill and Clomantagh Hill SAC	14.44	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) * important orchid sites [6210]	<p>There is a separation distance of approximately 4.49 km between this European Site and the Tipperary CDP area and 14.44 km between Relevant Lands of the Variation and this SAC.</p> <p>This SAC is designated for Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland (terrestrial habitat) which is sensitive to direct land use management activities.</p> <p>With a separation distance of 14.44 km, this SAC is located outside the ZoI of the Proposed Variation. There is no SPR connectivity for significant effects to this European Site and its sole listed QI Semi-natural dry grasslands as a result of activities proposed under the Proposed Variation.</p>	N	N	N

¹¹ Ecological Surveying Techniques for Protected Flora and Fauna during the Planning of National Road Schemes



Site Code	Site Name	Distance from Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
001313	Rosturra Wood SAC	16.27	Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles [91A0]	<p>There is a separation distance of approximately 5.09 km between this European Site and the Tipperary CDP area and 16.27 km between Relevant Lands of the Variation (BO_3) and this SAC.</p> <p>With a separation distance of 16.27 km, this SAC is located outside the Zol of the Proposed Variation. There is no SPR connectivity for significant effects to this European Site and its sole QI Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles as a result of activities proposed under the Proposed Variation.</p>	N	N	N
002332	Coolrain Bog SAC	11.78	<p>Active raised bogs [7110]</p> <p>Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]</p> <p>Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i> [7150]</p>	<p>The European Site is located ca. 5.16 km outside the Tipperary CDP area and 11.78 km from Relevant Lands of the Variation.</p> <p>This SAC is designated for bog habitats and is sensitive to direct land use management activities and surface water interactions.</p> <p>With a separation distance of 11.78 km, this European Site is located outside the Zol for impacts to listed QIs Degraded raised bogs, Active raised bogs and Depressions on peat substrates. There are also no hydrological (surface water) connections between this European site and Relevant Lands. There is no SPR connectivity between this European Site and Proposed Variation for Likely significant effects on Qualifying Interests.</p>	N	N	N
000412	Slieve Bloom Mountains SAC	8.08	Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130]	The European Site is located ca. 5.50 km outside the Tipperary CDP area and 8.08 km from Relevant Lands of the Variation.	N	N	N



Site Code	Site Name	Distance from Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
			Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0] Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010]	This SAC is sensitive to direct land use management activities and surface water interactions. There is no hydrological connection between the Relevant Lands of the Variation and SAC. Furthermore, the SAC is located outside of the ZOI of the Proposed Variation. There is no SPR connectivity for likely significant effects to this European Site and its QIs as a result of activities proposed under the Proposed Variation.			
001013	Glenomra Wood SAC	16.27	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles [91A0]	There is a separation distance of approximately 5.09 km between this European Site and the Tipperary CDP area and 16.27 km between Relevant Lands of the Variation (BO_3) and this SAC. With a separation distance of 16.27 km, this SAC is located outside the ZOI of the Proposed Variation. There is no SPR connectivity for significant effects to this European Site and its sole QI Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles as a result of activities proposed under the Proposed Variation.	N	N	N
002356	Ardgraique Bog SAC	20.0	Active raised bogs [7110] Degraded raised bogs are still capable of natural regeneration [7120] Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i> [7150]	The European Site is located ca. 6.25 km outside the Tipperary CDP area and approximately 20.0 km from Relevant Lands of the Variation (Site Reference: BO_3). This SAC is designated for bog habitats and is sensitive to direct land use management activities and surface water interactions. With a separation distance of 20.0 km, this European Site is located outside the ZOI for impacts to listed QIs Degraded raised bogs, Active raised bogs and Depressions	N	N	N



Site Code	Site Name	Distance from Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
				on peat substrates. There are also no hydrological (surface water) connections between this European site and Relevant Lands. There is no SPR connectivity between this European Site and Proposed Variation for Likely significant effects on Qualifying Interests.			
000261	Derrycrag Wood Nature Reserve SAC	17.17	Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex and Blechnum</i> in the British Isles [91A0]	<p>There is a separation distance of approximately 6.29 km between this European Site and the Tipperary CDP area and 17.17 km between Relevant Lands of the Variation (Site Reference: BO_3) and this SAC.</p> <p>With a separation distance of 17.17 km, this SAC is located outside the ZoI of the Proposed Variation. There is no SPR connectivity for significant effects to this European Site and its sole listed QI Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex and Blechnum</i> in the British Isles as a result of activities proposed under the Proposed Variation.</p>	N	N	N
000319	Pollnaknockau n Wood Nature Reserve SAC	17.55	Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex and Blechnum</i> in the British Isles [91A0]	<p>There is a separation distance of approximately 6.67 km between this European Site and the Tipperary CDP area and ca. 17.55 km between Relevant Lands of the Variation (BO_3) and this SAC.</p> <p>With a separation distance of 17.55 km, this SAC is located outside the ZoI of the Proposed Variation. There is no SPR connectivity for significant effects to this European Site and its sole listed QI Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex and Blechnum</i> in the British Isles as a result of activities proposed under the Proposed Variation.</p>	N	N	N



Site Code	Site Name	Distance from Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
004094	Blackwater Callows SPA	14.27	Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038] Wetland and Waterbirds [A999] Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052] Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050] Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156]	There is a separation distance of approximately 6.11 km between this European Site and the Tipperary CDP area. There is a separation distance of ca. 14.27 km between Relevant Lands of the Variation (Site Reference: CH_5) and this SPA. Of the SCIs listed, only Whooper Swan are likely to forage inland on agricultural grasslands and cultivated land. Whooper Swan has a core foraging range of 5 km (Scottish Natural Heritage, 2016 ¹²). With a separation distance of 14.27 km from Relevant Lands, there are no pathways for significant effects on Whooper Swan as result of the Proposed Variation. There are no hydrological (surface water) connections between this European site and Relevant Lands. With a separation distance of 14.27 km, this European Site is located outside the core foraging range for listed SCIs. There are also no hydrological (surface water) connections between this European site and Relevant Lands. There is no SPR connectivity between this European Site and Proposed Variation for Likely significant effects on SCI's.	N	N	N
002236	Island Fen SAC	12.41	Alkaline fens [7230] Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands [5130]	The European Site is located ca. 6.99 km outside the Tipperary CDP area and 12.41 km from Relevant Lands of the Variation.	N	N	N

¹² Scottish Natural Heritage. (2016). Assessing Connectivity with Special Protection Areas (SPAs) Guidance.



Site Code	Site Name	Distance from Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
				<p>The Qualifying Interests associated with this SAC are sensitive to direct land use management activities, surface water interactions and ground water interactions.</p> <p>This European Site is located outside the Zol for impacts to GWDTE. There is no hydrological connection between the Relevant Lands and this SAC.</p> <p>This SAC is located outside the Zol of the Proposed Variation. There is no SPR connectivity for significant effects to this European Site and its listed Qualifying Interests Petrifying springs with tufa formation, Geyer's whorl snail and Alkaline fens as a result of activities proposed under the Proposed Variation.</p>			
001430	Glen Bog SAC	22.37	Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0]	<p>The European Site is located ca. 7.18 km outside the Tipperary CDP area and 22.37 km from Relevant Lands of the Variation.</p> <p>The SAC is designated for Alluvial forests which are sensitive to direct land use management activities and surface water interactions.</p> <p>There is no hydrological connection between the Relevant Lands and this SAC.</p> <p>This SAC is located outside the Zol of the Proposed Variation. There is no SPR connectivity for significant effects to this European Site and its sole listed Qualifying Interest Alluvial forests as a result of activities proposed under the Proposed Variation.</p>	N	N	N



Site Code	Site Name	Distance from Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
001858	Galmoy Fen SAC	16.77	Alkaline fens [7230]	<p>The European Site is located ca. 7.18 km outside the Tipperary CDP area and 16.77 km from Relevant Lands of the Variation (Site Reference: TM_2).</p> <p>The SAC is designated for Alkaline fens which are sensitive to direct land use management activities, surface water interactions and ground water interactions.</p> <p>This European Site is located outside the Zol for impacts to GWDTE. There is no hydrological connection between the Relevant Lands and this SAC.</p> <p>This SAC is located outside the Zol of the Proposed Variation. There is no SPR connectivity for significant effects to this European Site and its sole listed Qualifying Interest Alkaline fens as a result of activities proposed under the Proposed Variation.</p>	N	N	N
000308	Loughatorick South Bog SAC	12.17	Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130]	<p>There is a separation distance of approximately 7.27 km between this European Site and the Tipperary CDP area and 12.17 km between Relevant Lands of the Variation and this SAC.</p> <p>With a separation distance of 12.17 km, this SAC is located outside the Zol of the Proposed Variation. There is no SPR connectivity for significant effects to this European Site and its sole listed QI Blanket bogs as a result of activities proposed under the Proposed Variation.</p>	N	N	N
001952	Comeragh Mountains SAC	7.63	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitricho-Batrachion</i> vegetation [3260]	<p>The Tipperary CDP area is ca. 7.49 km from this European Site. There is a separation distance of 7.63 km between Relevant Lands of the Variation and this SAC.</p>	N	N	N



Site Code	Site Name	Distance from Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
			<p>Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060]</p> <p>Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (<i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</i>) [8110]</p> <p>Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130]</p> <p>Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8210]</p> <p>Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>) [3110]</p> <p>Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8220]</p> <p>Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010]</p> <p>European dry heaths [4030]</p> <p>Slender green feather-moss (<i>Hamatocaulis vernicosus</i>) [6216]</p>	<p>The Qualifying Interests of the SAC are sensitive to disturbance effects, direct land use management activities groundwater and hydrological interactions.</p> <p>This European Site is located outside the ZoI for impacts to GWDTE and there is no hydrological connection between the Relevant Lands and this SAC. This SAC is located outside the ZoI of the Proposed Variation.</p> <p>There is no SPR connectivity for significant effects to this European Site and its listed QIs as a result of activities proposed under the Proposed Variation.</p>			



Site Code	Site Name	Distance from Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
002333	Knockacoller Bog SAC	15.89	Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i> [7150] Active raised bogs [7110] Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration [7120]	The European Site is located ca. 8.21 km outside the Tipperary CDP area and approximately 15.89 km from Relevant Lands of the Variation (Site Reference: R_2). This SAC is designated for bog habitats and is sensitive to direct land use management activities and surface water interactions. With a separation distance of 20 km, this European Site is located outside the Zol for impacts to listed QIs Degraded raised bogs, Active raised bogs and Depressions on peat substrates. There are also no hydrological (surface water) connections between this European site and Relevant Lands. There is no SPR connectivity between this European Site and Proposed Variation for Likely significant effects on Qualifying Interests.	N	N	N
000404	Hugginstown Fen SAC	13.44	Alkaline fens [7230]	The European Site is located ca. 7.18 km outside the Tipperary CDP area and 13.44 km from Relevant Lands of the Variation. The SAC is designated for Alkaline fens which are sensitive to direct land use management activities, surface water interactions and ground water interactions. This European Site is located outside the Zol for impacts to GWDTE. There is no hydrological connection between the Relevant Lands and this SAC. This SAC is located outside the Zol of the Proposed Variation.	N	N	N



Site Code	Site Name	Distance from Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
				There is no SPR connectivity for significant effects to this European Site and its sole listed Qualifying Interest Alkaline fens as a result of activities proposed under the Proposed Variation.			
000831	Cullahill Mountain SAC	18.85	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) * important orchid sites [6210]	<p>There is a separation distance of approximately 9.94 km between this European Site and the Tipperary CDP area and 18.85 km between Relevant Lands of the Variation (Site Reference: TMB_1) and this SAC.</p> <p>This SAC is designated for Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland (terrestrial habitat) which is sensitive to direct land use management activities.</p> <p>With a separation distance of 18.85 km, this SAC is located outside the ZOI of the Proposed Variation. There is no SPR connectivity for significant effects to this European Site and its sole listed QI Semi-natural dry grasslands as a result of activities proposed under the Proposed Variation.</p>	N	N	N
004097	River Suck Callows SPA	29.69	<p>Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142]</p> <p>Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140]</p> <p>Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050]</p> <p>Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038]</p>	<p>The European Site is located approximately 11.26 from the Tipperary CDP area and 29.69 km from Relevant Lands of the Variation (Site Reference: BO_2).</p> <p>With the exception of the Whooper Swan and Greenland White-fronted Goose, the bird species of the SPA have short foraging ranges; e.g. Plover species has core ranges of 3 km (Scottish Natural Heritage, 2016¹³).</p>	N	N	N

¹³ Scottish Natural Heritage. (2016). Assessing Connectivity with Special Protection Areas (SPAs) Guidance.



Site Code	Site Name	Distance from Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
			Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395] Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]	Whooper Swan and Greenland White-fronted Goose have core foraging ranges of 5 km and 8 km, respectively (Scottish Natural Heritage, 2016 ¹⁴). With a separation distance of 29.69 km, this European Site is located outside the core foraging range for listed SCIs. There are also no hydrological (surface water) connections between this European site and Relevant Lands. There is no SPR connectivity between this European Site and Proposed Variation for Likely significant effects on SCI's.			
004077	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA	15.81	Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A046] Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142] Greenshank (<i>Tringa nebularia</i>) [A164] Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052] Curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>) [A160] Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141] Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017]	The European Site is located ca. 12.03 km outside of the Tipperary CDP area and 15.81 km from Relevant Lands of the Variation. This SPA is designated for estuarine/coastal habitats which are influenced by the sea. The bird species present within this European Site are coastal bird species. With the exception of the Light-bellied Brent Goose, Black-headed Gull, and Cormorant, the bird species of the SPA have short foraging ranges; e.g. Dunlin and Plover species have core ranges of 500 m and 3 km, respectively (Scottish Natural Heritage, 2016 ¹⁴). Note that while the Relevant Lands of the Variation are theoretically located within foraging ranges of Cormorant, this species is a primarily coastal/marine species, and the Relevant Lands of the Variation do not provide foraging or roosting habitat for Cormorant.	Y	Y	Y

¹⁴ Scottish Natural Heritage. (2016). Assessing Connectivity with Special Protection Areas (SPAs) Guidance.



Site Code	Site Name	Distance from Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
			Wetland and Waterbirds [A999] Knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) [A143] Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050] Ringed Plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>) [A137] Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038] Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179] Shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) [A048] Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) [A149] Scaup (<i>Aythya marila</i>) [A062]	<p>Light-bellied Brent Goose has a foraging range assumed as 15 - 25 km (having regard to foraging ranges of other geese, as prescribed in SNH, 2016) and Black-headed Gull has a foraging range is 18.5 km (Woodward <i>et al.</i>, 2019¹⁵). As such, these species foraging ranges theoretically overlap with Relevant Lands. It is possible such species may use greenfield areas of Relevant Lands of greenfield sites within the Zol of the Proposed Variation (e.g., for foraging).</p> <p>The Proposed Variation supports the carrying out of development on greenfield sites, that may result in habitat lost, habitat deterioration or disturbance to Light-bellied Brent Goose and Black-headed Gull.</p> <p>Having regard to the 'Precautionary Principle' underpinning EU and Irish Environmental Law, it is assessed that implementation of the Proposed Variation has the potential to result in likely significant effects on mobile species related to this European site.</p>			

¹⁵ Woodward *et al.* (2019). Desk-based revision of seabird foraging ranges used for HRA screening. BTO Research Report 724. Woodward, I., Thaxter, C.B., Owen, E., Cook, A.S.C.P. 2019.



Site Code	Site Name	Distance from Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
			Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140] Pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>) [A054] Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162] Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156] Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157] Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056]				
002126	Pollagoona Bog SAC	19.08	Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130]	There is a separation distance of approximately 13.84 km between this European Site and the Tipperary CDP area and 19.08 km between Relevant Lands of the Variation (Site Reference: PR_1) and this SAC. With a separation distance of 19.08 km, this SAC is located outside the ZoI of the Proposed Variation. There is no SPR connectivity for significant effects to this European Site and its sole listed QI Blanket bogs as a result of activities proposed under the Proposed Variation.	N	N	N
004032	Dungarvan Harbour SPA	27.81	Shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) [A048] Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142] Great Crested Grebe (<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>) [A005]	The European Site is located ca. 14.11 km outside of the Tipperary CDP area and 27.81 km from Relevant Lands of the Variation (Site Reference: KL_7). This SPA is designated for estuarine/coastal habitats which are influenced by the sea.	N	N	N



Site Code	Site Name	Distance from Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
			Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A046] Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) [A149] Wetland and Waterbirds [A999] Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162] Turnstone (<i>Arenaria interpres</i>) [A169] Oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>) [A130] Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140] Knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) [A143] Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157] Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141]	<p>The bird species present within this European Site are coastal bird species. With the exception of the Light-bellied Brent Goose, the bird species of the SPA have short foraging ranges; e.g. Dunlin and Plover species have core ranges of 500 m and 3 km, respectively (Scottish Natural Heritage, 2016¹⁶).</p> <p>Light-bellied Brent Goose has a foraging range assumed as 15 - 25 km (having regard to foraging ranges of other geese, as prescribed in SNH, 2016)</p> <p>With a separation distance of 27.81 km, this European Site is located outside the core foraging range for listed SCIs. There are also no hydrological (surface water) connections between this European site and Relevant Lands. There is no SPR connectivity between this European Site and Proposed Variation for Likely significant effects on SCI's.</p>			

¹⁶ Scottish Natural Heritage. (2016). Assessing Connectivity with Special Protection Areas (SPAs) Guidance.



Site Code	Site Name	Distance from Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
			Red-breasted Merganser (<i>Mergus serrator</i>) [A069] Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156] Curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>) [A160]				
000030	Danes Hole, Poulnalecka SAC	16.25	Lesser horseshoe bat (<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>) [1303] Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles [91A0] Caves not open to the public [8310]	There is a separation distance of approximately 14.35 km between this European Site and the Tipperary CDP area and 16.25 km from Relevant Lands of the Variation. With a separation distance of 16.25 km, this European Site is located outside the 2.5km disturbance range for Lesser horseshoe bat (NPWS, 2018). There is no SPR connectivity for significant effects to this European Site and its listed QIs as a result of activities proposed under the Proposed Variation.	N	N	N
002324	Glendine Wood SAC	26.92	Killarney fern (<i>Trichomanes speciosum</i>) [1421]	There is a separation distance of approximately 14.49 km between this European Site and the Tipperary CDP area. There is a separation distance of ca. 26.92 km between Relevant Lands of the Variation (Site Reference: C_1) and this SAC. This SAC is designated for terrestrial species Killarney fern which is sensitive to direct land use management activities. With a separation distance of 29.92 km, this SAC is located outside the Zol of the Proposed Variation.	N	N	N



Site Code	Site Name	Distance from Relevant Lands (km)	Qualifying Feature (Qualifying Interests and Special Conservation Interests)	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects	Likely Significant Effects (Y/N)
				There is no SPR connectivity for significant effects to this European Site and its sole listed QI Killarney fern as a result of activities proposed under the Proposed Variation.			



3.6 AA Screening Conclusion

On the basis of the findings of the AA Screening exercises, it is concluded that the Proposed Variation:

- Is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of any European site.
- Individually or in-combination with other plans or projects, has the potential to have likely, significant effects on 7 European sites, in view of site conservation objectives and best scientific knowledge.

Therefore, an NIR must be prepared for the Proposed Variation.



4. DRAFT NATURA IMPACT REPORT

4.1 Introduction

The Draft NIR assesses whether the Proposed Variation alone, or in-combination with other plans, programmes, and/or projects, would result in adverse effects on the integrity of the European sites brought forward from screening (those considered in Section 3 for which there is potential for 'Likely Significant Effects,' with respect to site structure, function and/or conservation objectives).

4.2 Characterisation of European sites Potentially Affected

The AA Screening identified European sites with pathway receptors for potential effects arising from the implementation of the Proposed Variation. Appendix 4 characterises each of the qualifying features of all European sites brought forward from screening in context of each of the sites' vulnerabilities. Each of these site characterisations were taken from the NPWS website.

4.3 Characterisation Potential Effects

A characterisation of potential effects on the relevant European sites is presented in Table 4-1.

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

Site Code	Site Name	Characterisation of Potential Effects
2137	Lower River Suir SAC	<p>The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to agriculture, waste management, invasive species, hydrological interactions, forestry, land use change, flooding, infrastructure, land use management, and commercial shipping.</p> <p>The Proposed Variation supports the carrying out of development that has the potential to introduce sources of impact that could be transmitted to this European Site, such as changes to surface water quality, increased disturbance effects and habitat deterioration etc.</p> <p>Mitigation measures are therefore required to prevent adverse effects on the integrity of this European site. These measures are detailed in Section 5 below.</p>
002165	Lower River Shannon SAC	<p>The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to infrastructure, land use management, land use change, waste management, agriculture, forestry, mining/ resource extraction, recreation, direct interaction with species and populations, aquaculture, invasive species, and hydrological interactions.</p> <p>The Proposed Variation supports the carrying out of development that has the potential to introduce sources of impact that could be transmitted to this European Site, such as increased disturbance effects, changes to surface water quality and habitat deterioration etc.</p> <p>Mitigation measures are therefore required to prevent adverse effects on the integrity of this European site. These measures are detailed in Section 5 below.</p>



Site Code	Site Name	Characterisation of Potential Effects
4058	Lough Derg (Shannon) SPA	<p>The known threats and pressures of this SPA relate to recreation, direct interaction with species and populations, and agriculture.</p> <p>The Proposed Variation supports the carrying out of development that has the potential to introduce sources of impact that could be transmitted to this European Site, such as increased disturbance effects, loss in foraging/nesting habitat etc.</p> <p>Mitigation measures are therefore required to prevent adverse effects on the integrity of this European site. These measures are detailed in Section 5 below.</p>
4086	River Little Brosna Callows SPA	<p>The known threats and pressures of this SPA relate to infrastructure, agriculture, recreation, direct interaction with species and populations, land use management, and land use change.</p> <p>The Proposed Variation supports the carrying out of development that has the potential to introduce sources of impact that could be transmitted to this European Site, such as loss in foraging habitat and prey reduction etc.</p> <p>Mitigation measures are therefore required to prevent adverse effects on the integrity of this European site. These measures are detailed in Section 5 below.</p>
4096	Middle Shannon Callows SPA	<p>The known threats and pressures of this SPA relate to agriculture, recreation, land use management, direct interaction with species and populations, and infrastructure.</p> <p>The Proposed Variation supports the carrying out of development that has the potential to introduce sources of impact that could be transmitted to this European Site, such as loss in foraging habitat etc.</p> <p>Mitigation measures are therefore required to prevent adverse effects on the integrity of this European site. These measures are detailed in Section 5 below.</p>
4165	Slievefelim to Silvermines Mountains SPA	<p>The known threats and pressures of this SPA relate to mining/ resource extraction, land use management, land use change, forestry, infrastructure, and agriculture.</p> <p>The Proposed Variation supports the carrying out of development that has the potential to introduce sources of impact that could be transmitted to this European Site, such as loss in foraging habitat and prey reduction etc.</p> <p>Mitigation measures are therefore required to prevent adverse effects on the integrity of this European site. These measures are detailed in Section 5 below.</p>
4077	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA	<p>The known threats and pressures of this SPA relate to commercial shipping, recreation, land use management, agriculture, aquaculture, and infrastructure.</p> <p>The Proposed Variation supports the carrying out of development that has the potential to introduce sources of impact that could be transmitted to this European Site, such as loss in foraging habitat etc.</p> <p>Mitigation measures are therefore required to prevent adverse effects on the integrity of this European site. These measures are detailed in Section 5 below.</p>



Assessment of potential effects on European sites is conducted utilising the SPR model. The 2001 European Commission AA guidance outlines the following potential changes that may occur at a designated site, which may result in effects on the integrity and function of that site. These include: loss/reduction of habitat area; habitat or species fragmentation; disturbance to key species; reduction in species density; changes in key indicators of conservation value (water quality etc.); and climate change. The Proposed Variation may result in such changes and adverse effects on the above European sites.

4.3.1 Loss/Reduction of Habitat Area

The Proposed Variation will amend the TCDP. The TCDP provides a framework for granting consent for land use developments and activities across for the TCDP area. Potential adverse effects arising from residential development and associated infrastructure under the Proposed Variation include land take, habitat destruction, disturbance effects, light pollution, dust, and excessive noise.

Some European sites have the potential to be adversely affected by the implementation of the Proposed Variation. Environmental mitigation measures defined in the current TCDP, which apply to the Proposed Variation, will serve to mitigate these potential effects. These measures are presented in Table 5-1.

A mitigatory Policy has been integrated into the CDP as part of the Proposed Variation. This Policy is presented in Table 5-2 and has been designed to suitably inform and guide planning processes related to development supported by the Variation. This policy - acting in conjunction with the existing mitigatory framework of Policies and Objective in the current CDP - will serve to mitigate potential adverse effects on European sites associated with implementing the Proposed Variation. The Policy will act as an additional layer of environmental mitigation beyond the existing CDP framework, and seeks to ensure maximal environmental protection, in line with wider and contemporary environmental protection objectives. The Policy makes specific reference to the need for development proposals to adhere to 'nature restoration' and designated site conservation' objectives.

These mitigation measures will ensure there is no loss of habitat or supporting habitat for species that are necessary to maintain the integrity of European sites throughout the lifetime of the Proposed Variation.

4.3.2 Habitat or species Fragmentation

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

Some European sites have the potential to be adversely affected by the implementation of the Proposed Variation. The TCDP includes integrated measures to minimise potential fragmentation and to facilitate the enhancement of ecological corridors such as riparian zones, planting of native tree species, management of habitats such as woodlands and minimising inappropriate lighting. These measures are presented in Table 5-1. These measure apply to the Proposed Variation in this case.

A mitigatory Policy has been integrated into the CDP as part of the Proposed Variation. This Policy is presented in Table 5-2 and has been designed to suitably inform and guide planning processes related to development supported by the Variation. This policy - acting in conjunction with the existing mitigatory framework of Policies and Objective in the current CDP - will serve to mitigate potential adverse effects on European sites associated with implementing the Proposed Variation. The Policy will act as an additional layer of environmental mitigation beyond the existing CDP framework, and seeks to ensure maximal environmental protection, in line with wider and contemporary environmental protection objectives. The Policy makes specific reference to the need for development proposals to adhere to 'nature restoration' and designated site conservation' objectives.



The mitigation measures defined will ensure that habitat or species fragmentation does not occur in relation to the connectivity of the ecological resources necessary to maintain the integrity of European Sites.

4.3.3 Disturbance to Key Species

The Proposed Variation will amend the TCDP. The TCDP provides a framework for granting consent for land use developments and activities across various sectors (see Section 2) for the TCDP area. Disturbance effects are caused by any activity or development that has potential to alter the movement patterns or distribution of species, for example direct disturbance through human activity/movement as a result of human activity/movement or noise pollution.

Some European sites have the potential to be adversely affected by the implementation of the Proposed Variation. The TCDP includes integrated measures to minimise disturbance and light will be managed through provisions such as 11-9 in the TCDP. This measure is presented in Table 5-1.

A mitigatory Policy has been integrated into the CDP as part of the Proposed Variation. This Policy is presented in Table 5-2 and has been designed to suitably inform and guide planning processes related to development supported by the Variation. This policy - acting in conjunction with the existing mitigatory framework of Policies and Objective in the current CDP - will serve to mitigate potential adverse effects on European sites associated with implementing the Proposed Variation. The Policy will act as an additional layer of environmental mitigation beyond the existing CDP framework, and seeks to ensure maximal environmental protection, in line with wider and contemporary environmental protection objectives. The Policy makes specific reference to the need for development proposals to adhere to 'nature restoration' and designated site conservation' objectives.

4.3.4 Reduction in Species Density

Species densities are reliant on species distributions, habitat condition, connectivity of ecological resources and availability of resources such as prey/food. The Proposed Variation introduces potential sources for adverse effects to affect these four determinant factors for species densities in the form of construction phase effects such as habitat destruction, light pollution, or operational effects such as disturbance effects, habitat encroachment and trampling.

The TCDP includes integrated measures to prevent adverse effects on species density. These measures are presented in Table 5-1. An additional measures has been integrated into the Proposed Variation with the objective of ensuring that there are no adverse effects on the integrity of any European Site. This is provided in Table 5-2. The mitigation measures defined in the TCDP and Proposed Variation will ensure no adverse effects on species density.

4.3.5 Changes of Indicators of Conservation Value

Indicators of conservation value are identified as key ecological resources such as water quality, air quality, habitat quality, population health of ecosystem engineers or 'keystone species' etc. Land use development supported by the Proposed Variation could result in negative effects on these indicators (e.g., through construction run-off, construction dust, development relate noise and emissions etc.).



Some European sites have the potential to be adversely affected by the implementation of the Proposed Variation. The TCDP includes integrated measures to provide a broader scope to ensure the protection of indicators of conservation value, including the wider landscape associated with riparian zones and habitats sensitive to hydrological interactions. Various integrated measures have been included in the TCDP, such as 11-13, with the objective of preventing the spread of invasive species. Measures defined in the TCDP to prevent adverse effects on European sites are presented in Table 5-1. An additional measures has been integrated into the Proposed Variation and is provided in Table 5-2. The mitigation measures defined in the TCDP and Proposed Variation will ensure there is no changes to the indicators of conservation value which are necessary to maintain the integrity of European sites throughout the lifetime of the Proposed Variation.

4.3.6 Climate Change

The Proposed Variation includes provisions that potentially conflict with climate mitigation and provisions that will help to contribute towards climate mitigation. Chapter 3 of the TCDP pertains to Climate Action and contains policy in support of the strategic policy ambitions of the TCDP, where the creation of a climate-resilient County is particularly important in the context of the United-Nations Sustainable Development Goals. Section 11.5.2 of the TCDP outlines TCC's approach to supporting the implementation of flood risk measures, and includes the following text in relation to managing flood risk and biodiversity:

"The Council will also, through both public and private sector development, and in collaboration with the OPW, seek opportunities to enhance biodiversity and amenity, and to ensure the protection of environmentally sensitive sites and habitats, through methods such as nature-based SUDS (refer to Chapter 15 Water and Energy Utilities), non-porous surfacing etc in new development to minimise the risk of flooding."

A variety of policies defined in the CDP will serve to minimize the carbon impact of development under the Proposed Variation and improve climate resilience, indirectly benefiting biodiversity components. These are presented in Table 5-1.

Greenhouse gas emissions arising from the development supported by the Proposed Variation will not affect changes projected to arise from climate change to the degree that it would affect the SCIs of the European Sites considered.



5. MITIGATION MEASURES

Potential adverse effects on European sites that may occur as a result of the implementation of the Proposed Variation (without considering any mitigation) have been identified. This section of the report describes the measures to mitigate the potential adverse effects on European sites that may occur as a result of the implementation of the Proposed Variation. The following forms of mitigation have been adopted to mitigate the negative environments of the Proposed Variation and maximise its potential positive effects:

- Mitigation through consideration of alternatives.
- Mitigation through environmental mitigation defined in the current TCDP, through integrating environmental considerations into the Proposed Variation, and through the Tipperary Biodiversity Action Plan 2025 – 2030

5.1 Mitigation through consideration of alternatives

A number of alternatives were considered at an early stage in the Variation development process. The environmental effects of these alternatives were evaluated during the AA process. The preferred Proposed Variation was chosen over other alternative options having due regard to the potential environmental effects (positive and negative) associated with the alternatives considered.

5.2 Mitigation through environmental mitigation defined in the current CDP, and through embedding/integrating environmental considerations into the Proposed Variation

The development of the Proposed Variation was carried out in parallel with the AA process. Regular communication and interactions took place between the Environmental Assessment Team and TCC. Environmental considerations that came to light during the SEA process, including consultation processes, were regularly communicated to TCC.

A range of environmental mitigation measures, which will suitably avoid prevent adverse effects on European sites have been defined in the current TCDP. These are presented in Table 5-1. These mitigation measures will apply to the Proposed Variation.

A mitigatory Policy has been integrated into the CDP as part of the Proposed Variation. This Policy is presented in Table 5-2 and has been designed to suitably inform and guide planning processes related to development supported by the Variation. This policy - acting in conjunction with the existing mitigatory framework of Policies and Objective in the current CDP - will serve to mitigate potential adverse effects on European sites associated with implementing the Proposed Variation. The Policy will act as an additional layer of environmental mitigation beyond the existing CDP framework, and seeks to ensure maximal environmental protection, in line with wider and contemporary environmental protection objectives. The Policy makes specific reference to the need for development proposals to adhere to 'nature restoration' and designated site conservation' objectives.

The Tipperary Biodiversity Action Plan 2025 – 2030 is in the process of being made. This Plan defines a wide range of actions that support and underpin of biodiversity protection and restoration. The objectives and actions of this Plan will act in conjunction with the land use framework and will serve to support the avoidance and prevention of adverse effects on European sites due to developments supported by this Variation. Mitigatory actions defined in this Plan are presented in Table 5-3.

These mitigation measures will suitably avoid and prevent adverse effects on European sites.



Table 5-1: Relevant Mitigation defined in the Current CDP

Policy / Objective Reference	Policy / Objective
SO - 1	To support the just transition to a climate resilient, biodiversity-rich, environmentally-sustainable and climate-neutral economy.
SO - 7	To protect, enhance and connect areas of natural heritage, blue and green infrastructure and waterbodies, for quality of life, biodiversity, species and habitats, while having regard to climate change adaptation and flood risk management measures.
5 - 9	Require that climate change actions and measures be incorporated in new residential development of all scales to demonstrate how the development will minimise energy use, enhance accessibility, manage waste and support biodiversity.
7 - 3	Require the inclusion of urban greening/landscaping as a fundamental element of design, incorporating features and design solutions such as biodiversity friendly landscaping, nature-based solutions to SUDS and providing attractive routes and facilities for the pedestrian and cyclist.
11 - 1	In assessing proposals for new development to balance the need for new development with the protection and enhancement of the natural environment and human health. In line with the provisions of Article 6(3) and Article 6(4) of the Habitats Directive, no plans, programmes, etc. or projects giving rise to significant cumulative, direct, indirect or secondary impacts on European sites arising from their size or scale, land take, proximity, resource requirements, emissions (disposal to land, water or air), transportation requirements, duration of construction, operation, decommissioning or from any other effects shall be permitted on the basis of this Plan (either individually or in combination with other plans, programmes, etc. or projects).
11 - 2	Ensure the protection, integrity and conservation of European Sites and Annex I and II species listed in EU Directives. Where it is determined that a development may individually, or cumulatively, impact on the integrity of European sites, the Council will require planning applications to be accompanied by a NIS in accordance with the Habitats Directive and transposing Regulations, 'Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects, Guidelines for Planning Authorities', (DEHLG 2009) or any amendment thereof and relevant Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and European Commission guidance documents.
11 - 3	Ensure the conservation and protection of existing, and proposed NHAs, and to ensure that proposed developments within or in close proximity to an existing or proposed NHA would not have a significant adverse impact on the status of the site as described.
11 - 4	<p>a) Conserve, protect and enhance areas of local biodiversity value, habitats, ecosystems and ecological corridors, in both urban and rural areas, including rivers, lakes, streams and ponds, peatland and other wetland habitats, woodlands, hedgerows, tree lines, veteran trees, natural and semi-natural grasslands in accordance with the objectives of the National Biodiversity Plan (DCHG, 2017) and any review thereof.</p> <p>b) Safeguard, enhance and protect water bodies (rivers/canals/lakes) and river walks and to provide links, where possible, to wider green infrastructure networks as an essential part of the design process.</p> <p>c) Require an 'Ecosystems Services' approach for new development to incorporate nature-based solutions to SUDS, in so far as practical, as part of water management systems, public realm design and landscaping, in line with best practice.</p> <p>d) Where trees or hedgerows are of particular local value, the Council may seek their retention, or where retention is not feasible, their replacement and will seek a proactive focus on new tree-planting as part of new development.</p>



Policy / Objective Reference	Policy / Objective
11 - 7	<p>a) Ensure the protection of water quality in accordance with the EU WFD and support the objectives and facilitate the implementation of the associated Programme of Measures of the River Basin Management Plan 2018-2021 and any successor. This includes contributing towards the protection of Blue-Dot catchments and drinking water resources. Also, have cognisance of the EU's Common Implementation Strategy Guidance Document No. 20 and 36 which provide guidance on exemptions to the environmental objectives of the WFD.</p> <p>b) Support an integrated and collaborative approach to catchment management in accordance with the River Basin Management Plan 2018-2021 and any successor.</p> <p>c) Require an undisturbed edge or buffer zone to be maintained, where appropriate, between new developments and riparian zones of water bodies to maintain the natural function of existing ecosystems associated with water courses and their riparian zones, and to enable sustainable public access.</p>
11 - 9	<p>Ensure that new development does not result in significant disturbance as a result of light pollution and to ensure that all new developments are designed and constructed to minimise the impact of light pollution on the visual, environmental and residential amenities of surrounding areas.</p>
11 - 13	<p>Seek to control the spread of invasive plant and animal species, including consideration of potential pathways for invasive species spread, i.e. watercourses.</p>
11 - 15	<p>Support the diversification of peatlands, whilst ensuring the protection of their ecological, archaeological, cultural and educational significance in line with the National Peatlands Strategy (DAHG 2015). The Council may request landowners to prepare a 'Peatland Master Plan', especially for areas of industrial cut-over peatland, and will work with all stakeholders involved in the process in this regard. Any Masterplan should identify any significant tourism, amenity and recreation potential of these lands.</p>
11 - 17	<p>Ensure the protection of the visual amenity, landscape quality and character of designated 'Primary' and 'Secondary' amenity areas. Developments which would have a significant adverse material impact on the visual amenities of the area will not be supported. New development shall have regard to the following:</p> <p>a) Developments should avoid visually prominent locations and be designed to use existing topography to minimise adverse visual impact on the character of primary and secondary amenity areas.</p> <p>b) Buildings and structures shall integrate with the landscape through careful use of scale, form and finishes.</p> <p>c) Existing landscape features, including trees, hedgerows and distinctive boundary treatment shall be protected and integrated into the design proposal.</p>
11 - A	<p>Support education and awareness programmes related to protection and promotion of the environment, biodiversity and our natural systems i.e. through membership of the All-Ireland Pollinators Plan, Tidy Towns, Green Schools etc.</p>
11 - C	<p>Prepare a 'Biodiversity and Heritage Plan' for Tipperary over the lifetime of the Plan.</p>
11 - D	<p>Support the objectives of the All-Ireland Pollinator Plan 2021- 2025 by incorporating pollinator friendly native trees and plants within grass verges along public roads and existing and future greenways, new hedgerows, public parks and public open spaces in towns and villages, including part of mixed use and residential developments.</p> <p>Prepare a 'Pollinator Action Plan' for Tipperary over the lifetime of the Plan, having consideration to the All-Ireland Pollinator Plan, 2021 – 2025</p>



Policy / Objective Reference	Policy / Objective
11 - G	<p>Apply best practice in sustainable environmental standards in the design and development of collaborative and/or public sector development in Tipperary, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Ensure that biodiversity issues are considered at the earliest possible stages of plan making;b) Ensure that plans and strategies comply with nature conservation legislation and policy as required (fulfil SEA and AA requirements); andc) Carry out ecological impact assessment of plans and strategies as appropriate.



Table 5-2: Mitigation Integrated into the Proposed Variation

Reference	Planning Objective	Interacting Environmental Component
11-20 ¹⁷	<p><i>It is the Policy of the Council to:</i></p> <p><i>Implement Variation No 1 to the County Development Plan in line with:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>a. Existing environmental protection and enhancement related Policies and Objectives defined in the County Development Plan and other land use plans for the County.</i> <i>b. Current and future environmental protection objectives defined through higher-order and inter-related policy and legislation, including heritage, climate, water quality, nature restoration objectives, and designated site conservation objectives.</i> <i>c. The appropriate provision of supporting infrastructure, including energy, traffic and transport, water supply and wastewater infrastructure, and Nature Based Solutions (NBS)/ Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS).</i> <p><i>With the strategic aim of ensuring that the expansion of settlements in the County is in line with proper planning and sustainable development, wider environmental protection objectives, and do not create significant adverse cumulative effects on the environment.</i></p>	All

¹⁷ Amendment 16 of the Proposed Variation has inserted this Policy into Section 11.9 *Planning Policy* of the TCDP.



Table 5-3: Mitigatory Actions defined in the Tipperary Biodiversity Action Plan 2025 – 2030

Strategic Theme	Objective	Action Code	Action
Strategic Theme 1: Monitoring and Recording.	To maintain comprehensive, accessible and up-to-date records of Tipperary's biodiversity, to support its protection and conservation within the county.	1.1	Carry out an ecological surveys of TCC owned lands to identify sites suitable for restoration or biodiversity enhancement.
		1.2	Continue with the Tipperary Wetlands Survey to maximise no. of sites assessed within the County.
		1.3	Prioritise the survey/monitoring of red-listed species in council led projects.
		1.4	Ensure that findings of surveys (datasets etc.) commissioned by TCC are shared with the relevant organisations.
		1.5	Collate (carry out an audit) of ecological surveys already carried out by TCC.
		1.6	Carry out long-term monitoring of areas where invasive species have been managed to evaluate the potential for re-establishment.
		1.7	Commission ecological surveys and research which inform/support the Upper River Suir Restoration Project.
		1.8	Develop and promote Citizen Science initiatives to enable public participation in data collection for biodiversity.
		1.9	Repeat the County swift survey (last surveyed in 2017).
		1.10	Undertake and other surveys in urban areas.
Strategic Theme 2: Conservation and Restoration.	To protect and restore habitats and species, helping nature to recover and thrive for the benefit of wildlife and people.	2.1	Ensure that TCC meets all specified requirements and actively contributes to the goals of the All-Ireland Pollinator Plan.
		2.2	Identify wetlands sites which are suitable for restoration and collaborate with the relevant bodies/stakeholders (Tóchar) to facilitate restoration where possible.
		2.3	Enhance and restore biodiversity in parks and public spaces to support native wildlife and healthy ecosystems.
		2.4	Collaborate with LAWPRO and IFI to advance the restoration of ecological corridors in freshwater systems.
		2.5	Develop management plans for sites of biodiversity (ecological) importance on TCC owned lands.
		2.6	Support projects that help restore water bodies & protect clean waters under the Water Framework Directive.



Strategic Theme	Objective	Action Code	Action
		2.7	Promote the use of Nature Based Solutions in TCC projects and ensure that such projects have adequate co-benefits for biodiversity where possible (NBS should be nature led).
		2.8	Produce ecological network maps which identify critical ecological corridors and stepping stone habitats.
		2.9	Identify & map Locally Important Biodiversity Sites (LIBS) within the County, according to Heritage Council Guidance.
		2.10	Collaborate with neighbouring LA's to protect biodiversity across County boundaries.
		2.11	Identify areas on TCC lands which are suitable for pond creation.
		2.12	Ensure no net loss of green cover in urban areas and implement measures to increase green spaces in line with the Nature Restoration Law by 2030. (This can be achieved through the promotion of green roofs/ walls in development, creation of pocket parks, biodiversity gardens and Nature Based Solutions).
		2.13	Enhance and protect urban biodiversity by increasing native planting, supporting species diversity and integrating Nature Based Solutions.
		2.14	Identify suitable locations on TCC owned lands for the creation of pollinator trails.
		2.15	Continue to support the Tipperary Barn Owl Project through the provision of nest boxes.
		2.16	Control & eradicate invasive species on council lands to protect native plants and wildlife.
		2.17	Protect and enhance biodiversity along greenways and blueways to ensure these areas continue to function as ecological corridors and habitats.
		2.18	Support IFI and LAWPRO in the implementation of a programme aimed at removing barriers to migratory fish passage.
		2.19	Increase nesting opportunities for swifts by incorporating swift bricks/boxes into new developments and renovation projects.
Strategic Theme 3: Policy and Decision Making.	To ensure that TCC policies and decisions support the protection and improvement of local biodiversity by making it a clear priority in planning,	3.1	Develop and implement policy on the reduction of pesticide use and adoption of sustainable alternatives within Tipperary County Council.
		3.2	Planning applications to include consideration of locally important biodiversity sites (LIBS) as part of the decision making process (in accordance with Heritage Council guidelines).



Strategic Theme	Objective	Action Code	Action
	land management and other key activities.	3.3	Embed a no net loss of biodiversity requirement within all within all planning policies.
		3.4	Establish Best Practice Guidance on biodiversity sensitive lighting for adoption by TCC.
		3.5	Develop ecological network maps to inform planning decisions.
		3.6	Develop best practice guidance and training for LA staff on the management of hedgerows.
		3.7	Commission a comprehensive tree management strategy for the County.
		3.8	Develop and implement an invasive species strategy to guide the prevention, management and control of invasive species across all relevant functions of Tipperary County council.
Strategic Theme 4: Engagement and awareness.	To increase public awareness on biodiversity in Tipperary.	4.1	Facilitate public training and awareness activities centred on biodiversity.
		4.2	Identify the biodiversity training gaps for TTC staff and facilitate training to address such gaps.
		4.3	Facilitate the establishment of a Tipperary Bat Group.
		4.4	Collaborate with other TCC departments to deliver informative biodiversity based workshops for Tidy Towns.
		4.5	Promote biodiversity awareness through the creative arts.
		4.6	Raise awareness on the climate related threats to biodiversity.
		4.7	Collaborate with LAWPRO and IFI to raise awareness of pressures on freshwater dependent habitats and species.
		4.8	Promote the Heritage in Schools programme throughout the County to engage local schools in natural heritage education.
		4.9	Support Tidy Towns and community groups with information for creating biodiversity action plans.
		4.10	Use Tipperary libraries as a platform to promote biodiversity.
		4.11	Collaborate with the Tipperary Green Business Network (TGBN) to encourage TGBN business to develop pollinator-friendly sites.
		4.12	Raise awareness on wildlife crime within the County.
		4.13	Promote Farming for Nature initiatives (Farming for Nature EIP, Farming for Water EIP, Breeding Waders EIP) and biodiversity friendly farming practices.



Strategic Theme	Objective	Action Code	Action
		4.14	Raise awareness on the decline of farmland bird species (e.g. yellowhammer, skylark, curlew, lapwing, snipe).
		4.15	Host a bi-annual TCC biodiversity conference.
		4.16	Promote the Heritage in Schools programme throughout the County to engage local schools in natural heritage education.
		4.17	Promote the use of locally sourced, native trees and hedging in biodiversity projects.
		4.18	Promote responsible dog ownership to protect wildlife.
Strategic Theme 5: Increasing Climate Resilience.	To strengthen the resilience of local ecosystems & communities to climate change by protecting and enhancing biodiversity.	5.1	Identify areas on TCC lands which are suitable for planting of Native Woodlands.
		5.2	Support and implement the actions for biodiversity within the LACAP 2024-2029.
		5.3	Support third level institutions involved in research into climate-resilient species and habitats.
		5.4	Support the use of Nature Based solutions in TCC developments/projects.



6. CONCLUSION

An AA Screening and NIR were carried out for the Proposed Variation. In the absence of mitigation, the implementation of the Proposed Variation was found to have the potential to result in adverse effects on the integrity of the following European Sites:

- Lower River Suir SAC
- Lower River Shannon SAC
- Lough Derg (Shannon) SPA
- River Little Brosna Callows SPA
- Middle Shannon Callows SPA
- Slievefelim to Silvermines Mountains SPA
- River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA

The risks to the safeguarding and integrity of the SCIs of, special conservation interests and conservation objectives of the European sites have been suitably addressed through the adoption of appropriate avoidance and mitigation measures. In addition, all lower-level plans and projects arising through the implementation of the Proposed Variation will themselves be subject to AA when further details of design and location are known.

In-combination effects from interactions with other plans and projects were considered in the assessment and the mitigation measures presented are seen to be robust to ensure there will be no adverse effects as a result of the implementation of the Proposed Variation either alone or in-combination with other plans/projects.

Having considered the relevant mitigation measures, it is concluded that the Proposed Variation, will not give rise to any adverse effects on designated European sites, alone or in combination with other plans or projects¹⁸. This evaluation is made in view of the conservation objectives of the habitats or species, for which these sites have been designated.

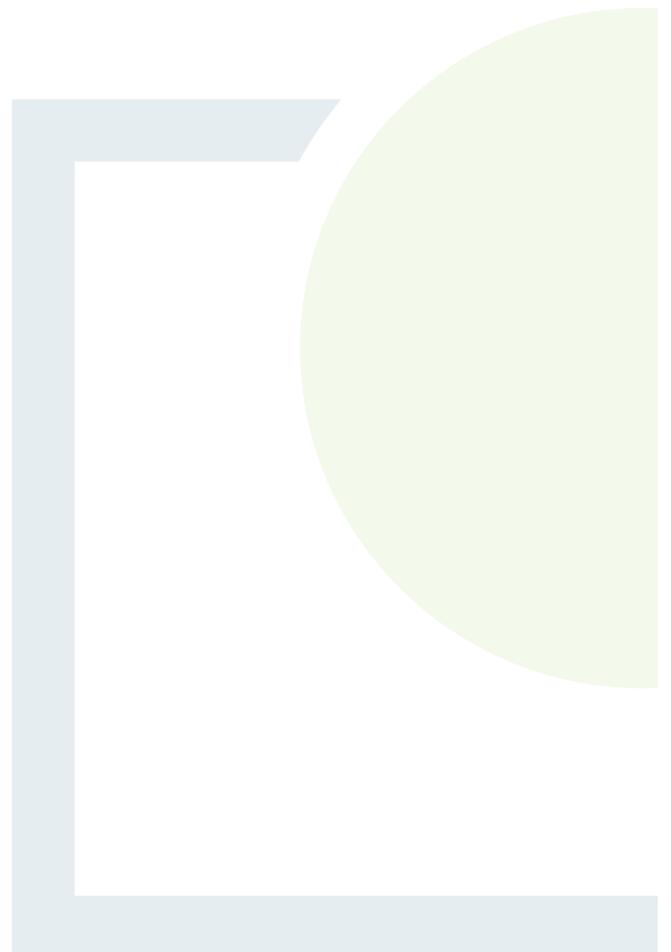
¹⁸ Except as provided for in Article 6(4) of the Habitats Directive, viz. There must be: a) no alternative solution available, b) imperative reasons of overriding public interest for the plan to proceed; and c) Adequate compensatory measures in place.



DESIGNING AND DELIVERING
A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

APPENDIX 1

Assessment of Potential
Sources of Impact



Assessment of Potential Sources of Impact

An assessment of the potential sources of environmental impacts that may lead to likely significant effects on European Sites, associated with the implementation of the Proposed Variation has been carried out having regard to the following sources of impacts as defined in in European Commission (2021) guidance document and the OPR (2021) practice note.

- Habitat destruction/fragmentation/deterioration;
- Surface water run-off carrying suspended silt and contaminants, into local watercourses;
- Changes to groundwater quality, yield and/or flow paths associated with the proposed project;
- Plan-related (Variation, in this case) activities (noise, vibration, lighting, human presence, structures, etc) leading to disturbance / displacement of species;
- Plan-related (Variation, in this case) activities leading to a reduction in species populations / density;
- Air pollution due to dust and other airborne emissions; and
- Disturbance and potential spread of invasive species

The following table presents the codes used in the assessment table overleaf.

Source of Impact	Code
H abitat destruction/fragmentation/deterioration	HAB
S urface w ater r unoff carrying suspended silt and contaminants, into local watercourses	SWR
Changes to g round w ater q uality, yield and/or flow paths associated with the proposed project	GWQ
Plan-related activities (noise, vibration, lighting, human presence, structures, etc.) leading to d isturbance / d isplacement of s pecies	DDS
Plan-related activities leading to a r eduction in species populations / density	RED
A ir p ollution due to dust and other airborne emissions	AP
Disturbance and potential spread of i nvasive s pecies	IS

Various amendments to the CDP under the Proposed Variation have the potential to generate sources of impact, including in-combination impacts. These include:

- Amendments to the Core Strategy, to ensure alignment with housing targets.
- Amendments to policy relating to lands zoned for Strategic Reserve.
- Amendments to policy relating to Rural Area Designations and lands zoned for Town Environs.
- A new Policy defined for the CDP - 5-18
- Amendments to zoning proposals in the County.

These amendments will drive residential development and supporting infrastructure improvements. This development has the potential to generate introduce a range of sources of impact, including:

- Habitat destruction/fragmentation/deterioration .
- Surface water runoff carrying suspended silt and contaminants, into local watercourses.
- Changes to groundwater quality, yield and/or flow paths associated with the proposed project.
- Plan-related activities (noise, vibration, lighting, human presence, structures, etc.) leading to disturbance / displacement of species.
- Plan-related activities leading to a reduction in species populations / density.
- Air pollution due to dust and other airborne emissions.
- Disturbance and potential spread of invasive species.

These amendments have the potential to generate inter and intra in-combination impacts on the environment.

An assessment of the potential sources of impact from defined zoning proposals under the Variation is presented overleaf.

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
A_1	Ardfinnan	Existing Residential	New Residential	2.34	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Existing Residential to New Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important habitat for mobile species associated with the Lower River Suir SAC (i.e., otter) and treelines present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
					increased human presence/activity or lighting).							
A_2	Ardfinnan	Agriculture	Strategic Reserve	0.95	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Strategic Reserve. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important treeline present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
					receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).							
B_1	Ballina	Amenity	New Residential	2.34	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Amenity to New Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important broadleaved woodland present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise,	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
					dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).							
B_6	Ballina	Amenity	New Residential	1.17	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Amenity to New Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important treeline present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
					receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).							
B_3	Ballina	Agriculture	Strategic Reserve	1.52	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Strategic Reserve. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important treeline present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
					(e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).							
B_5	Ballina	Agriculture	New Residential	1.21	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to New Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important wet grassland habitat present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
					<p>surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).</p>							

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
B_2	Ballina	Amenity	New Residential	0.62	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Amenity to New Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important treeline present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater); effects on aquatic ecology present at the Unnamed Stream (EPA Code: 25H21, Order: 1st) and its riparian zone etc. The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
					increased human presence/activity or lighting).							

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
B_7	Ballina	Amenity	Existing Residential	0.30	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Amenity to New Residential. This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current land use planning framework.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
B_4	Ballina	Amenity	New Residential	0.17	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to New Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important hedgerow present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
					receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).							
BC_3	Ballyclerihan	Agriculture	Strategic Reserve	1.79	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Strategic Reserve. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important hedgerow or treeline present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
					surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater) etc. The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).							
BC_2	Ballyclerihan	Agriculture	New Residential	1.48	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to New Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important hedgerow or treeline present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
					lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater) etc. The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).							
BC_1	Ballyclerihan	Amenity	New Residential	1.09	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Amenity to New Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important hedgerow or treeline present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
					surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater) etc. The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).							
BO_2	Borrisokane	Agriculture	New Residential	2.37	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to New Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important cultivated land present on-site; species	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
					disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).							
BO_1	Borrisokane	Employment and Enterprise	New Residential	0.39	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Employment and Enterprise to New Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important cultivated land present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
					lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).							
BO_3	Borrisokane	Amenity	Existing Residential	0.10	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Amenity to Existing Residential. This zoning proposal will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current land use planning framework.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
BL_2	Borrisoleigh	Social and Public	New Residential	1.24	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Social and Public to New Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
BL_4	Borrisoleigh	Employment	New Residential	0.39	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Employment to New Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater); effects on aquatic ecology present at the Borrisoleigh Stream (EPA Code: 16B06, Order: 2nd) and its riparian zone etc. The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
BL_1	Borrisoleigh	Existing Residential	New Residential	0.18	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Existing Residential to New Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important treeline present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
CH_5	Cahir	Agricultural	Strategic Reserve	7.94	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agricultural to Strategic Reserve. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important hedgerow present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
CH_6	Cahir	Agricultural	Strategic Reserve	6.47	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agricultural to Strategic Reserve. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important hedgerow present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
CH_7	Cahir	Agricultural	New Residential	5.61	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agricultural to New Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important treeline or adjoining SAC habitat present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater); effects on aquatic ecology present at the River Suir (EPA Code: 16S02, Order: 6th) and its riparian zone etc. The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
					increased human presence/activity or lighting).							
CH_1	Cahir	Agricultural	New Residential	6.26	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agricultural to New Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important hedgerow present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise,	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
					dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).							
CH_2	Cahir	Agricultural	Strategic Reserve	5.48	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agricultural to Strategic Reserve. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important hedgerow present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
					(e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).							
CH_4	Cahir	Agricultural	New Residential	5.25	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agricultural to New Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important hedgerow present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
					water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).							
CH_3	Cahir	Agricultural	Strategic Reserve	3.54	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agricultural to New Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important hedgerow present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
					changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).							
CH_8	Cahir	Existing Residential	New Residential	2.01	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Existing Residential to New Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important wet grassland habitat and hedgerow present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
					water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).							
CH_9	Cahir	New Residential	Existing Residential	1.32	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agricultural to Existing Residential. This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current land use planning framework.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
CH_10	Cahir	Social and public	Existing Residential	0.32	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Social and public to Existing Residential. This zoning proposal will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current land use planning framework.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
COS_3	Carrick on Suir	Town Environs	Strategic Reserve	3.07	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Town Environs to Strategic Reserve. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important hedgerow or treeline present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
					lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater) etc. The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).							
COS_4	Carrick on Suir	Town Environs	New Residential	1.91	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Town Environs to New Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important hedgerow or treeline present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
					lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater) etc. The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).							
COS_1	Carrick on Suir	Town Environs	New Residential	1.51	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Town Environs to New Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important treeline present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise,	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
					dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).							
COS_2	Carrick on Suir	Amenity	New Residential	0.85	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Amenity to New Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important hedgerow present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
					(e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).							
CS_4	Cashel	Existing Residential	New Residential	0.55	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Existing Residential to New Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important hedgerow or treeline present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
					hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater) etc. The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).							
CS_5	Cashel	Existing Residential	New Residential	0.65	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Existing Residential to New Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important hedgerow or treeline present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
					lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater) etc. The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).							
CS_6	Cashel	Existing Residential	New Residential	1.02	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Existing Residential to New Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important hedgerow or treeline present on-site; species	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
					disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater) etc. The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).							

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
CS_7	Cashel	Existing Residential	New Residential	0.24	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Existing Residential to New Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important hedgerow or treeline present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater) etc. The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
CS_8	Cashel	Existing Residential	New Residential	0.45	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Existing Residential to New Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important hedgerow or treeline present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater) etc. The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
CS_9	Cashel	Existing Residential	New Residential	2.27	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Existing Residential to New Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important hedgerow or treeline present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater) etc. The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
CS_15	Cashel	New Residential Phase 2	New Residential	8.26	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from New Residential Phase 2 to New Residential. This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current land use planning framework.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
CS_1	Cashel	Agriculture	New Residential	3.80	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to New Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important hedgerow or treeline present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
					soil/groundwater) etc. The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).							

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
CS_16	Cashel	New Residential Phase 2	New Residential	4.70	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from New Residential Phase 2 to New Residential. This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current land use planning framework.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
CS_17	Cashel	New Residential Phase 2	Existing Residential	1.38	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from New Residential Phase 2 to New Residential. This zoning proposal will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current land use planning framework.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
CS_13	Cashel	New Residential	Existing Residential	3.27	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from New Residential to Existing Residential. This zoning proposal will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current land use planning framework.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
CS_18	Cashel	New Residential Phase 2	New Residential	2.03	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from New Residential Phase 2 to New Residential. This zoning proposal will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current land use planning framework.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
CS_2	Cashel	Agriculture	New Residential	1.25	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to New Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
					important hedgerow and treelines present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).							
CS_19	Cashel	New Residential Phase 2	New Residential	2.00	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from New Residential Phase 2 to New Residential. This zoning proposal will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current land use planning framework.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
CS_11	Cashel	Existing Residential	Town Environs	0.46	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Existing Residential to Town Environs. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important treeline present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
CS_12	Cashel	Existing Residential	Town Environs	0.59	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Existing Residential to Town Environs. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important treeline present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
CS_3	Cashel	Amenity	New Residential	1.20	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Amenity to New Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important treeline present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
CS_14	Cashel	New Residential	Existing Residential	0.61	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from New Residential to Existing Residential. This zoning proposal will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current land use planning framework.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
CS_20	Cashel	New Residential Phase 2	Existing Residential	0.33	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from New Residential Phase 2 to Existing Residential. This zoning proposal will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current land use planning framework.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
CG_2	Clogheen	Agriculture	Strategic Reserve	4.47	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Strategic Reserve. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
					important hedgerow present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater); site adjoins low probability floodmap extent from River Tar. The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).							
CG_1	Clogheen	Agriculture	New Residential	0.70	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to New Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important hedgerow and	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
					treeline present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater); site adjoins low probability floodmap extent from River Tar. The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).							
CG_3	Clogheen	Existing Residential	New Residential	0.47	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Existing Residential to New Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important treeline present on-site; species disturbance - due to	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
					land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).							
CG_5	Clogheen	New Residential	Existing Residential	0.34	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from New Residential to Existing Residential. This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current land use planning framework.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
CG_4	Clogheen	Existing Residential	New Residential	0.14	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Existing Residential to New Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important treeline present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
C_9	Clonmel	Community Services and Infrastructure	Strategic Reserve	16.63	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Community Services and Infrastructure to Strategic Reserve. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important treeline and hedgerow present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater); effects on aquatic ecology present at the Clonmel 16 Stream (EPA Code: 16C67, Order: 2nd) and its riparian zone etc. The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
					displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).							
C_13	Clonmel	Community Services and Infrastructure	Amenity	0.22	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Community Services and Infrastructure to Amenity. This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current land use planning framework.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
C_5	Clonmel	Town Environs	Strategic Reserve	9.52	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Town Environs to Strategic Reserve. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important hedgerows present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
C_7	Clonmel	Employment	Strategic Reserve	7.78	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Employment to Strategic Reserve. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important hedgerow or treeline present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater) etc. The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
C_10	Clonmel	Community Services and Infrastructure	Existing Residential	4.96	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Community Services and Infrastructure to Existing Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important woodland present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
C_4	Clonmel	Strategic Reserve	New Residential	4.66	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Strategic Reserve to New Residential. This zoning proposal will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current land use planning framework.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
C_3	Clonmel	Strategic Reserve	New Residential	4.33	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Strategic Reserve to New Residential. This zoning proposal will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current land use planning framework.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
C_6	Clonmel	New Residential	Community Services and Infrastructure	4.29	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from New Residential to Community Services and Infrastructure. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important treelines present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
					groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).							
C_2	Clonmel	Strategic Reserve	New Residential	3.80	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Strategic Reserve to New Residential. This zoning proposal will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current land use planning framework.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
C_11	Clonmel	Community Services and Infrastructure	New Residential	3.00	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Community Services and Infrastructure to New Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important hedgerows present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
C_1	Clonmel	Town Environs	New Residential	2.83	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Town Environs to New Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important hedgerows present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
C_8	Clonmel	Community Services and Infrastructure	Strategic Reserve	0.49	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Community Services and Infrastructure to Strategic Reserve. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important hedgerows and treelines present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
C_12	Clonmel	Existing Residential	Employment	0.45	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Existing Residential to Employment. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important broadleaved woodland present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
CL_2	Cloughjordan	Agriculture	New Residential	1.18	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to New Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important improved grassland habitat and hedgerows present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
CL_3	Cloughjordan	Agriculture	Existing Residential	0.12	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Existing Residential. This zoning proposal will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current land use planning framework.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
CL_1	Cloughjordan	New Residential	Existing Residential	0.05	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from New Residential to Existing Residential. This zoning proposal will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current land use planning framework.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
F_4	Fethard	Agriculture	New Residential	3.01	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to New Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important treeline and hedgerow present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater); effects on aquatic ecology present at the MADAMSLAND Stream (EPA Code: 16M24, Order: 2nd) and its riparian zone etc. The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
					increased human presence/activity or lighting).							
F_1	Fethard	Agriculture	New Residential	2.73	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to New Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important treeline present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
					receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).							
F_2	Fethard	Agriculture	Strategic Reserve	1.31	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Strategic Reserve. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important treeline present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
					changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater); site adjacent low probability flood risk area from Clashawley River etc. The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).							
F_3	Fethard	Existing Residential	Strategic Reserve	0.39	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Existing Residential to Strategic Reserve. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important hedgerow or treeline present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
					surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater) etc. The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).							
HC_1	Holycross	Agriculture	Strategic Reserve	2.48	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Strategic Reserve. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
					(e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).							
HC_2	Holycross	Agriculture	Strategic Reserve	1.43	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Strategic Reserve. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
					water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).							
HC_3	Holycross	Agriculture	Amenity	0.12	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Amenity. This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current land use planning framework.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
KN_3	Killenaule	Agriculture	Strategic Reserve	1.48	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Strategic Reserve. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater); effects on aquatic ecology present at the Killenaule Stream and its riparian zone etc. The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
KN_1	Killenaule	Existing Residential	New Residential	1.17	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Existing Residential to New Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important hedgerow or treeline present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater) etc. The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
KN_2	Killenaule	Existing Residential	New Residential	0.19	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Existing Residential to New Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important hedgerow or treeline present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater) etc. The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
KL_1	Kilsheelan	New Residential	Strategic Reserve	2.21	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from New Residential to Strategic Reserve. This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current land use planning framework.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
KL_7	Kilsheelan	Amenity	New Residential	1.87	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Strategic Reserve. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
					water or soil/groundwater); effects on aquatic ecology present at the GRAIGUE Stream (EPA Code: 16G14, Order: 3rd) and its riparian zone etc. The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).							
KL_6	Kilsheelan	Amenity	Employment	1.48	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Strategic Reserve. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important hedgerow present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
					(e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).							
KL_3	Kilsheelan	Agriculture	Strategic Reserve	1.41	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Strategic Reserve. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important treeline present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
					groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).							
KL_4	Kilsheelan	New Residential	Strategic Reserve	1.29	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from New Residential to Strategic Reserve. This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current land use planning framework.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
KL_8	Kilsheelan	Employment and Enterprise	New Residential	0.96	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Employment and Enterprise to New Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important treeline and hedgerow present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater); effects on aquatic ecology present at the GRAIGUE Stream (EPA Code: 16G14, Order: 3rd) and its riparian zone etc. The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
					increased human presence/activity or lighting).							
KL_2	Kilsheelan	Amenity	New Residential	0.73	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Amenity to New Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
					groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).							
KL_5	Kilsheelan	New Residential	Existing Residential	0.18	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from New Residential to Existing Residential. This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current land use planning framework.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
M_2	Mullinahone	Employment and Enterprise	Strategic Reserve	1.54	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Employment and Enterprise to Strategic Reserve. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important wetland habitat adjoining the site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater); effects on surface water dependent habitats present in adjacent BALLYLANIGAN FARM POND CLUSTER (FID:85). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
					increased human presence/activity or lighting).							
M_1	Mullinahone	Agriculture	New Residential	1.41	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to New Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important wetland habitat adjoining the site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
					surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater); effects on surface water dependent habitats present in adjacent BALLYLANIGAN FARM POND CLUSTER (FID:85). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).							
M_3	Mullinahone	New Residential	Existing Residential	0.26	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from New Residential to Existing Residential. This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current land use planning framework.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
N_3	Nenagh	Town Environs	Strategic Reserve	5.66	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Town Environs to Strategic Reserve. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important hedgerow present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater); effects on aquatic ecology present at the Nenagh River (EPA Code: 25N01, Order: 4th) and its riparian zone etc. The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
					increased human presence/activity or lighting).							
N_2	Nenagh	Strategic Reserve	New Residential	4.67	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Strategic Reserve to New Residential. This zoning proposal will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current land use planning framework.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
N_1	Nenagh	Strategic Reserve	New Residential	3.31	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Strategic Reserve to New Residential. This zoning proposal will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified,	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
					assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current land use planning framework.							
N_5	Nenagh	Strategic Reserve	New Residential	3.05	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Strategic Reserve to New Residential. This zoning proposal will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current land use planning framework.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
N_4	Nenagh	Amenity	Strategic Reserve	1.92	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Amenity to Strategic Reserve. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
					polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater); effects on aquatic ecology present at the Nenagh River (EPA Code: 25N01, Order: 4th) and its riparian zone etc. The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).							
NEW_1	Newport	Agriculture	Strategic Reserve	2.27	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Strategic Reserve. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important hedgerow present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
					groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).							
NEW_3	Newport	Agriculture	New Residential	1.92	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to New Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important hedgerow present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
					groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).							
NEW_4	Newport	Agriculture	Strategic Reserve	1.64	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Strategic Reserve. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important wet grassland habitat present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
					discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).							
NEW_5	Newport	Employment and Enterprise	New Residential	0.96	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Employment and Enterprise to New Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important treeline present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
					groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).							
NEW_2	Newport	Amenity	New Residential	0.87	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Amenity to New Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
					polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).							
PR_1	Portroe		Additional lands to be zoned New Residential outside boundary	1.86	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Unzoned to New Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important hedgerow present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
					changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).							
R_2	Roscrea	Strategic Reserve	New Residential	3.55	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Strategic Reserve to New Residential. This zoning proposal will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current land use planning framework.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
R_1	Roscrea	Strategic Reserve	New Residential	2.01	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Strategic Reserve to New Residential. This zoning proposal will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current land use planning framework.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
TM_12	Templemore	Existing Residential	New Residential	2.85	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Existing Residential to New Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important hedgerow or treeline present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater) etc. The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
TM_7	Templemore	Existing Residential	New Residential	2.02	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Existing Residential to New Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important hedgerow or treeline present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater) etc. The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
TM_5	Templemore	Existing Residential	New Residential	1.03	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Existing Residential to New Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important hedgerow or treeline present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater) etc. The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
TM_1	Templemore	New Residential	Town Environs	0.75	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from New Residential to Town Environs. This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current land use planning framework.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
TM_9	Templemore	Social and Public	New Residential	0.55	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Unzoned to New Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important hedgerow present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
					(e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).							
TM_6	Templemore	New Residential	Town Environs	0.75	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from New Residential to Town Environs. This zoning proposal will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current land use planning framework.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
TM_8	Templemore	Business	Existing Residential	0.20	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Business to Existing Residential. This zoning proposal will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current land use planning framework.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
TM_10	Templemore	Social and Public	Existing Residential	0.16	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Social and Public to Existing Residential. This zoning proposal will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current land use planning framework.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
TM_11	Templemore	New Residential	Existing Residential	0.15	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from New Residential to Existing Residential. This zoning proposal will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current land use planning framework.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
T_3	Thurles	Town Environs	Strategic Reserve	15.17	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Town Environs to Strategic Reserve. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important hedgerow present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
					groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).							
T_1	Thurles	Town Environs	Strategic Reserve	10.55	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Town Environs to Strategic Reserve. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important hedgerow present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
					changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater); effects on aquatic ecology present at the River Suir (EPA Code: 16S02, Order: 4th) and its riparian zone etc. The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).							
T_4	Thurles	Strategic Reserve	New Residential	5.91	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Strategic Reserve to New Residential. This zoning proposal will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current land use planning framework.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
T_2	Thurles	Strategic Reserve	New Residential	3.53	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Strategic Reserve to New Residential. This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current land use planning framework.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
TT_4	Tipperary Town	New Residential Phase 2	New Residential	8.42	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from New Residential Phase 2 to New Residential. This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current land use planning framework.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
TT_2	Tipperary Town	Agriculture	Strategic Reserve	6.53	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to Strategic Reserve. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important hedgerows present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater); effects on aquatic ecology present at the SPITAL-LAND Stream (EPA Code: 16S43, Order: 1st) and its riparian zone etc. The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
					increased human presence/activity or lighting).							
TT_9	Tipperary Town	New Residential Phase 2	New Residential	2.99	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from New Residential Phase 2 to New Residential. This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current land use planning framework.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
TT_3	Tipperary Town	New Residential Phase 2	New Residential	2.91	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from New Residential Phase 2 to New Residential. This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current land use planning framework.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
TT_6	Tipperary Town	New Residential Phase 2	New Residential	2.58	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from New Residential Phase 2 to New Residential. This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current land use planning framework.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
TT_1	Tipperary Town	New Residential Phase 2	Existing Residential	2.40	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from New Residential Phase 2 to New Residential. This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current land use planning framework.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
TT_7	Tipperary Town	New Residential Phase 2	Amenity	2.18	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from New Residential Phase 2 to Amenity. This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current land use planning framework.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
TT_11	Tipperary Town	New Residential Phase 2	Employment	1.70	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from New Residential Phase 2 to Employment. This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current land use planning framework.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
TT_5	Tipperary Town	New Residential Phase 2	Amenity	0.62	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from New Residential Phase 2 to Amenity. This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current land use planning framework.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
TT_10	Tipperary Town	New Residential Phase 2	Existing Residential	0.49	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from New Residential Phase 2 to Existing Residential. This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current land use planning framework.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
TT_8	Tipperary Town	New Residential	Existing Residential	0.28	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from New Residential to Existing Residential. This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current land use planning framework.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
TT_12	Tipperary Town	New Residential Phase 2	Amenity	0.15	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from New Residential Phase 2 to Amenity. This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current land use planning framework.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
TMB_2	Twomile Borris	Agriculture	New Residential	2.09	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to New Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important hedgerow present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
TMB_6	Twomile Borris	New Residential	Existing Residential	0.65	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from New Residential to Existing Residential. This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current land use planning framework.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
TMB_5	Twomile Borris	New Residential	Existing Residential	0.39	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from New Residential to Existing Residential. This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current land use planning framework.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
TMB_7	Twomile Borris	New Residential	Existing Residential	0.30	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from New Residential to Existing Residential. This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current land use planning framework.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
TMB_1	Twomile Borris	Agriculture	New Residential	0.21	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Agriculture to New Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important hedgerow present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
					polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).							
TMB_4	Twomile Borris	New Residential	Amenity	0.10	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from New Residential to Amenity. This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current land use planning framework.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
TMB_3	Twomile Borris	New Residential	Existing Residential	0.10	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from New Residential to Existing Residential. This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current land use planning framework.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
TMB_10	Twomile Borris	New Residential	Amenity	0.09	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from New Residential to Amenity. This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current land use planning framework.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
TMB_11	Twomile Borris	Amenity	New Residential	0.08	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from Amenity to New Residential. This amendment will drive future development of housing and supporting infrastructure at the site. The future construction of this development has the potential to generate a range of construction phase effects, including effects on receiving biodiversity such as habitat loss - such as loss of potentially important treelines present on-site; species disturbance - due to land-take or construction noise, dust and lighting; effects on receiving surface water and groundwater quality and flow (e.g., through hydrological changes, or the discharge of polluting material to surface water or soil/groundwater). The operational phase of this development may result in species disturbance or displacement (e.g., due to increased human presence/activity or lighting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
TMB_9	Twomile Borris	New Residential	Amenity	0.08	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from New Residential to Amenity. This zoning change will	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

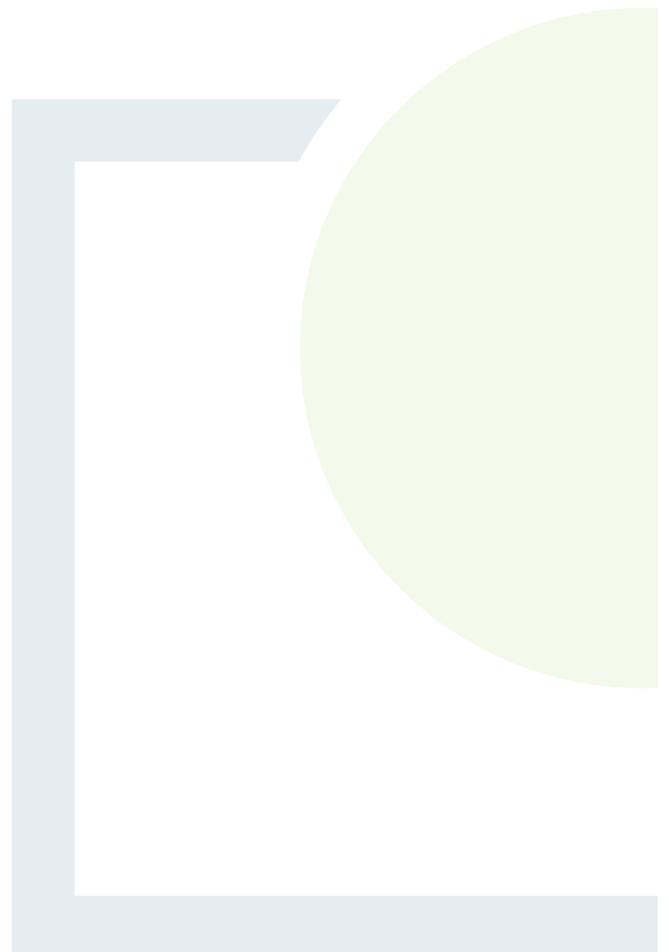
Site ID	Site ID	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Area (hectares)	Assessment of Likely, Significant Effects on the Environment (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation)	Potential Source(s) of Impact						
						HAB	SWR	GWQ	DDS	RED	AP	IS
					not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current land use planning framework.							
TMB_8	Twomile Borris	New Residential	Amenity	0.05	It is proposed to amend zoning at this site from New Residential to Amenity. This zoning change will not introduce environmental impacts beyond what has been identified, assessed and mitigated against under the AA of the current land use planning framework.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X



DESIGNING AND DELIVERING
A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

APPENDIX 2

Defining Zone of Influence



Release of pollutants and sedimentation to watercourses with hydrological connectivity to European sites

As a precautionary approach in defining the ecological receptors that may be affected, all European sites hydrologically connected (i.e. whereby there is potential for surface water from a Plan area or project to runoff directly into a watercourse or drain which flows into a European Site) to the Relevant Lands of the Proposed Variation were identified during the assessment.

Potential effects to groundwater / hydrogeology

In accordance with the 'Guidance on Assessing the Impacts of Development Proposals on Groundwater Abstractions and Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystems, Land Use Planning System SEPA Guidance Note 31' (2017) a 250 m potential ZoI from Relevant Lands subject to the Proposed Variation was considered in assessing the potential for interaction with Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystems (GWDTE).

Potential effect to mobile SCI's from surrounding SPAs

The assessment has considered the potential pathways for effects on bird species based on the following principles: Generally, the core foraging range for SCI birds species is less than 15km. However, SNH (2016)¹⁹ core foraging range for some geese species can be larger. Namely:

- Greylag goose Core range of 15-20km* Greylag Geese feed mostly on cereal stubble and grassland in their wintering areas.
- Barnacle goose Core range of 15km, with maximum recorded distance of up to 25km.

Therefore, as a precautionary approach in defining the ecological receptors that may be affected, all SPA's within 15 km and SPA's within 25 km designed for Greylag and Barnacle Geese were examined using Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping. The conservation objectives of these European sites were assessed to identify potential physical or ecological connectivity to the areas subject to zoning changes having regard to the habitats within the subject lands and the surrounding area.

European sites geographically overlapping or adjacent to the CDP area

All European sites geographically overlapping or adjacent to the CDP area were considered in the assessment.

The Institute of Air Quality Management 'Guidance on the Assessment of dust from demolition and construction' (Holman et al, 2014)²⁰ states that for sensitive ecological receptors, sensitivity to dust is 'High' up to 20m from the source and reduces to 'Medium' over 50m from the source. Holman et al, 2014 also stipulates that trackout²¹ may occur from roads up to 500 m from large sites, 200 m from medium sites and 50 m from small sites. Dust from soiling (excavation works) can occur up to 25 m, 50 m and 100 m, at minor, moderate, and major construction sites respectively (NRA, 2011).

¹⁹ Scottish Natural Heritage. (2016). Assessing Connectivity with Special Protection Areas (SPAs) Guidance.

²⁰ Holman et al (2014). IAQM Guidance on the assessment of dust from demolition and construction, Institute of Air Quality Management, London. www.iaqm.co.uk/text/guidance/construction-dust-2014.pdf.

²¹ The movement of dust and dirt from a construction/demolition site onto the public road network.

The disturbance response of birds (e.g., becoming alert or a flight response) can vary depending on season, species sensitivity, and weather. Goodship and Furness (2022)²² provides estimates of species-specific buffer zones to protect birds from human disturbance during breeding and non-breeding seasons. Therefore, a disturbance Zol of 1 km is adopted on the basis of the disturbance distances review.

Other emission sources associated with the Proposed Variation are likely to be more localised than the distances stated for noise impacts and are assessed on a case-by-case basis.

Considering the nature of the Proposed Variation, a precautionary Zol of 2 km has been adopted.

Disturbance and potential spread of invasive species

Invasive species can spread to other habitats by the transportation of plant fragments or soil containing seeds / plant material. This typically can occur during excavation and vegetation clearance. Machinery, vehicles and personnel coming into contact with infected areas can spread these species outside of the site. The Zol of this potential impact requires the consideration of European sites in close proximity to the footprint of works. As a precautionary approach a Zol of 2 km has been adopted.

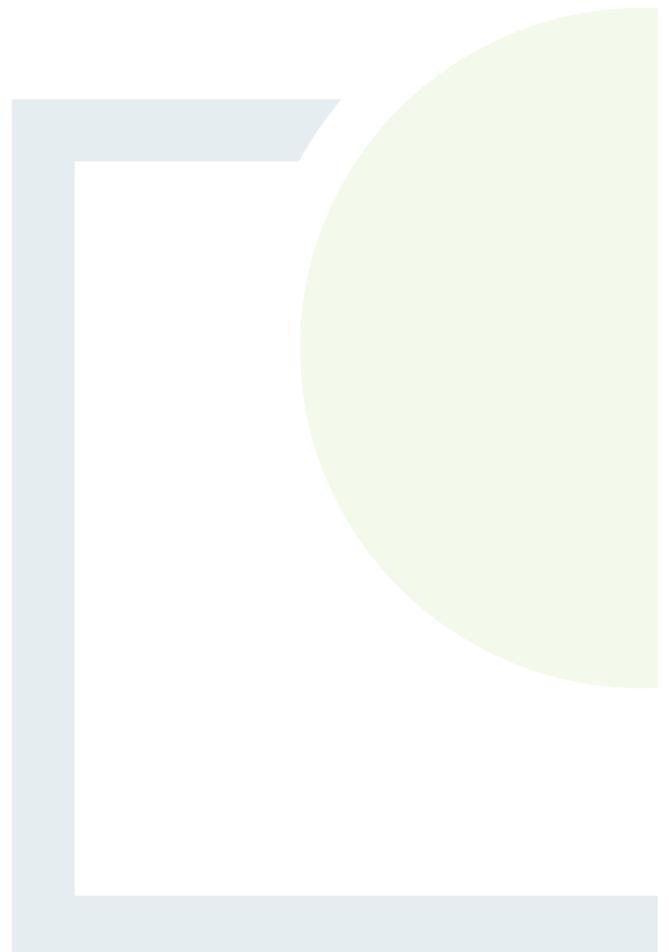
²² Goodship, N.M. and Furness, R.W. (MacArthur Green) Disturbance Distances Review: An updated literature review of disturbance distances of selected bird species. NatureScot Research Report 1283.



DESIGNING AND DELIVERING
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APPENDIX 3

Relationship with other plans
and programmes



The purpose of this Appendix is to identify and examine the relationships the Proposed Variation has with other legislation and plans/programmes. International/European, national and regional/local legislation, plans and programmes, which have an inter-relationship with the Proposed Variation, are itemised in the table below. A summary of the high and lower levels objectives associated with each and a description of their particular relevance to the Proposed Variation is provided. The information on legislation and plans/programmes presented below is not exhaustive and it is recommended to consult the relevant legislation or plan/programme to gain a full and comprehensive understanding of each, where necessary.

European Level			
Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/purpose/objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Proposed Variation
Alternative Fuels Infrastructure Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2023/1804)	This Directive repealed the Alternative Fuels Infrastructure directive (2014/94/EU). The Regulation sets binding national targets for the development of adequate alternative fuel infrastructure. The Regulation sets out targets to be achieved by all member states with the purpose to establish a comprehensive and complete network of alternative fuel infrastructure across the EU. The aim of this is to boost production and uptake of sustainable infrastructure in domestic, road, rail, aviation and maritime transport.	The specific objectives of the regulation are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure minimum infrastructure to support the required uptake of alternative fuel vehicles across all transport modes and in all EU Member States to meet the EU's climate objectives. • To ensure full interoperability of the infrastructure. • To ensure comprehensive user information and adequate payment options at alternative fuels infrastructure. 	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Bali Road Map (2007)	The overall goals of the project are twofold: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To increase national capacity to co-ordinate ministerial views, participate in the UNFCCC process, and negotiate positions within the timeframe of the Bali Action Plan; and • To assess investment and financial flows to address climate change for up to three key sectors and/or economic activities. 	The Bali Action Plan is centred on four main building Blocks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mitigation • adaptation • technology • financing 	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

European Level			
Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/purpose/objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Proposed Variation
<p>Bern Convention (Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats)</p>	<p>The convention has three main aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<p>The Parties under the convention recognise the intrinsic value of nature, which needs to be preserved and passed to future generations, they also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek to ensure the conservation of nature in their countries, paying particular attention to planning and development policies and pollution control. • Look at implementing the Bern Convention in central Eastern Europe and the Caucus. • Take account of the potential impact on natural heritage by other policies. • Promote education and information of the public, ensuring the need to conserve species is understood and acted upon. • Develop an extensive number of species action plans, codes of conducts, and guidelines, at their own initiative or in co-operation with other organisations. • Created the Emerald Network, an ecological network made up of Areas of Special Conservation Interest. 	<p>The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

European Level			
Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/purpose/objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Proposed Variation
<p>Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 - Bringing nature back into our lives (European Commission, 2020)</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>The Strategy contains specific commitments and actions to be delivered by 2030, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing a larger EU-wide network of protected areas on land and at sea, building upon existing Natura 2000 areas, with strict protection for areas of very high biodiversity and climate value. • An EU Nature Restoration Plan - a series of concrete commitments and actions to restore degraded ecosystems across the EU by 2030, and manage them sustainably, addressing the key drivers of biodiversity loss. • A set of measures to enable the necessary transformative change: setting in motion a new, strengthened governance framework to ensure better implementation and track progress, improving knowledge, financing and investments and better respecting nature in public and business decision making. • Measures to tackle the global biodiversity challenge, demonstrating that the EU is ready to lead by example towards the successful adoption of an ambitious global biodiversity framework under the Convention on Biological Diversity. 	<p>The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

European Level			
Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/purpose/objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Proposed Variation
Birds Directive (79/409/EEC as amended by 2009/147/EC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Cancun Agreements (2010)	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

European Level			
Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/purpose/objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Proposed Variation
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

European Level			
Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/purpose/objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Proposed Variation
Council Regulation (EU) 2022/2577 (laying down a framework to accelerate the deployment of renewable energy)	This regulation introduces faster permitting processes for projects that have the highest potential for a quick roll-out of renewable energy and the least impact on the environment.	The regulation introduces urgent and targeted measures that address specific technologies and types of projects, which have the highest potential for quick deployment and the least impact on the environment.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Derelict Sites Act 1990 (as amended, latest Act No. 12 of 2024 and S.I. No. 242 of 2024)	The Act provides a definition of a "derelict site" and imposes a general duty upon the owner or occupier of any land to take all reasonable steps to ensure that the land does not become or continue to be "a derelict site".	The Act provides that all local authorities shall compile and maintain a register of all derelict sites within their area. Local authorities are obliged to levy and collect a charge to be known as a "derelict sites levy" from the owner of all derelict sites within their area. The Act provides that this levy, and interest on it, shall be a charge on the land to which it relates.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

European Level			
Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/purpose/objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Proposed Variation
Directive 2010/75/EU on Industrial Emissions (amended by Directive (EU) 2024/1785)	The purpose of this Directive is lay down rules to prevent or, where that is not practicable, to reduce industrial emissions into air, water and land and to prevent the generation of waste, in order to achieve a high level of environmental protection.	<p>The legislation covers industrial activities in the following sectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • energy; • metal production and processing; • minerals; • chemicals; • waste management; • and other sectors such as pulp and paper production, slaughterhouses and the intensive rearing of poultry and pigs. <p>All installations covered by the directive must prevent and reduce pollution by applying the best available techniques (BATs)* and address efficient energy use, waste prevention and management and measures to prevent accidents and limit their consequences.</p>	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, 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.	<p>The following actions were committed to by governments at this conference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set out a timetable to adopt a universal climate agreement by 2015 (to come into effect in 2020); • Complete the work under Bali Action Plan and to focus on new completing new targets; • Strengthen the aim to cut greenhouse gases and help vulnerable countries to adapt; • Amend Kyoto Protocol to include a new commitment period for cutting down the greenhouse gases emissions; and • Provide the financial and technology support and new institutions to allow clean energy investment and sustainable growth in developing countries. 	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

European Level			
Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/purpose/objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Proposed Variation
Drinking Water Directive (2020/2184)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The recast Drinking Water Directive is the EU's main law on drinking water. It concerns the access to and the quality of water intended for human consumption to protect human health. The EU adopted the recast Drinking Water Directive in December 2020 and the Directive entered into force in January 2021. Member States have to transpose the Directive into national law and comply with its provisions by 12 January 2023. The recast Drinking Water Directive will further protect human health thanks to updated water quality standards, tackling pollutants of concern, such as endocrine disruptors and microplastics, and leading to even cleaner water from the tap for all. 	<p>Key features of the revised Directive are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> reinforced water quality standards, in line or, in some cases, even more stringent than the World Health Organisation (WHO) recommendations tackling emerging pollutants, such as endocrine disruptors and PFAs, as well as microplastics a preventive approach favouring actions to reduce pollution at source by introducing the risk-based approach measures to ensure better access to water, particularly for vulnerable and marginalised groups measures to promote tap water, including in public spaces and restaurants, to reduce (plastic) bottle consumption harmonisation of the quality standards for materials and products in contact with water measures to reduce water leakages and to increase transparency of the sector 	<p>The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
EIA Directive (2011/92/EU as amended by 2014/52/EU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

European Level			
Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/purpose/objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Proposed Variation
<p>Environmental Liability Directive (2004/35/EC) as amended by Directive 2006/21/EC, Directive 2009/31/EC, Directive 2013/30/EU and Regulation (EU) 2019/1010</p>	<p>Establish a framework of environmental liability based on the 'polluter-pays' principle, to prevent and remedy environmental damage.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 that are not of significant relevance to the SEA for the • Guidelines. Implementation of the Environmental Liability Directive is contributed towards by a Multi-Annual Work Programme (MAWP) 'Making the Environmental Liability Directive more fit for purpose' that is updated annually to changing developments, growing knowledge and new needs. 	<p>The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

European Level			
Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/purpose/objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Proposed Variation
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.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU 2030 Framework for Climate and Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A 2030 Framework for climate and energy, including EU-wide targets and policy objectives for the period between 2020 and 2030 that has been agreed by European countries. <p>Targets include a 40% cut in greenhouse gas emissions compared to 1990 levels, at least a 27% eu actionshare of renewable energy consumption and at least 27% energy savings compared with the business-as-usual scenario.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To meet the targets, the European Commission has proposed the following policies for 2030: A reformed EU emissions trading scheme (ETS). New indicators for the competitiveness and security of the energy system, such as price differences with major trading partners, diversification of supply, and interconnection capacity between EU countries. <p>First ideas for a new governance system based on national plans for competitive, secure, and sustainable energy. These plans will follow a common EU approach. They will ensure stronger investor certainty, greater transparency, enhanced policy coherence and improved coordination across the EU.</p>	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

European Level			
Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/purpose/objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Proposed Variation
<p>EU Forestry Strategy for 2030</p>	<p>Sets out a vision and concrete actions to improve the quantity and quality of EU forests and strengthen their protection, restoration and resilience. It aims to adapt Europe’s forests to the new conditions, weather extremes and high uncertainty brought about by climate change. This is a precondition for forests to continue delivering their socio-economic functions, and to ensure vibrant rural areas with thriving populations.</p> <p>The commitments and actions proposed in the Strategy will contribute to achieving the EU’s greenhouse gas emission reduction target of at least 55% in 2030, as set out in the European Climate Law</p>	<p>The measures proposed in the strategy, to be reviewed in 2025, include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting sustainable forest management (SFM), including by encouraging the sustainable use of wood-based resources. • Providing financial incentives for forest owners and managers to adopt environmentally friendly practices, such as those linked to carbon storage and sequestration • Improving the size and biodiversity of forests, including by planting 3 billion new trees by 2030. • Promoting alternative forest industries, such as ecotourism, as well as non-wood products, such as cork, honey and medicinal plants. • Encouraging the take-up of financial support under the common agricultural policy (CAP), which can help forests and forest-based industries mitigate against climate change. • Providing education and training for people working in forest-based industries and making these industries more attractive to young people. • Establishing a legally binding instrument for ecosystem restoration, and a new legislative proposal on EU forest observation, reporting and collection. <p>Protecting the EU's remaining primary and old-growth forests.</p>	<p>The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

European Level			
Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/purpose/objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Proposed Variation
European Wind Power Action Plan (COM/2023/669)	The action plan will support the European wind manufacturing sector in overcoming the difficulties it faces and improve its competitiveness to ensure that this sector fully contributes to the ongoing energy transition. The action plan is an initiative established under the EU Wind Power Package in October 2023.	The Plan is based on six pillars, each of which have set actions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Accelerating deployment through faster permitting and increased predictability. 2. Improved auction design. 3. Access to finance. 4. Creating a fair and competitive international environment. 5. Skills (investment in skills development). Industry engagement and member state commitments.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU 2030 Framework for Climate and Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A 2030 Framework for climate and energy, including EU-wide targets and policy objectives for the period between 2020 and 2030 that has been agreed by European countries. • Targets include a 40% cut in greenhouse gas emissions compared to 1990 levels, at least a 27% share of renewable energy consumption and at least 27% energy savings compared with the business-as-usual scenario. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To meet the targets, the European Commission has proposed the following policies for 2030: • A reformed EU emissions trading scheme (ETS). • New indicators for the competitiveness and security of the energy system, such as price differences with major trading partners, diversification of supply, and interconnection capacity between EU countries. • First ideas for a new governance system based on national plans for competitive, secure, and sustainable energy. These plans will follow a common EU approach. They will ensure stronger investor certainty, greater transparency, enhanced policy coherence and improved coordination across the EU. 	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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<p>EU Action Plan: 'Towards Zero Pollution for Air, Water and Soil' 2050</p>	<p>The Action Plan sets the key 2030 targets for reducing pollution at source and outlines a number of flagship initiatives. In addition, as pollution does not stop at borders and as the EU acknowledges that it is both the victim and the source of pollution, the Action Plan foresees reinforced external action. The EU in fact is committed to leading the global fight against pollution</p>	<p>Guided by the 9 Flagship Initiatives, the key actions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • align the air quality standards to the latest recommendations of the World Health Organisation, • review the standards for the quality of water, including in EU rivers and seas, • reduce soil pollution and enhance restoration, • review the majority of EU waste laws to adapt them to clean and circular economy principles, • foster zero pollution from production and consumption (through the revision of the Industrial Emissions Directive, EU Ecolabel and other measures), • minimize EU external pollution footprint through export restriction of harmful products and wastes, • present a Scoreboard of EU regions' green performance to promote zero pollution across regions, • showcase zero pollution solutions for buildings, • launch Living Labs for green digital solutions and smart zero pollution, including by targeting the building and farming sectors, • consolidate the EU's Knowledge Centres for Zero Pollution and bringing stakeholders together in the Zero Pollution Stakeholder Platform. • Stronger enforcement of zero pollution together with environmental and other authorities. 	<p>The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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EU Bathing Water Directive (revised) 2006 [2006/7/EC] (amended by 2013/64/EU)	The purpose of this Directive is to preserve, protect and improve the quality of the environment and to protect human health by complementing Directive 2000/60/EC	This Directive lays down provisions for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the monitoring and classification of bathing water quality; • the management of bathing water quality; and • the provision of information to the public on bathing water quality 	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU Climate Adaptation Strategy 2050	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 principle objectives: to make adaptation smarter, swifter and more systemic, and to step up international action on adaptation to climate change.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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EU Common Agricultural Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve agricultural productivity, so that consumers have a stable supply of affordable food; and To ensure that EU farmers can make a reasonable living. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring viable food production that will contribute to feeding the world's population, which is expected to rise considerably in the future; Climate change and sustainable management of natural resources; Looking after the countryside across the EU and keeping the rural economy alive. 	<p>The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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EU Energy Efficiency Directive 2023/1791	The new directive introduces a series of measures to help accelerate energy efficiency, including embracing the “energy efficiency first” principle in the energy and non-energy policies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishing an EU legally-binding target to reduce the EU’s final energy consumption by 11.7% by 2030 (relative to the 2020 reference scenario). This includes for each Member State the requirement to set its indicative national contribution based on objective criteria reflecting national circumstances. If the national contributions do not add up to the EU target, an ambition gap mechanism is applied by the Commission. Increasing annual energy savings from 0.8% (at present) to 1.3% (2024-2025), then 1.5% (2026-2027) and 1.9% from 2028 onwards. That’s an average of 1.49% of new annual savings for the period from 2024-2030. Obliging Member States to prioritise vulnerable customers and social housing within the scope of their energy savings measures. Introducing an annual energy consumption reduction target of 1.9% for the public sector as a whole. Extending the annual 3% buildings renovation obligation to all the levels of public administration. Introducing a different approach, based on energy consumption, for business to have an energy management system or to carry out an energy audit. Bringing in a new obligation to monitor the energy performance of data centres, with an EU-level database collecting and publishing data. Promoting local heating & cooling plans in larger municipalities. Progressively increasing the efficient energy consumption in heat or cold supply, also in district heating. 	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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EU Environment Action Programme to 2030	<p>The long-term priority objective is that, by 2050 at the latest, Europeans should live well, within planetary boundaries, in a healthy economy where nothing is wasted, growth is regenerative, climate neutrality is a reality and inequalities are significantly reduced.</p> <p>Building on the European Green Deal, the environmental action programme aims to speed up the transition to a climate-neutral, resource-efficient economy, recognising that human well-being and prosperity depend on a healthy ecosystem.</p>	<p>Six priority objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attain the 2030 greenhouse gas emission reduction target and achieve climate neutrality by 2050. • Enhance the ability to adapt by strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change. • Move towards a regenerative growth model, detaching economic growth from resource use and environmental degradation, while transitioning faster to a circular economy. • Aim for zero pollution of the air, water and soil and protect the health and well-being of Europeans. • Protect, preserve and restore biodiversity by improving the state of ecosystems and of the environment, as well as by combating desertification and soil degradation. • Reduce environmental and climate pressures from production and consumption, in particular energy, industrial development, buildings and infrastructure, mobility and food systems. 	<p>The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
EU Green Infrastructure Strategy	<p>Aims to create a robust enabling framework in order to promote and facilitate Green Infrastructure (GI) projects.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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EU Integrated Pollution Prevention Control Directive (2008/1/EC)	The purpose of this Directive is to achieve integrated prevention and control of pollution arising from the activities listed in Annex I. It lays down measures designed to prevent or, where that is not practicable, to reduce emissions in the air, water and land from the abovementioned activities, including measures concerning waste, in order to achieve a high level of protection of the environment taken as a whole, without prejudice to Directive 85/337/EEC and other relevant Community provisions.	The IPPC Directive is based on several principles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an integrated approach • best available techniques, • flexibility; and • public participation 	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU Nitrates Directive (91/676/EC)	Reducing water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources and - preventing further such pollution.	Ireland's Nitrates Action Programme is designed to prevent pollution of surface waters and ground water from agricultural sources and to protect and improve water quality. Ireland's third NAP came into operation in 2014. Each Member State's NAP must include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a limit on the amount of livestock manure applied to the land each year • set periods when land spreading is prohibited due to risk • set capacity levels for the storage of livestock manure 	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, 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 aims at reducing the risks and impacts of pesticide use on human health and the environment by introducing different targets, tools and measures such as Integrated Pest Management (IPM) or National Action Plans (NAPs).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Framework Directive applies to pesticides which are plant protection products. • Regarding pesticide application equipment already in professional use, the Framework Directive introduces requirements for the inspection and maintenance to be carried out on such equipment. 	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
EU REACH Regulation (EC 1907/2006)(as amended)	Aims to improve the protection of human health and the environment through the better and earlier identification of the intrinsic properties of chemical substances.	<p>The aims are achieved by applying REACH, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registration, • Evaluation, • Authorisation; and • Restriction of chemicals. <p>REACH also aims to enhance innovation and competitiveness of the EU chemicals industry.</p>	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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<p>EU Renewable Energy Directives (RED II & RED III)</p>	<p>The Renewable Energy Directive establishes an overall policy for the production and promotion of energy from renewable sources in the EU.</p> <p>The RED directive was first introduced in 2009 (2009/28/EC) and set an Eu-wide goal for 20% renewable energy use by 2020. This was replaced by RED II (2018/2001) which set a renewable energy target of 32% for the European Union for 2030. Following on from RED II, the EU adopted Red III (2023/2413) with the aim to further increase its renewable energy ambitions. sets a new binding target of c. 42.5% renewable energy in the EU's total energy consumption by 2030, with an aspirational target of 45%.</p> <p>The aim of RED III is to introduce sector-specific targets for transport, heating, cooling, and industry to ensure a balanced contribution from all parts of the economy and also included measures to streamline and accelerate the permitting process for renewable energy projects, addressing one of the major bottlenecks in the deployment of renewables.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building on the 2009 and 2018 directives, the RED III directive introduces stronger measures to ensure that all possibilities for the further development and uptake of renewables are fully utilised. • Strong policy framework to 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. • Permitting procedures will also be easier and faster both for renewable energy projects (including through shorter approval periods and the creation of 'Renewables acceleration areas') and for the necessary infrastructure projects. 	<p>The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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EU Seveso Directive (2012/18/EU)	This Directive lays down rules for the prevention of major accidents which involve dangerous substances, and the limitation of their consequences for human health and the environment, with a view to ensuring a high level of protection throughout the Union in a consistent and effective manner.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
European 2020 Strategy for Growth	<p>Europe 2020 sets out a vision of Europe's social market economy for the 21st century and puts forward three mutually reinforcing priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smart growth: developing an economy based on knowledge and innovation; • Sustainable growth: promoting a more resource efficient, greener and more competitive economy; <p>Inclusive growth: fostering a high-employment economy delivering social and territorial cohesion.</p>	<p>In order to reach these priorities, the Commission proposes five quantitative targets to fulfil by 2020:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 75 % of the population aged 20-64 should be employed; 2. 3% of the EU's GDP should be invested in R&D; 3. the "20/20/20" climate/energy targets should be met (including an increase to 30% of emissions reduction if the conditions are right); 4. the share of early school leavers should be under 10% and at least 40% of the younger generation should have a tertiary degree; 5. 20 million less people should be at risk of poverty. 	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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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.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
European Landscape Convention 2000	The developments in agriculture, forestry, industrial and mineral production techniques, together with the practices followed in town and country planning, transport, networks, tourism and recreation, and at a more general level, changes in the world economy, have in many cases accelerated the transformation of landscapes. The Convention expresses a concern to achieve sustainable development based on a balanced and harmonious relationship between social needs, economic activity and the environment. It aims to respond to the public's wish to enjoy high quality landscapes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote protection, management and planning of landscapes. Organise European co-operation on landscape issues.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim/purpose/objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Proposed Variation
European Wind Power Action Plan (COM/2023/669)	The action plan will support the European wind manufacturing sector in overcoming the difficulties it faces and improve its competitiveness to ensure that this sector fully contributes to the ongoing energy transition. The action plan is an initiative established under the EU Wind Power Package in October 2023.	The Plan is based on six pillars, each of which have set actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Accelerating deployment through faster permitting and increased predictability. 7. Improved auction design. 8. Access to finance. 9. Creating a fair and competitive international environment. 10. Skills (investment in skills development). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industry engagement and member state commitments. 	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Floods Directive (2007/60/EC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishes a framework for the assessment and management of flood risks <p>Reduce adverse consequences for human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity associated with floods in the Community</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Groundwater Directive (2006/118/EC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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ICOMOS (2011) Principles for the Conservation of Industrial Heritage Sites, Structures, Areas and Landscapes ('Dublin Principles')	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Document and understand industrial heritage structures, sites, areas and landscapes and their values; Ensure effective protection and conservation of the industrial heritage structures, sites, areas and landscapes; Conserve and maintain the industrial heritage structures, sites, areas and landscapes; and <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
Marine Strategy Framework Directive (2008/56/EC), as amended	<p>European legislation which aims to achieve Good Environment Status (GES) for all marine waters in Europe and protect the resource base for marine related economic and social activities.</p>	<p>This was adopted on June 17th, 2008, establishing a framework for EU Community Action specifically regarding marine environmental policy.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The MSFD is implemented in cycles of 6 years, with member state being obliged to report to the EU every 2 years. The third cycle of the Marine Strategy Framework Directive (2023 – 2028) for Ireland is underway. The MSFD is implemented through a national Marine Strategy. 	<p>The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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Nature Restoration Law (Regulation (EU) 2024/1991)	The regulation sets binding targets to restore degraded ecosystems, particularly those with the most potential to capture and store carbon and to prevent and reduce the impact of natural disasters. It is also a key instrument to help the EU and its Member States meet international biodiversity commitments under the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.	The law aims to restore ecosystems, habitats and species across the EU's land and sea areas in order to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enable the long-term and sustained recovery of biodiverse and resilient nature • contribute to achieving the EU's climate mitigation and climate adaptation objectives • meet international commitments 	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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OSPAR Convention	The mission of OSPAR is to conserve marine ecosystems and safeguard human health in the North-East Atlantic by preventing and eliminating pollution; by protecting the marine environment from the adverse effects of human activities; and by contributing to the sustainable use of the seas.	<p>OSPAR's work is organised under six strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity and Ecosystem Strategy • Eutrophication Strategy • Hazardous Substances Strategy • Offshore Industry Strategy • Radioactive Substances Strategy • Strategy for the Joint Assessment and Monitoring Programme <p>These six strategies fit together to underpin the ecosystem approach. For each strategy a programme of work is designed and implemented annually.</p>	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Public Participation Directive (2003/35/EC)	<p>The objective of this Directive is to contribute to the implementation of the obligations arising under the Aarhus Convention, in particular by:</p> <p>(a) providing for public participation in respect of the drawing up of certain plans and programmes relating to the environment;</p> <p>(b) improving the public participation and providing for provisions on access to justice within Council Directives 85/337/EEC and 96/61/EC.</p>	Not applicable.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Ramsar Convention	The Convention’s mission is “the conservation and wise use of all wetlands through local and national actions and international cooperation, as a contribution towards achieving sustainable development throughout the world”.	Under the “three pillars” of the Convention, the Contracting Parties commit to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
RePower EU Plan (2022)	This plan was launched as a response to global energy market disruption caused by Russia’s invasion of Ukraine. The overarching aim of this plan is to reduce the reliance on Russian fossil fuels and enhance energy security within the EU. The plan specifies that Member States should speed up the green transition and spur massive investment in renewable energy.	The main measures introduced under this plan are concerned with the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Save Energy • Diversify supplies • Quickly substitute fossil fuels by accelerating Europe’s clean energy transition • Smartly combine investments and reforms. • 	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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SEA Directive (2001/42/EC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development. <p>Provide for a high level of protection of the environment by carrying out an environmental assessment of plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out an 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. <p>Monitor and mitigate significant environmental effects identified by the assessment.</p>	<p>The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
Soil monitoring law: EU on the pathway to healthy soils by 2050	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> According to the EU soil strategy, presented by the Commission in 2021, the lack of a dedicated EU legislation was singled out as a major cause for the alarming state of EU soils. To ensure the same level of protection to soil that exists for water, the marine environment and air in the EU, the Commission put forward the soil monitoring directive on 5 July 2023. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The general approach reached by the Council today aims to make soil health monitoring obligatory, provides guiding principles for sustainable soil management and addresses situations where soil contamination poses unacceptable health and environment risks. 	<p>The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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Stockholm Convention	The objective of the Stockholm Convention is to protect human health and the environment from persistent organic pollutants.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • To target additional POPs <p>Other provisions of the Convention relate to the development of implementation plans, information exchange, public information, awareness and education, research, development and monitoring, technical assistance, financial resources and mechanisms, reporting, effectiveness evaluation and non-compliance</p>	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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<p>The Clean Air for Europe Directive (2008/50/EC) (EU Air Framework Directive)</p> <p>Fourth Daughter Directive (2004/107/EC)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CAFE Directive merges existing legislation into a single directive (except for the fourth daughter directive). • Sets new air quality objectives for PM2.5 (fine particles) including the limit value and exposure related objectives. • Accounts for the possibility to discount natural sources of pollution when assessing compliance against limit values. • Allows the possibility for time extensions of three years (PM10) or up to five years (NO2, benzene) for complying with limit values, based on conditions and the assessment by the European Commission. <p>The Fourth Daughter Directive lists pollutants, target values and monitoring requirements for the following: arsenic, cadmium, mercury, nickel and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in ambient air.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sets objectives for ambient air quality designed to avoid, prevent or reduce harmful effects on human health and the environment as a whole. • Aims to assess the ambient air quality in Member States on the basis of common methods and criteria. • Obtains information on ambient air quality in order to help combat air pollution and nuisance and to monitor long-term trends and improvements resulting from national and community measures. • Ensures that such information on ambient air quality is made available to the public. • Aims to maintain air quality where it is good and improving it in other cases. • Aims to promote increased cooperation between the Member States in reducing air pollution. 	<p>The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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The EU LULUCF Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2018/841)	The LULUCF (Land Use, Land Change and Forestry) Regulation addresses greenhouse gas emissions and carbon removals in the land use and forestry sector from the period of 2021-2030, establishing an emissions target for the sector. The regulation entered into force in 2018. It was recently updated in 2023 to	This regulation was revised in 2023 with a new set of rules introduced to address the carbon footprint of activities related to the conversion, use and management of land and forests for both human and environmental benefits. These activities can occur in areas such as grasslands, agricultural land and forests. Previous rules (the 'no debt' rule) required that EU member states ensure that emissions from land and forestry are compensated by an equivalent removal of CO2 within the sector for the period of 2021-2030. This has been replaced by a more ambitious new rule that sets the EU-wide net target of 310 million tonnes of CO2 equivalent carbon removals in the LULUCF sector by 2030. Each member state has a specific target under this regulation which they must meet to contribute towards the EU-wide net target. The national targets are based on the recent level of removals or emissions with the member state and on the potential to further increase removals, taking into account the principles of cost-effectiveness, fairness and environmental integrity. Ireland's binding target is to achieve a reduction of 0.6 Mt CO ₂ equivalent LULUCF emissions by 2030, relative to average levels in 2016-2018.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
The European Green Deal (EGD) 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The deal sets out how to make Europe the first climate-neutral continent by 2050, boosting the economy, improving people's quality of life, caring for nature and leaving no one behind. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It sets out a roadmap with actions to boost the efficient use of resources by moving to a clean, circular economy, restore biodiversity and cut pollution. It outlines investments required, financing tools available and explains how to ensure a just and inclusive transition. In order to meet the goal to become climate neutral by 2050 as part of the European Green Deal, the European Union (EU) Commission proposed on 4th March 2020 to bring about the first European Climate Law and legally bind the target of net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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UN (1992) Framework Convention on Climate Change	It is aimed at stabilising greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Convention acknowledges the vulnerability of all countries to the effects of climate change and calls for special efforts to ease the consequences, especially in developing countries which lack the resources to do so on their own. 	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
UN (1992) The Convention on Biological Diversity	An overall objective is to develop national strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.	<p>The Convention has three main goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the conservation of biological diversity (or biodiversity); the sustainable use of its components; and <p>the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from genetic resources.</p>	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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<p>UN Kyoto Protocol (2nd Kyoto Period), the Second European Climate Change Programme (ECCP II), Paris climate conference (COP21) 2015 (Paris Agreement)</p>	<p>The UN Kyoto Protocol set of policy measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>The Second European Climate Change Programme (ECCP II) aims to identify and develop all the necessary elements of an EU strategy to implement the Kyoto Protocol.</p> <p>At the Paris climate conference (COP21) in December 2015, 195 countries adopted the first-ever universal, legally binding global climate deal. The agreement sets out a global action plan to put the world on track to avoid dangerous climate change by limiting global warming to well below 2°C.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Kyoto Protocol is implemented through the European Climate Change Programme (ECCP II). • EU member states implement measures to improve on or compliment the specified measures and policies arising from the ECCP. • Under COP21, governments agreed to come together every 5 years to set more ambitious targets as required by science; report to each other and the public on how well they are doing to implement their targets; track progress towards the long-term goal through a robust transparency and accountability system. 	<p>The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>UNESCO (1972) The Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Links concepts of nature conservation and the preservation of cultural properties; and <p>Recognizes the way in which people interact with nature, and the fundamental need to preserve the balance between the two.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sets out the duties of States Parties in identifying potential sites and their role in protecting and preserving them; • Each country pledges to conserve not only the World Heritage sites situated on its territory, but also to protect its national heritage; • Encourages to integrate the protection of the cultural and natural heritage into regional planning programmes, set up staff and services at their sites, undertake scientific and technical conservation research and adopt measures which give this heritage a function in the day-to-day life of the community. 	<p>The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (91/271/EEC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This Directive concerns the collection, treatment and discharge of urban waste water and the treatment and discharge of waste water from certain industrial sectors. The objective of the Directive is to protect the environment from the adverse effects of waste water discharges. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban waste water entering collecting systems shall before discharge, be subject to secondary treatment. Annex II requires the designation of areas sensitive to eutrophication which receive water discharges. Establishes minimum requirements for urban waste water collection and treatment systems in specified agglomerations to include special requirements for sensitive areas and certain industrial sectors. 	<p>The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Drinking Water Abstraction Directive Sampling Drinking Water Directive Exchange of Information on Quality of Surface Freshwater Directive Shellfish Directive Freshwater Fish Directive Groundwater Directive Dangerous Substances Directive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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<p>Maritime Spatial Planning Directive (2014/89/EU)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This Directive establishes a framework for maritime spatial planning aimed at promoting the sustainable growth of maritime economies, the sustainable development of marine areas and the sustainable use of marine resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each Member State shall establish and implement maritime spatial planning. In doing so, Member States shall take into account land-sea interactions. The resulting plan or plans shall be developed and produced in accordance with the institutional and governance levels determined by Member States. This Directive shall not interfere with Member States' competence to design and determine the format and content of that plan or those plans. Maritime spatial planning shall aim to contribute to the objectives listed in Article 5 and fulfil the requirements laid down in Articles 6 and 8. When establishing maritime spatial planning, Member States shall have due regard to the particularities of the marine regions, relevant existing and future activities and uses and their impacts on the environment, as well as to natural resources, and shall also take into account land-sea interactions. Member States may include or build on existing national policies, regulations or mechanisms that have been or are being established before the entry into force of this Directive, provided they are in conformity with the requirements of this Directive. 	<p>The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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Sewage Sludge Directive (86/278/EEC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The aim 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, while encouraging its correct use. 	<p>The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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All Island Grid Study 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The All Island Grid Study is the first comprehensive assessment of the ability of the electrical power system and, as part of that, the transmission network (“the grid”) on the island of Ireland to absorb large amounts of electricity produced from renewable energy sources. The objective of this five-part study is to assess the technical feasibility and the relative costs and benefits associated with various scenarios for increased shares of electricity sourced from renewable energy in the all island power system. 	<p>Key conclusions of the study:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The presented results indicate that the differences in cost between the highest cost and the lowest cost portfolios are low (7%), given the assumptions made and costs included in the Study. All but the high coal-based portfolio lead to significant reductions of CO2 emissions compared to portfolio 1 All but the high coal-based portfolio lead to reductions on the dependency of the all island system on fuel and electricity imports. The limitations of the study may overstate the technical feasibility of the portfolios analysed and could impact the costs and benefits resulting. Further work is required to understand the extent of such impact. Timely development of the transmission networks, requiring means to address the planning challenge, is a precondition for implementation of the portfolios considered. Market mechanisms must facilitate the installation of complementary, i.e. flexible, dispatchable plant, so as to maintain adequate levels of system security. 	<p>The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>All-Ireland Pollinator Plans: All-Ireland Pollinator Plan 2021-2025</p> <p>Prospective All-Ireland Pollinator Plan 2026-2030</p>	<p>The All-Ireland Pollinator Plan is a framework bringing together different sectors across the island of Ireland to create a landscape where pollinators can survive and thrive. Implementation is coordinated by the National Biodiversity Data Centre.</p>	<p>The All-Ireland Pollinator Plan for 2021-2025 is a five-year road map that aims to help bees, other pollinating insects and our wider biodiversity. The AIPP 2021-2025 has 186 actions spread across six objectives.</p> <p>Objective 1: Making farmland pollinator friendly Objective 2: Making public land pollinator friendly Objective 3: Making private land pollinator friendly Objective 4: All-Ireland Honeybee Strategy Objective 5: Conserving rare pollinators Objective 6: Strategic coordination of the Plan</p>	<p>The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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All-Island Strategic Rail Review	The Review aims to inform policy and future strategy for the railways in both jurisdictions on the island of Ireland.	<p>The Review sets out six high-level goals which aim to use rail as effectively as possible to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • contribute to decarbonisation; • improve All Island connectivity between major cities; • enhance regional accessibility; • stimulate economic activity; • encourage sustainable mobility; and achieve economic and financial feasibility. 	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Bioeconomy Action Plan 2023-2025	<p>The first national action plan for an Irish bioeconomy.</p> <p>The purpose of this plan is to further develop Ireland’s bioeconomy in delivering the vision of the 2018 National Policy Statement on the Bioeconomy; for Ireland “to be a global leader for the bioeconomy through a coordinated approach that harnesses Ireland’s natural resources and competitive advantage and that fully exploits the opportunities available while monitoring and avoiding unintended consequences”.</p>	<p>This action plan approaches the bioeconomy using seven pillars:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governance & Awareness • Research, Development & Innovation • Nature, Climate, Energy & Circular Economy • Agriculture, Food, Forestry, And The Marine • Communities, Regions & Cities • Industry & Enterprise • Knowledge & Skills <p>The Action Plan is aligned with the implementation of the National Policy Statement on the Bioeconomy.</p>	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Building Regulations	The aim of the building regulations is to provide for the safety and welfare of people in and about buildings.	The building regulations apply to the design and construction of a new building (including a dwelling) or an extension to an existing building.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Clean Air Strategy for Ireland (2023)	The Clean Air Strategy provides the strategic policy framework necessary to identify and promote integrated measures across government policy that are required to reduce air pollution and promote cleaner air while delivering on wider national objectives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through this document 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, this is a strong theme of the Strategy. 	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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<p>Climate Action and Low Carbon Development Act 2015</p> <p>Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021</p>	<p>An Act to provide for the approval of plans by the Government in relation to climate change for the purpose of pursuing the transition to a low carbon, climate resilient and environmentally sustainable economy.</p>	<p>When considering a plan or framework, for approval, the Government shall endeavour to achieve the national transition objective within the period to which the objective relates and shall, in endeavouring to achieve that objective, ensure that such objective is achieved by the implementation of measures that are cost effective and shall, for that purpose, have regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Climate Action Plan 2025</p>	<p>The Climate Action Plan 2025 (CAP25) is the third annual update to Ireland’s Climate Action Plan.</p> <p>The purpose of the Climate Action Plan is to lay out a roadmap of actions which will ultimately lead us to meeting our 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 the legally binding economy-wide carbon budgets and sectoral emissions ceilings that were agreed by Government in July 2022.</p>	<p>Climate Action Plan 2025 builds upon CAP24 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.</p>	<p>The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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<p>Construction 2020, A Strategy for a Renewed Construction Sector</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>This Strategy therefore addresses issues including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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<p>Electricity Storage Policy Framework (2024)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This Framework aims to clarify the role of electricity storage systems (ESS) in Ireland’s climate objectives and energy transition. This will support Ireland’s 2030 climate targets as grid scale electricity storage is vital in securing an electricity grid capable in supporting Ireland’s renewable generation programme and the future growth of industrial sectors. The Electricity Storage Policy Framework refers, in the main, to front of meter electricity storage, outlining its present roles, technical processes, market positions and regulatory structures in Ireland. The framework addresses the grids immediate and near-term needs by supporting the incorporation of electricity storage from the immediate up until 2040 and presents 10 government actions to support the role of electricity storage systems in Ireland’s energy transition, identifying the key stakeholders and timelines for these actions. 	<p>Under this framework there are ten government actions to support the role of electricity storage systems in Ireland’s energy transition:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain a technology neutral approach to all electricity storage systems. Creation of a ‘sandbox’ project to advance both System Operators’ technological knowledge of emerging electricity storage technologies. Convene an electricity storage and system services working group as part of the Accelerating Renewable Electricity Taskforce. Convene a forum for an expanded group of stakeholders including statutory bodies, leading industry representatives and academic or interest groups. Support access to the wholesale electricity markets, arbitrage and revenue stacking for electricity storage systems. Support the immediate procurement of Demand Flexibility products and of (long duration) electricity storage to meet specific network needs, on the Distribution and Transmission systems respectively. Initiate a ‘Quantity’ consultation to establish the optimal (long duration) electricity storage requirements to meet climate targets and electricity grid network expansion between 2030-2040. Initiate a ‘Financial’ consultation to establish if the expected market mechanisms due between 2025-2028 will provide sufficient service provider certainty to meet the optimum (long duration) electricity storage systems requirements of 2030-2040. If required and pending the outcome of the ‘Financial’ consultation, develop a market framework to further incentivise the incorporation of (long duration) electricity storage system technologies to the grid to meet projected 2030-2040 requirements. <p>Ensure a route to market for the identified optimum (long duration) electricity storage requirements for 2030-2040 is in place before end of 2028.</p>	<p>The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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Draft Revised Wind Energy Development Guidelines 2019	These Guidelines offer advice to planning authorities on planning for wind energy through the development plan process and in determining applications for planning permission.	The guidelines are intended to ensure a consistency of approach throughout the country in the identification of suitable locations for wind energy development and the treatment of planning applications for wind energy developments.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Energy Security in Ireland to 2030	Energy Security in Ireland to 2030 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. This report is being published as part of an Energy Security Package, containing a range of supplementary analyses, consultations, and reviews, which have informed the recommendations and actions related to energy security.	<p>The Energy Security Package states that we must ensure energy security is prioritised, monitored, and reviewed regularly, and includes a range of measures to implement this approach in the short and medium term by prioritising:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced and Responsive Demand • A Renewables-Led System • More Resilient Systems • Robust Risk Governance <p>Under each of these four areas of actions, the report sets out a range of mitigation measures, including the need for additional capacity of indigenous renewable energy, but also energy imports, energy storage, fuel diversification, demand side response, and renewable gases. The governance structures supporting the energy system, including oversight and accountability reforms, were also examined.</p>	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
S.I. No. 436 of 2004 (Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) Regulations 2004, as amended by S.I. No. 201 of 2011 (Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) (Amendment) Regulations 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 statutory land use plan on the environment — commonly known as the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Regulations cover statutory land use plans, including Development Plans, Local Area Plans, Regional Planning Guidelines etc. 	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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<p>European Communities (Environmental Noise) Regulations of 2003 (as amended)</p>	<p>The purpose of these Regulations is to transpose into Irish law EU Directive 2002/49/EC relating to the assessment and management of environmental noise. The Directive aims to provide a common framework to avoid, prevent or reduce, on a prioritised basis, the harmful effects of exposure to environmental noise.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Regulations set out a two-stage process for addressing environmental noise (preparation of strategic noise maps and preparation of noise action plans for each area concerned. • The Regulations designate noise-mapping bodies and action planning authorities for the making and reviewing of strategic noise maps and action plans. • The Regulations designate the Environmental Protection Agency as the National Authority for the purposes of the Regulations. • The Regulations provide for strategic noise maps and action plans and revised noise maps and action plans to be made available to the general public. 	<p>The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>European Communities (Water Policy) Regulations (as amended) European Communities Environmental Objectives (Surface waters) Regulations (as amended)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 (now Uisce Eireann) in 2013) and gives EPA and the CER the authority to regulate and supervise their actions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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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.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Governments White Paper 'Ireland's Transition to a Low Carbon Energy Future' (2015 – 2030)	The White Paper sets out a vision and a framework to guide Irish energy policy between now and 2030. A complete energy policy update informed by the vision to transform Ireland into a low carbon society and economy by 2050.	2030 will represent a significant milestone, meaning: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced GHG emissions from the energy sector by between 80% and 95% • Ensuring that secure supplies of competitive and affordable energy remain available to citizens and businesses. 	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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GRID25 Implementation Programme and associated Grid Implementation Plan 2023-2028 for the Electricity Transmission System in Ireland	<p>Grid25 is a high-level strategy outlining how EirGrid intends to undertake the development of the electricity transmission grid in the short-, medium- and longer-terms, to support a long-term sustainable and reliable electricity supply.</p> <p>This Grid25 Implementation Programme (IP) is a practical strategic overview of how the early stages of Grid25 are intended to be implemented. The IP identifies the best current understanding of those parts of the transmission system that are envisaged as likely to be developed over the next five years. The IP identifies the issues, objectives and associated processes that will need to be adopted when making decisions about how and where developments will occur.</p> <p>This Grid Implementation Plan 2023-2028 supersedes the Grid Implementation Plan 2017-2022. It is focused on the Transmission Development Plan (TDP) 2023-2032.</p>	<p>Grid25, EirGrid’s roadmap to upgrade the electricity transmission grid by 2025, continues to be implemented so as to increase the capacity of the grid, to satisfy future demand, and to help Ireland meet its target of 40 per cent of electricity from renewable energy by 2020.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The EirGrid Shaping Our Electricity Future Version 1.1 (SOEF - published in June 2023) is a core context for grid development as part of this Plan. The SOEF addresses matters such as why EirGrid develops the electricity transmission network, Government policy context that underpins this, and the importance of an efficient and economical grid network. • The Transmission Development Plan (TDP) 2023 also forms a core context for this Plan. The TDP lists the committed projects and projects under development for the enhancement of the Irish transmission network over the coming ten years. 	<p>The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
Healthy Ireland Implementation Plan 2023-2027	<p>This plan sets out the direction for the HSE to deliver its national <i>Healthy Ireland Strategic Action Plan 2021-2025</i>. The HSE aims to support a healthy Ireland, where everyone can enjoy physical and mental health and wellbeing to their full potential, where wellbeing is valued and supported at every level of society and is everyone’s responsibility.</p>	<p>This Health Services Healthy Ireland Implementation Plan 2023-2027 has four main goals:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase the proportion of people who are healthy at all stages of life. 2. Reduce health inequalities. 3. Protect the public from threats to health and wellbeing. <p>Create an environment where every individual and sector of society can play their part in achieving a Healthy Ireland.</p>	<p>The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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<p>Heritage related legislation and guidelines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Monuments Act 1930 as amended; • Natural Cultural Institutions Act 1997. • Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999. • Framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Government of Ireland 1999). • The Heritage Act 2018. • Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities. 	<p>Irish Heritage regulations that are relevant to the CDP. Broadly, this legislation is designed to conserve and enhance heritage.</p>	<p>Irish Heritage regulations that are relevant to the CDP. Broadly, this legislation is designed to conserve and enhance heritage.</p>	<p>The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Housing for All (2021)</p>	<p>Housing for All (2021) is the Government’s housing plan to 2030. The overall aim of the housing plan for Ireland is that everyone in the State should have access to a home 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 plan’s vision is to have a steady supply of housing in the correct locations with economic, social, and environmental sustainability built into the system.</p>	<p>Housing for All provides four pathways to achieving its overarching objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting Homeownership 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. 	<p>The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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HSE Healthy Ireland Framework for Improved Health and Wellbeing 2013-2025	The vision is: <i>“A Healthy Ireland, where everyone can enjoy physical and mental health and wellbeing to their full potential, where wellbeing is valued and supported at every level of society and is everyone’s responsibility.”</i>	These four goals are interlinked, interdependent and mutually supportive: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goal 1: Increase the proportion of people who are healthy at all stages of life • Goal 2: Reduce health inequalities • Goal 3: Protect the public from threats to health and wellbeing • Goal 4: Create an environment where every individual and sector of society can play their part in achieving a healthy Ireland 	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Ireland 2040: The National Development Plan (2021 - 2030)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Development Plan 2021-2030 (NDP) sets out the Government’s over-arching investment strategy and budget for the period 2021-2030. It sets out the investment priorities that will underpin the successful implementation of the new National Planning Framework. This will guide national, regional and local planning and investment decisions in Ireland over the next two decades, to cater for an expected population increase of over 1 million people. 	The key role of the NDP is to set out the updated configuration for public capital investment over the next 10 years in order to achieve the National Strategic Outcomes (NSO), as set out within the NPF. These ten National Strategic Outcomes are as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compact Growth 2. Enhanced Regional Accessibility 3. Strengthened Rural Economies and Communities 4. Sustainable Mobility 5. A Strong Economy, supported by Enterprise, Innovation and Skills 6. High-Quality International Connectivity 7. Enhanced Amenity and Heritage 8. Transition to a Low-Carbon and Climate-Resilient Society 9. Sustainable Management of Water and other Environmental Resources 10. Access to Quality Childcare, Education and Health Services 	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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<p>National Planning Framework (First Revision) 2025</p>	<p>The revised National Planning Framework (NPF) published in April 2025 replaced the National Planning Framework (2018) and now informs the wider Government Policy agenda, the actions of a broad range of public and private bodies, including homebuilders, the renewable energy sector, infrastructure agencies and domestic and international investors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The focus of the revised NPF have been the following key drivers of change in Ireland: • Population growth and associated housing requirements • Infrastructure delivery • Climate and Environment • The revised NPF now provides the basis of review and updating of regional strategies and local authority development plans to reflect matters such as updated housing figures, projected jobs growth, renewable energy capacity allocations, including through the zoning of land for residential, employment and a range of other purposes. • The implementation of the Planning and Development Act 2024 will also be closely aligned with the implementation of the revised NPF, with updated regional strategies and new 10-year development plans required to reflect the revised NPF as they are prepared. 	<p>The revised NPF’s ambition is expressed in a set of goals, termed National Strategic Outcomes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 7. Enhanced Amenities and Heritage 8. Transition to a Carbon Neutral and Climate Resilient Society 9. Sustainable Management of Environmental Resources <p>Access to Quality Childcare, Education and Health Services</p>	<p>The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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Ireland's 4th National Biodiversity Action Plan 2023 - 2030	Ireland's 4th National Biodiversity Action Plan (NBAP) 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.	It will continue to implement actions within the framework of five strategic objectives, while addressing new and emerging issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 Initiatives. 	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Ireland's Long-term Strategy on Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction 2024	This long-term strategy aims to build on the targets, policies, measures and actions that Ireland has committed to in the period to 2030 (as set out in success annual national Climate Action Plans and the EU National Energy and Climate Plans.	The Strategy sets out Ireland's 2050 climate action targets and describes sector-specific pathways to reaching those targets. These sectors include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electricity • Industry • Built Environment • Transport • Agriculture, • Forestry and Land-Use 	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Ireland's Second National Implementation Plan for the Sustainable Development Goals (2022 - 2024)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Implementation Plan 2022 - 2024 is in direct response to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and provides a whole-of-government approach to implement the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The first version of the Plan (2018 – 2020) provided a 'SDG Matrix' which identifies the responsible Government Departments for each of the 169 targets. It also included a 'SDG Policy Map' indicating the relevant national policies for each of the targets. 	<p>The Plan identifies five strategic objectives to guide implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To embed the SDG framework into the work of Government Departments to achieve greater Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development; To integrate the SDGs into Local Authority work to better support the localisation of the SDGs; Greater partnerships for the Goals; To further incorporate the principle of Leave No One Behind into Ireland's Agenda 2030 implementation and reporting mechanisms; and Strong reporting mechanisms 	<p>The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
Maritime Area Planning Act 2021 (as amended)	<p>This act is designed to regulate the maritime area within Ireland. This regulation will be achieved by means of the National Marine Planning Framework.</p> <p>The Act provides the legislative framework for a new streamlined development consent process for activities in the maritime area including offshore renewable energy projects. The Bill will also establish a new body, the Maritime Area Regulatory Authority to undertake certain consenting and enforcement functions in the new regime. Enactment and implementation of the Bill will help Ireland to reach its climate action and renewable energy targets.</p>	<p>The key features of the plan are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of Maritime Area Consents (MACs) for permission to occupy a maritime area over undefined or relatively long periods of time. It is required that projects obtain a MAC as a pre-requisite before seeking planning permission for developments which fall under the Planning and Development Act 2000. Provision of licenses for certain maritime usages which do not require planning permission or an EIA. Establishment of a Maritime Area Regulatory Authority (MARA) which will grant MACs, licence specified maritime usages, ensure compliance with MACs, licences and offshore planning permissions. 	<p>The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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<p>Ministerial Guidelines such as Sustainable Rural Housing Guidelines and Flood Risk Management Guidelines</p>	<p>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, childcare facilities, landscape, quarries and residential density.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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<p>National Adaptation Framework: Planning for a Climate Resilient Ireland 2024, and Sectoral Adaptation Plans</p>	<p>This framework specifies the national strategy for the application of adaptation measures in different sectors and by local authorities to reduce the vulnerability of Ireland to the negative effects of climate change and to avail of any positive effects that may occur. It sets out an extended suite of guiding principles that underscore the need for smarter, faster and transformative adaptation actions, which demand a pathway planning approach to account for a range of future warming and impact scenarios. It acts as a roadmap for governments, organisations, and communities to plan and implement adaptation strategies. The Framework helps coordinate efforts, allocate resources, and prioritise actions that reduce vulnerability and enhance resilience. A robust framework not only enables more effective responses to immediate climate related challenges but also fosters long-term sustainability by ensuring that adaptation measures are integrated into policymaking, infrastructure development, and local planning.</p>	<p>Key actions under the framework:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Putting in place revised governance and reporting arrangements • Formalising the status of existing guidelines • Formalising long term operational support for key sectors • Facilitating the establishment of regional local authority climate action offices • Increasing awareness around climate adaptation and resilience • Integrating climate adaptation into key national plans and policies 	<p>The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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National Air Pollution Control Programme (NAPCP)	<p>The National Air Pollution Control Programme (NAPCP) is a technical document which outlines the pathway Ireland will follow to achieve compliance with its commitments under the National Emission Ceilings Directive (NEC Directive).</p> <p>The National Emissions Ceilings Directive (NEC Directive) establishes emission ceilings for 2020 and 2030 for five specified pollutants: nitrogen oxides (NOx), non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOCs), sulphur dioxide (SO2), ammonia (NH3) and fine particulate matter (PM2.5).</p> <p>It also mandates the development of a National Air Pollution Control Programme (NAPCP) for each Member State.</p>	<p>The programme includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An overview of sectors and national policy frameworks in Ireland that impact on emissions of the five NEC pollutants • An overview of the current outlook for compliance with NEC targets for each pollutant • Projections of relevant pollutant emissions to 2030 • Policy options, measures and actions across sectors but in particular in the residential, transport agricultural and energy sectors aimed at reducing emissions of the five specified air pollutants 	<p>The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
National Broadband Plan (2019)	<p>The National Broadband Plan (NBP) 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.</p>	<p>The Plan sets out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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National Aviation Policy 2015	<p>Specifically, the principal goals of this National Aviation Policy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enhance Ireland's connectivity by ensuring safe, secure and competitive access responsive to the needs of business, tourism and consumers; To foster the growth of aviation enterprise in Ireland to support job creation and position Ireland as a recognised global leader in aviation; and To maximise the contribution of the aviation sector to Ireland's economic growth and development. 	<p>The National Aviation Policy commits to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintaining safety as the number one priority in Irish aviation and ensuring that safety regulation is robust, effective and efficient; Creating conditions to encourage the development of new routes and services, particularly to new and emerging markets; Ensuring a high level of competition among airlines operating in the Irish market; Optimising the operation of the Irish airport network to ensure maximum connectivity to the rest of the world; Ensuring that the regulatory framework for aviation reflects best international practice and that economic regulation facilitates continued investment in aviation infrastructure at Irish airports to support traffic growth; Supporting the aircraft leasing and aviation finance sectors to maintain Ireland's leading global position in these spheres; and Maintaining a safe and innovative general aviation sector to support Ireland's broader aviation industry 	<p>The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
National Broadband Plan (2019)	<p>The National Broadband Plan (NBP) 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.</p>	<p>The Plan sets out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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<p>National Demand Management Strategy - Moving Together: A Strategic Approach to Improving the Efficiency of Ireland's Transport System</p>	<p>The Strategy encourages an urban first approach to rolling out measures, where other travel options exist, and aims to improve journey times for car drivers, public transport users, business and freight, leading to improvements in local air quality and reduced stress with associated health benefits for drivers and non-drivers alike.</p>	<p>The Strategy does not contain a prescriptive series of actions. Instead, it provides a firm policy direction and suite of options - such as road space reallocation, progressive taxation, freight efficiency, or behavioural incentives - that can be taken at national, regional and local levels to bring about the systems changed needed.</p> <p>It is also intended that the Strategy will provide guidance needed for local authorities and local council representatives to develop plans for their own areas that suit their own communities' needs best.</p>	<p>The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>National Energy and Climate Plan 2021-2030</p>	<p>The NECP outlines Ireland's energy and climate policies in detail for the period from 2021 to 2030 and looks onwards to 2050. The NECP is a consolidated plan which brings together energy and climate planning into a single process for the first time.</p>	<p>The NECP facilitates the ongoing analysis at EU level. It will be revised to bring it in line with the 7% trajectory and to include policies and measures currently being developed to achieve the 7% trajectory.</p>	<p>The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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National Energy Security Framework	<p>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.</p> <p>The Framework also sets out how Government can support households and businesses, with a particular focus on protecting those most at risk of fuel poverty, how it is already ensuring Ireland’s energy security, how it will speed up the country’s shift to increased energy efficiency and indigenous renewable energy systems. It also sets out how consumers and businesses can be supported to save energy and save money.</p>	<p>The Framework sets out the government’s action in response to these issues across three key themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<p>The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
National Forestry Programme 2023 – 2027	<p>The national Forestry Programme 2023-2027 came into force in 2023, as soon as State Aid approval by the European Commission has been received. The new Programme sets out increased support for a number of schemes.</p>	<p>The Forestry Programme 2023-2027 contains a series of eight different interventions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest creation; • Agroforestry; • Infrastructure and technology investments; • Sustainable forest management; • Developing skills and empowering the forest sector for sustainable forest management; • Open forests - social, cultural and heritage forests; • Climate resilient reforestation; • Reconstruction. 	<p>The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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<p>National Hazardous Waste Management Plan (EPA) 2021 - 2027</p>	<p>This Plan sets out the priorities to be pursued over the next six years and beyond to improve the management of hazardous waste, taking into account the progress made since the previous plan and the waste policy and legislative changes that have occurred since the previous plan was published.</p> <p>Section 26 of the Waste Management Act 1996, as amended, sets out the overarching objectives for the National Hazardous Waste Management Plan. In this context, the following objectives are included as priorities for the revised Plan period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To prevent and reduce the generation of hazardous waste by industry and society generally; • To maximise the collection of hazardous waste with a • view to reducing the environmental and health impacts of any unregulated waste; • To strive for increased self-sufficiency in the management of hazardous waste and to minimise hazardous waste export; • To minimise the environmental, health, social and economic impacts of hazardous waste generation and management. 	<p>The revised Plan makes 20 recommendations under the following topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy and Regulation • Prevention • Collection and Treatment • Implementation 	<p>The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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National Inspection Plan - Domestic Waste Water Treatment Systems 2022 - 2026	<p>The Water Services Act 2007 (as amended) requires the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to produce a national inspection plan for domestic waste water treatment systems (DWWTSs).</p> <p>The purpose of the plan is to protect human health and water quality from the risks posed by DWWTSs.</p> <p>This document is the fourth plan and covers the period 2022 to 2026.</p>	<p>The plan sets out the background, minimum inspection numbers, risk based allocation of inspections, requirements for enforcement of advisory notices and for engagement to promote broader compliance.</p>	<p>The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
National Investment Framework for Transport in Ireland (NIFTI) 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NIFTI is the Department of Transport's framework for prioritising future investment in the land transport network to support the delivery of the National Strategic Outcomes. • The NIFTI will guide transport investment in the years ahead to enable the National Planning Framework, support the Climate Action Plan, and promote social, environmental and economic outcomes throughout Ireland. 	<p>The four investment priorities stated in NIFTI are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobility of people and goods in urban areas. • Protection and renewal. • Enhanced regional and rural connectivity. • Decarbonisation. 	<p>The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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<p>National Landscape Strategy for Ireland 2015-2025 and National Landscape Character</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Landscape Strategy will be used to ensure compliance with the European Landscape Convention and to establish principles for protecting and enhancing the landscape while positively managing its change. It will provide a high level policy framework to achieve balance between the protection, management and planning of the landscape by way of supporting actions. Landscape Strategy Vision: “Our landscape reflects and embodies our cultural values and our shared natural heritage and contributes to the well-being of our society, environment and economy. We have an obligation to ourselves and to future generations to promote its sustainable protection, management and planning.” 	<p>The objectives of the National Landscape Strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

<p>National legislation transposing the Industrial Emissions Directive, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Protection Agency Act 1992, amended by the Protection of the Environment Act 2003; and • Environmental Protection Agency (Integrated Pollution Control) (Licensing) Regulations 2013. • European Union (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Environmental Protection Agency Act 1992)(Amendment) Regulations 2020 • Environmental Protection Agency (Industrial Emissions)(Licensing) (Amendment) Regulations 2020. • European Union (Industrial Emissions) Regulations 2013 • Environmental Protection Agency (Industrial Emissions) (Licensing) Regulations 2013. • Environmental Protection Agency (Licensing Fees) Regulations 2013 	<p>The purpose of this Directive is to lay down rules to prevent or, where that is not practicable, to reduce industrial emissions into air, water and land and to prevent the generation of waste, in order to achieve a high level of environmental protection. This legislation transposes the provisions of the Directive.</p>	<p>The legislation covers industrial activities in the following sectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • energy; • metal production and processing; • minerals; • chemicals; • waste management; • and other sectors such as pulp and paper production, slaughterhouses and the intensive rearing of poultry and pigs. <p>All installations covered by the directive must prevent and reduce pollution by applying the best available techniques (BATs) and address efficient energy use, waste prevention and management and measures to prevent accidents and limit their consequences.</p>	<p>The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
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National Marine Planning Framework 2021	The NMPF is a key consideration for decision makers on all marine authorisations. The NMPF creates the overarching framework for decision making that is consistent, evidence based, and secures a sustainable future for the maritime area.	<p>The National Marine Planning Framework is a succinct strategic document that will deal with, inter alia, the following environmental, social and economic issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key marine activities such as fisheries, tourism, transport, offshore renewable energy generation, oil and gas exploration and production, aquaculture, and how they interact; • Climate change and related impacts; • Communities and health; • Cultural heritage; • Marine environment and biodiversity; • Transboundary interactions with other jurisdictions. 	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Mitigation Plan 2017	The National Mitigation Plan represents an initial step in transitioning Ireland to a low carbon, climate resilient and environmentally sustainable economy by 2050. This whole-of-government Plan draws on the perspectives and responsibilities of a range of government departments, and reflects the central roles of key ministers responsible for electricity generation, the built environment, transport and agriculture.	<p>The Plan includes over 100 individual actions for ministers and public bodies to implement and began the process of developing medium to long term mitigation choices for the next and future decades.</p> <p>The Plan is structured across several key themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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<p>National Peatlands Strategy (2015-2025)</p>	<p>This Strategy aims to provide a long-term framework within which all of the peatlands within the State can be managed responsibly in order to optimise their social, environmental and economic contribution to the well-being of this and future generations.</p>	<p>Objectives of the Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • To provide a framework for determining and ensuring the most appropriate future use of cutover and cutaway bogs. • To ensure that specific actions necessary for the achievement of its objectives are clearly identified and delivered by those involved in or responsible for peatlands management or for decisions affecting their management. 	<p>The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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<p>National Policy Framework on Alternative Fuels Infrastructure for Transport in Ireland 2017 to 2030</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Framework sets targets to achieve an appropriate level of alternative fuels infrastructure for transport, which is relative to national policy and Irish market needs. Non- infrastructure-based incentives to support the use of the infrastructure and the uptake of alternative fuels are also included within the scope of the Framework. 	<p>This policy set out to achieve five key goals in transport:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce overall travel demand Maximise the efficiency of the transport network Reduce reliance on fossil fuels Reduce transport emissions Improve accessibility to transport <p>These goals remain the cornerstone of transport policy and are fully aligned to the objectives of this National Policy Framework.</p> <p>Targets for alternative fuel infrastructure include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AFV forecasts Electricity targets Natural gas (CNG, LNG) targets Hydrogen targets Biofuels targets LPG targets Synthetic and paraffinic fuels targets 	<p>The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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National Ports Policy 2013	The core objective of National Ports Policy is to facilitate a competitive and effective market for maritime transport services.	National Ports Policy introduces clear categorisation of the ports sector into Ports of National Significance (Tier 1), Ports of National Significance (Tier 2) and Ports of Regional Significance.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Retrofit Plan	The National Retrofit Plan sets out how the Government will deliver on the Climate Action Plan targets of retrofitting the equivalent of 500,000 homes to a BER of B2/cost-optimal and installing 400,000 heat pumps in existing homes to replace older, less efficient heating systems by the end of 2030.	The Plan is designed to address barriers to retrofit across four key pillars: driving demand and activity; financing and funding; supply chain, skills and standards; and governance. For each pillar, barriers were identified and time-bound policies, measures and actions were put in place to address them. The initiatives in the Plan were guided by a number of key principles.	
National Roads 2040	NR2040 sets out TII's long-term strategy for the maintenance, development, and management of Ireland's National Roads network. NR2040 is fully aligned with NIFTI and Project Ireland 2040 and focuses on strategic issues for National Roads identified by TII.	The following objectives have been defined. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safe and efficient transport network for people and goods • Environmentally, socially, and economically sustainable • Tailored for different customers in different places • Managed and improved as a key public asset 	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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National Strategic Plan for Sustainable Aquaculture Development 2030	Article 34 of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Common Fisheries Policy ('the CFP'), on the promotion of sustainable aquaculture, calls for the establishment of multiannual national strategic aquaculture plans. The NSPSA 2030 is the second such plan under the current CFP.	<p>This Plan proposes 58 actions to be implemented over the period up to 2030. The purpose is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To align and mainstream the recently updated but non-binding guidance for the sustainable development of EU aquaculture (2021 – 2030) with national aquaculture sector planning. • To help inform the investment priorities for aquaculture in Ireland's new Seafood Development Programme 2021-2027 (EMFAF). • To provide a framework so that strategic planning for the aquaculture sector in Ireland responds to the latest thinking in terms of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats for Irish aquaculture in order to promote the development of a sustainable and forward-looking sector. 	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Sustainable Mobility Policy and the Sustainable Mobility Policy Action Plan 2022 - 2025	The National Sustainable Mobility Policy 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 accompanied by an action plan to 2025 which contains actions to improve and expand sustainable mobility options across the country by providing safe, green, accessible and efficient alternatives to car journeys. It also includes demand management and behavioural change measures to manage daily travel demand more efficiently and to reduce the journeys taken by private car.	The policy aims to deliver at least 500,000 additional daily active travel and public transport journeys by 2030 and a 10% reduction in the number of kilometres driven by fossil fuelled cars. It will make it easier for people to choose walking, cycling and use public transport daily instead of having to use a petrol or diesel car.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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<p>National Transport Authority's Integrated Implementation Plan 2019-2024</p>	<p>Section 13(1) of the Dublin Transport Authority Act 2008 (the DTA Act) requires the NTA to prepare an integrated implementation plan covering a six year period.</p>	<p>In accordance with the DTA Act, the Plan comprises the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An infrastructure investment programme, identifying the key objectives and outputs to be pursued by the Authority over the period of the Plan; • The actions to be taken by the Authority to ensure the effective integration of public transport infrastructure over the period of the Plan; • An integrated service plan, identifying the key objectives and outputs to be pursued by the Authority in relation to the procurement of public passenger transport services over the period of the Plan; • The actions to be taken by the Authority in relation to small public service vehicles; • The actions to be taken by the Authority to ensure the effective integration of public passenger transport services over the period of the Plan; and • Such other matters as the Authority considers appropriate or as may be prescribed by the Minister for Transport, Tourism and Sport. 	<p>The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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<p>National Waste Management Plan for a Circular Economy 2024-2030</p>	<p>The National Waste Management Plan for a Circular Economy 2024-2030 has been published and replaces the Regional Waste Management Plans.</p> <p>The Plan sets out a framework for the prevention and management of waste in Ireland for the period 2024 to 2030.</p>	<p>The ambition of this Plan is 0% total waste growth per person over the life of the Plan with an emphasis on non-household wastes including waste from commercial activities and the construction and demolition sector. This ambition is underpinned with a comprehensive series of targets, policies, actions and a suite of key deliverables.</p> <p>The Plan is presented in 5 Volumes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VOLUME I Sets out the current situation including policy, the existing waste landscape and financial, human and market resources deployed. It also identifies the key waste management challenges facing the State. • VOLUME II Sets out the responses to the waste management challenges identified including the Plan ambition, targets, policies and priority actions. Targeted policies and priority actions are identified for a range of focus areas chosen to align with the challenges. • VOLUME III Sets out the delivery roadmap for the responses contained in Volume II and contains key deliverables required to enable the ambition, targets, policies, and actions identified. • VOLUME IV Provides the supporting information for the Plan in a series of technical appendices. • VOLUME V Contains the Strategic Environmental Assessment Statement and Natura Impact Statement. <p>Key challenges identified in the Plan include resources, organisational capability, policy requirements, specific material stream targets, the provision of infrastructure and waste generation.</p>	<p>The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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A Waste Action Plan for a Circular Economy Ireland's National Waste Policy 2020-2025	The Waste Action Plan for a Circular Economy is an action-focused plan that will place Ireland at the vanguard of EU efforts. It will act as a roadmap for Ireland to embrace the opportunities in becoming a circular economy in the upcoming decade.	<p>The overarching objectives of this action plan are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shift the focus away from waste disposal and treatment to ensure that materials and products remain in productive use for longer thereby preventing waste and supporting reuse through a policy framework that discourages the wasting of resources and rewards circularity • Make producers who manufacture and sell disposable goods for profit environmentally accountable for the products they place on the market; • Ensure that measures support sustainable economic models (for example by supporting the use of recycled over virgin materials); • Harness the reach and influence of all sectors including the voluntary sector, R&D, producers / manufacturers, regulatory bodies, civic society; and • Support clear and robust institutional arrangements for the waste sector, including through a strengthened role for Local Authorities (LAs). 	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
National Water Resources Plan (2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>The key objectives of the plan are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • Identify, develop and assess options to help meet potential shortfalls in water supplies • Assess the water resources available at a national level including lakes, rivers and groundwater 	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Our Sustainable Future: A framework for Sustainable Development for Ireland 2012	A medium to long term framework for advancing sustainable development and the green economy in Ireland. It identifies spatial planning as a key challenge for sustainable development and sets a series of measures to address these challenges.	Sets out the challenges facing us and how we might address them in making sure that quality of life and general wellbeing can be improved and sustained in the decades to come.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Planning and Development Acts	The principal objectives of these are to provide a framework for land use planning and development control – with a view to promoting proper planning and sustainable development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development, with certain exceptions, is subject to development control under the Planning and Development 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. 	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Planning, Land Use and Transport Outlook 2040 (PLUTO)	PLUTO's objective is to develop a transport investment framework which delivers a land transport network that meets the travel needs of the population in the coming decades and which supports the National Strategic Outcomes of Project Ireland 2040.	<p>The PLUTO will take account of forecasted future economic and demographic scenarios, affordability considerations and relevant Government policies and will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantify in broad terms the appropriate scale of financial investment in land transport over the long term; • Consider how fiscal, environmental and technological developments might impact on this investment; and, • Identify strategic priorities for future investment to ensure land transport infrastructure provision facilitates the objectives of Project Ireland 2040. 	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Renewable Electricity Spatial Policy Framework (RESPF)	<p>Under Action EL/23/2 of CAP23, the Renewable Electricity Spatial Policy Framework (RESPF) is currently being prepared. In effect, this will be the national policy for onshore renewable electricity and will inform and reshape the development and distribution of onshore renewables in order to enable the delivery of Ireland's renewable electricity targets, as set out in CAP23.</p> <p>The RESPF will promote a plan-led and evidence-based approach to the allocation of renewable electricity spatial and generation targets across the three Regional Assemblies, to facilitate the achievement of the national target of 80% RES-E by 2030.</p>	The objective of this spatial policy framework is to effectively translate renewable electricity objectives, as those outlined in Climate Action Plan 2023, to the regional level and allocate regional spatial and renewable generation capacity targets.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Renewable Energy Ireland Strategy (2023)	The vision of the Strategy is to ensure by 2050 that Ireland will be energy independent through using indigenous, clean, carbon-free renewable energy supported by, and supporting, communities across the country.	<p>Priority actions for the Strategy include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the Planning and Development Acts to instruct An Bord Pleanála to prioritise planning applications for renewable energy and associated grid infrastructure. • Delivery of grid is a necessary foundation for decarbonisation of the economy. Market designs must include system services, flexibility, and capacity markets and fully exploit demand side resources. • Simplify administrative & regulatory requirements for renewable heat, energy efficiency, flexible demand, and storage technologies • Encourage EVs, enhanced public mobility and cycling infrastructure while harnessing Ireland’s strengths for the appropriate use of sustainable biofuels and green hydrogen. <p>Bring together industry, Government and other key stakeholders to identify ways to cut the price of renewable energy in Ireland so that we can deliver clean energy at the lowest possible price for Irish consumers.</p>	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Rural Environmental Protection Scheme (REPS) Agri-Environmental Options Scheme (AEOS) Green, Low-Carbon, Agri-environment Scheme (GLAS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agri-environmental funding schemes aimed at rural development for the environmental enhancement and protection. • GLAS is the new replacement for REPS and AEOS which are both expiring. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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<p>S.I. 79 of 2008 - Bathing Water Quality Regulations 2008, as amended (latest S.I. No. 322/2024)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These Regulations provide for transposition of the EU Bathing Water Directive 2006 (Directive 2006/7/EC of 15 February 2006) which aims: • To improve health protection for bathers • To establish a more pro-active approach to management of bathing waters, and • To promote increased public involvement and dissemination of information to the public. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Regulations establish a new classification system for bathing water quality based on four classifications “poor”, “sufficient”, “good” and “excellent” and generally require that a classification of at least “sufficient” be achieved by 2015 for all bathing waters. • Local authorities must take appropriate measures with a view to improving waters which are classified as “poor” and increasing the number of bathing waters classified as “good” or “excellent”. • A permanent advice against bathing must be issued in a case where a bathing water is classified as “poor” for five consecutive years. • Local authorities are required annually to identify bathing waters, establish a monitoring calendar, carry out the specified monitoring, report the results to the EPA, carry out appropriate management measures where necessary and provide information to the public. • There must be public participation in the identification of waters and the general implementation of the Regulations. • The EPA is required by the Regulations to classify bathing waters, generally on the basis of the monitoring results for the four preceding bathing seasons, and to publish an annual report in relation to bathing water quality. • Monitoring by local authorities is to commence not later than 2011 with a view to ensuring that a classification is assigned to bathing waters not later than 2015. <p>Private controllers of access lands may be required to contribute towards the costs incurred by a local authority or the EPA.</p>	<p>The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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S.I. No. 113/2022 - European Union (Good Agricultural Practice for Protection of Waters) Regulations 2022, as amended	The purpose of the Regulations is to provide a basic set of measures to ensure the protection of waters, including drinking water sources, against pollution caused by nitrogen and phosphorus from agricultural sources, with the primary emphasis on the management of livestock manures and other fertilisers. The set of measures also provide some basic safeguards against possible harmful impacts on water quality arising from agricultural expansion. This basic set of measures has been strengthened over the last two reviews and this new programme provides a further strengthened set of measures to help reduce nitrogen and phosphorus losses from agriculture and contribute to improvements in water quality.	The Regulations include measures such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Periods when land application of fertilisers is prohibited • Limits on the land application of fertilisers • Storage requirements for livestock manure; and • Monitoring of the effectiveness of the measures in terms of agricultural practice and impact on water quality. 	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
S.I. No. 254/2001 - Urban Waste Water Treatment Regulations, 2001, as amended (latest S.I. No. 48/2010)	These regulations concern the collection, treatment and discharge of urban waste water and the treatment and discharge of waste water from certain industrial sectors.	The objective of these regulations is to protect the environment from the adverse effects of the abovementioned waste water discharges.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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S.I. No. 296/2009 - European Communities Environmental Objectives (Freshwater Pearl Mussel) Regulations 2009, as amended (latest S.I 355/2018)	The purpose of these Regulations is to support the achievement of favourable conservation status for freshwater pearl mussels	<p>Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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<p>S.I. No. 9/2010 - European Communities Environmental Objectives (Groundwater) Regulations 2010, as amended (latest S.I. No. 287/2022)</p>	<p>These Regulations are made to give effect to the measures needed to achieve the environmental objectives established for groundwater by Article 4(1)(b) of the Water Framework Directive (Directive 2000/60/EC) and to give effect to the requirements of the Groundwater Directive (Directive 2006/118/EC) on the protection of groundwater against pollution and deterioration.</p>	<p>The Regulations establish clear environmental objectives to be achieved in groundwater bodies within specified timeframes and introduce the legal basis for a more flexible, proportionate and risk-based approach to implementing the legal obligation to prevent or limit inputs of pollutants into groundwater, which already exists under Directive 80/68/EEC. Measures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • measures to prevent or limit the input of pollutants into groundwater and to prevent the deterioration of the status of all bodies of groundwater • measures to protect, enhance and restore all bodies of groundwater and to ensure a balance between abstraction and recharge of groundwater, with the aim of achieving good groundwater within a particular timeframe • measures requiring the reversal of any significant and sustained upward trend in the concentration of any pollutant resulting from the impact of human activity in order to progressively reduce pollution of groundwater • measures for determining groundwater quantitative and chemical status • measures establishing procedures for the identification of significant and sustained upward trends and the definition of the starting point for trend reversal • the laying down of rules for the presentation and reporting of groundwater monitoring results, trend assessments and the classification of quantitative status and chemical status of groundwater bodies 	<p>The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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Strategy for the Future Development of National and Regional Greenways (2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 offroad experience linking places of interest, recreation and leisure in areas with beautiful scenery of different types with plenty to see and do; 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. 	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
The Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe (CAFE) Directive (2008/50/EC) as transposed into Irish legislation by the Air Quality Standards Regulations 2011 (S.I. No. 180 of 2011 as amended)	The Directive sets air quality standards for European Union member states.	Limit values for air quality parameters are set in this Directive.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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<p>The CAP Strategic Plan 2023-2027, as amended</p>	<p>Ireland’s CAP Strategic Plan provides a framework for the application of the Common Agricultural Policy in Ireland. It aims to promote the agricultural sector and the provision of safe and sustainable food in the county.</p> <p>Ireland as an EU member state is responsible for the running of our own CAP Strategic Plan, in close co-operation with the European Commission, and the EU Court of Auditors as the guardian of EU finances.</p> <p>he CAP is divided into two pillars. Pillar 1 covers direct support and market supports, and rural development is in Pillar 2.</p>	<p>The Irish CAP Strategic Plan aims to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect farm family incomes 2. Recognise the hard work of our farm families as food producers regardless of where they are in the country 3. Play a meaningful role in supporting our climate ambitions. <p>It provides for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pillar 1 agri-environment schemes, including direct support consisting of payments granted directly to farmers and provides baseline income support and operates as a safety net in cases of market disturbances, and market measures to manage and control the agricultural economy. • Pillar 2 direct payments supporting rural development. <p>Ireland’s CAP Strategic Plan has a strong emphasis on achievement of a higher level of climate and environment ambition that will be achieved through the CAP’s new green architecture.</p> <p>It contains measures that will help to achieve significant improvements in the areas of biodiversity and water quality, as well as contributing to national and EU climate and environmental targets, including through increased sequestration and carbon removal.</p> <p>There are three key areas in the new green architecture:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conditionality 2. Pillar 1 Eco-schemes 3. Pillar 2 climate and environment-related interventions 	<p>The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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The Planning System and Flood Risk Management – Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sets out comprehensive mechanisms for the incorporation of flood risk identification, assessment and management into the planning process. • Ensures flood risk is a key consideration in preparing land use plans and in the assessment of planning applications. • Implementation of the Guidelines is through actions at national, regional, local authority and site-specific levels. • Planning authorities and An Bord Pleanála are required to have regard to the Guidelines in carrying out their functions under the Planning Acts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding. • Avoid new developments increasing flood risk elsewhere, including that which may arise from surface water run-off. • Ensure effective management of residual risks for development permitted in floodplains. • Avoid unnecessary restriction of national, regional or local economic and social growth. • Improve the understanding of flood risk among relevant stakeholders. • Ensure that the requirements of EU and national law in relation to the natural environment and nature conservation are complied with at all stages of flood risk management. <p>The 2009 Flood Risk Management Guidelines were amended by Circular PL 2/2014 (Department of the Environment, Community and Local Government) that provides advice on the use of OPW flood mapping in assessing planning applications and clarifies some advice from the 2009 Guidelines.</p>	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Tourism Policy Statement: People, Place and Policy – Growing Tourism to 2025	The main goal of this policy statement is to have a vibrant, attractive tourism sector that makes a significant contribution to employment across the country; is economically, socially and environmentally sustainable; helps promote a positive image of Ireland overseas, and is a sector in which people want to work.	The Tourism Policy Statement sets three headline targets to be achieved by 2025: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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Uisce Éireann Water Services Strategic Plan 2015, Water Services Strategic Plan 2050, and associated Proposed Capital Investment Plan (2020 - 2024)	The Water Services Strategic Plan (WSSP) presents Uisce Éireann's objectives for the next 25 years and the means by which we will achieve them. It aligns to requirements set out in the Water Services (No. 2) Act 2013. The first Water Services Strategic Plan was published in 2015 and are the draft Water Services Strategic Plan 2050 (WSSP 2050) is in the process of consultation which will replace the current plan.	The new Water Services Strategic Plan 2050 will be an important strategic document that will focus on the provision of safe drinking water and ensure that the environment is protected from the impacts of wastewater discharges.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, 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.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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<p>Water Action Plan 2024 - A River Basin Management Plan for Ireland</p>	<p>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).</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>The objectives of the Water Framework Directive are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) to prevent the deterioration of water bodies and to protect, enhance and restore them with the aim of achieving at least good status and (ii) to achieve compliance with the water standards and objectives for designated protected areas. 	<p>The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p>Water Pollution Acts 1977 to 1990</p>	<p>The Water Pollution Acts allow Local Authorities the authority regulate and supervise actions relating to water in their division.</p>	<p>The Water Pollution Acts enable local authorities to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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<p>Water Services Act 2007, and amendments in 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2022</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 wastewater supply. • Irish Water was given the responsibility of the provision of water and wastewater services in the amendment act during 2013, therefore these services are no longer the responsibility of the 34 Local Authorities in Ireland. 	<p>Key strategic objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring Irish Water 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. • 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 wastewater treatment, for compliance with the requirements of the EU Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive. • Promoting water conservation through Irish Water’s Capital Investment Plan, the Rural Water Programme and other measures. • Monitoring the on-going implementation of septic tanks inspection regime and the National Inspection Plan for Domestic Waste Water Treatment Systems. • Ensuring a fair funding model to deliver water services. • Overseeing the establishment of an economic regulation function under the CER. 	<p>The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

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<p>Wildlife Act of 1976</p> <p>Wildlife (Amendment) Act, 2000</p> <p>Wildlife (Amendment) Act, 2023</p>	<p>The act provides protection and conservation of wild flora and fauna.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<p>The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

Regional / County / Local Level			
Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim / purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
<p>Development Plans, Local Area Plans and other land use plans in other areas and adjacent counties in Ireland – Galway, Clare, Limerick, Cork, Waterford, Kilkenny, Laois and Offaly.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These statutory land use plans outline planning objectives for land use development (e.g. housing, economic, community, transport objectives). • These plans provide strategic frameworks for planning and sustainable development in areas. In alignment with the higher-order National Planning Framework and Regional Economic and Spatial Strategies. • These plans set out the policies and proposals to guide development in other areas in the functional area and adjacent counties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify future infrastructure, development and zoning required. • Protect and enhance amenities and environment. • Guides planning authorities in assessing proposals. • Aim to guide development in areas • Aim to promote sustainable development in neighbouring and connected areas. • Provide for economic development and protect natural environmental, heritage. 	<p>The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

Regional / County / Local Level			
Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim / purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
County Tipperary Biodiversity Action Plan 2025-2030	The overall aim of the County Tipperary Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) 2025-2030 is protecting and restoring biodiversity in the local authority functional area.	<p>The Tipperary BAP provides a structured approach to biodiversity conservation at the county level, with the following aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase awareness of biodiversity and implications of its loss • Embed biodiversity into all Local Authority Policies and Plans • Identify locally important habitats and species • Develop plans to restore habitats • Support communities with biodiversity conservation projects 	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Tipperary Climate Action Plan 2024-2029	<p>Ireland's Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act (2021) required each local authority to prepare a Local Authority Climate Action Plan to meet national climate targets and develop resilience to the impacts of climate change. The plans are consistent with the most recently approved National Climate Action Plan and National Adaptation Framework.</p> <p>Tipperary County Council has prepared their Climate Action Plan for the period 2024 to 2029 to deliver and enable climate action for a just transition to a low carbon and climate resilient future within County Tipperary which results in sustainable growth, a high quality of life, inclusivity, and service accessibility.</p>	<p>The plan demonstrates the ambition, focus and commitment of each local authority to reduce carbon emissions and improve the quality of life for people living, working and studying in each county.</p> <p>The plan is built on a strong evidence base. To help inform the plans, Tipperary County Council developed a Climate Change Risk Assessment which sets out the likely risks in terms of climate change, such as increased rainfall or flooding. They also did a Baseline Emissions Inventory which calculates the emissions within the local authority area and sets out emission by sector such as transport, the built environment and agriculture.</p> <p>As part of its local authority climate action plan, Tipperary County Council is responsible for establishing a decarbonising zone within their local authority area. Decarbonising zones (DZs) are intended to be the focus for a range of climate mitigation, adaptation and biodiversity measures and will help local authorities to identify projects which will contribute to the delivery of the national climate objective.</p>	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Regional / County / Local Level			
Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim / purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
Tipperary County Council Corporate Plan 2024-2029	<p>Provides a roadmap for the next phase of development within the local area.</p> <p>‘Provision of civic leadership and the delivery of Local Authority services in Tipperary that maximises the social, economic, cultural, physical, and sustainable development of County Tipperary to the benefit of all communities and individuals throughout the county.’</p>	<p>Adopts five Strategic High Level Themes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Communities & Culture - To be a thriving community with a strong sense of belonging. 2. Urban & Rural Places - To protect and develop vibrant and accessible places. 3. Organisation & People- To be an employer of choice delivering quality public services. 4. Environment & Climate Action- To champion a sustainable and resilient future for Tipperary. 5. Economic & Enterprise- To be a driver of innovation, growth, and opportunity. 	<p>The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
Draft Tipperary County Heritage Plan 2024-2030	<p>The Plan sets out a framework for heritage activity across the community, volunteer and NGO sectors and for state agencies with a role in Tipperary heritage.</p>	N/A	<p>The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

Regional / County / Local Level			
Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim / purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
<p>Tipperary Local Economic and Community Plan (LECP) 2024-2029</p>	<p>Sets out the objectives and actions needed to promote the community and economic development of County Tipperary neighbourhoods and communities.</p>	<p>Adopts six Strategic High Level Goals:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. That Tipperary would be a proactively socially inclusive county and that all communities in Tipperary would improve in terms of their resilience and their capacity to contribute to the health and wellbeing of their members. 2. That Tipperary would be characterised by a diverse, innovative, and environmentally aware economy in which enriching employment opportunities are available for all its citizens and the necessary education and training opportunities are easily accessible by all. 3. That Tipperary would be rich in biodiversity and, at a minimum, contribute its fair share to national targets for reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, that its households, communities, and businesses would be active in adapting to climate change, and that environmental impact considerations would inform all decisions in the county. Climate adaptation and mitigation are important in underpinning quality of life, environmental health, and sustainable and positive economic development. 4. That the people of Tipperary would have the knowledge and skills necessary to be productive, supportive, and innovative members of society. 5. That a positive culture would develop within the county, which values and links the achievements of the past to the creativity and innovation of today. 	<p>The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

Regional / County / Local Level			
Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim / purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
County Tipperary Tourism Roadmap 2025- 2030	County wide participation in a Tipperary Tourism network that inspires sustained tourism collaboration and promotion of the authentic Tipperary experience we are so proud of. Our approach to marketing inspires domestic and international visitors to select Tipperary as the destination to experience the outdoors and heritage stories delivered through authentic community experiences. Year on year growth in the value of tourism in Tipperary by extending the length of the season and providing visitors with reasons to stay longer as our guests.	<p>Priority actions include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Developing the Tipperary Tourism industry network <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grow the number of businesses engaged in Tipperary Tourism activity. Strengthen our governance approach to maximise the role of Tipperary Tourism and our impact on tourism marketing and development. Ensure Tipperary Tourism is the voice for the tourism sector in the county. Grow community awareness of the importance of tourism as an economic sector in Tipperary. Growing the profile of Tipperary as a tourism destination <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deliver innovative marketing and communications programmes that motivate visitors to consider Tipperary in peak and off peak season. Develop a county wide approach to marketing the destination delivering a core destination message supported by the supporting experiences in the county. Extend the tourism season in the county and grow the value of our core season. Raise the profile of Tipperary as a sustainable tourism destination. Influencing product and experience development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Influence tourism destination development by supporting and advocating for future product development across the county. Inspire and influence organisations and businesses to scale their product and experience development strategies and actions. Communicate project information among all agencies, stakeholders and the Tipperary Tourism network. 	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Regional / County / Local Level			
Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim / purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
Freshwater Pearl Mussel Sub- Basin Management Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifies the current status of the species and the reason for loss or decline. Identifies measure required to improve or restore current status. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifies pressures on Freshwater Pearl Mussels for each of the designated populations in Ireland. Outlines restoration measures required to ensure favourable conservation status. 	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Tipperary County Noise Action Plan 2024-2028	This Noise Action Plan (NAP), and its subsequent implementation, is critical to ensuring that the local authority achieves the aims and objectives of the Environmental Noise Directive, compliance with national policy and to address local environmental noise issues.	<p>The Tipperary NAP outlines local authority policy for managing noise emissions from the following sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> agglomerations with more than 100 000 inhabitants major roads (more than 3 million vehicles a year) major railways (more than 30 000 trains a year) major airports (more than 50 000 take-offs or landings a year, including small aircrafts and helicopters) <p>The main source of noise in Tipperary are roads that carry in excess of 3,000,000 vehicles per year, and the NAP seeks to address these sources of noise.</p>	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Regional / County / Local Level			
Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim / purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
Tipperary Cycle Network Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan to increase regions cycle network dramatically. The Plan refers to the EuroVelo International Cycle Route Network of the European Cyclists Federation is a network of 15 long distance cycle routes connecting and uniting the whole European continent. Two of these routes are in Ireland including EV2 from Galway through Dublin to London, Berlin, Warsaw and Moscow. 	<p>Aims to identify and determine:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 urban cycle network for Clonmel, Nenagh, Thurles, Carrick-on-Suir, Tipperary Town and Roscrea, with interurban connectors between the towns of Cashel, Birr, Cahir, Borrisokane, Ballina etc. These then extend into adjoining counties forming a comprehensive and connecting cycle network nationally. <p>The Green Route Network being cycle routes for development of tourist, recreational and leisure purposes.</p>	<p>The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
Groundwater Protection Schemes	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

Regional / County / Local Level			
Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim / purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
Local Catchment Flood Risk Management Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Produced by Local Authorities. Outlines areas local flood risk. Sets out measures to manage and prevent flood risk at a local level. 	Not applicable.	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
Local Transport Plans and Strategies	Local Transport Plans and Strategies relevant to a particular local authority functional area provide a more granular framework for the delivery of sustainable transport systems in accordance with higher-level plans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote sustainable transport. To promote integrated and proper transport planning. To promote safe travel. To promote active travel infrastructural development. To encourage modal shift. 	The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Regional / County / Local Level			
Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim / purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
NPWS Conservation Plans and/or Conservation Objectives for SACs and SPAs	<p>Management planning for nature conservation sites has a number of aims. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
Regional Economic and Spatial Strategy – Southern Region	<p>The Regional Spatial and Economic Strategies provide a long-term regional level strategic planning and economic framework in support of the implementation of the National Planning Framework.</p>	<p>The Southern Regional Economic and Spatial Strategy includes provisions for its nine constituent local authorities: Waterford City and County Council, Cork City Council, Cork County Council, Tipperary County Council, Wexford County Council, Kerry County Council, Clare County Council, Limerick City and County Council, Kilkenny County Council and Carlow County Council.</p> <p>The Eastern and Midland Regional Economic and Spatial Strategy includes provisions for its 12 constituent local authorities: Fingal County Council; Dublin City Council; South Dublin County Council; Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council; Louth County Council; Kildare County Council; Meath County Council; Wicklow County Council; Longford County Council; Laois County Council; Offaly County Council; and Westmeath County Council.</p> <p>The Northern and Western Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy includes provisions for its eight constituent local authorities: Donegal County Council, Leitrim County Council, Sligo County Council, Cavan County Council, Monaghan County Council, Mayo County Council, Roscommon County Council, and Galway County Council.</p>	<p>The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>

Regional / County / Local Level

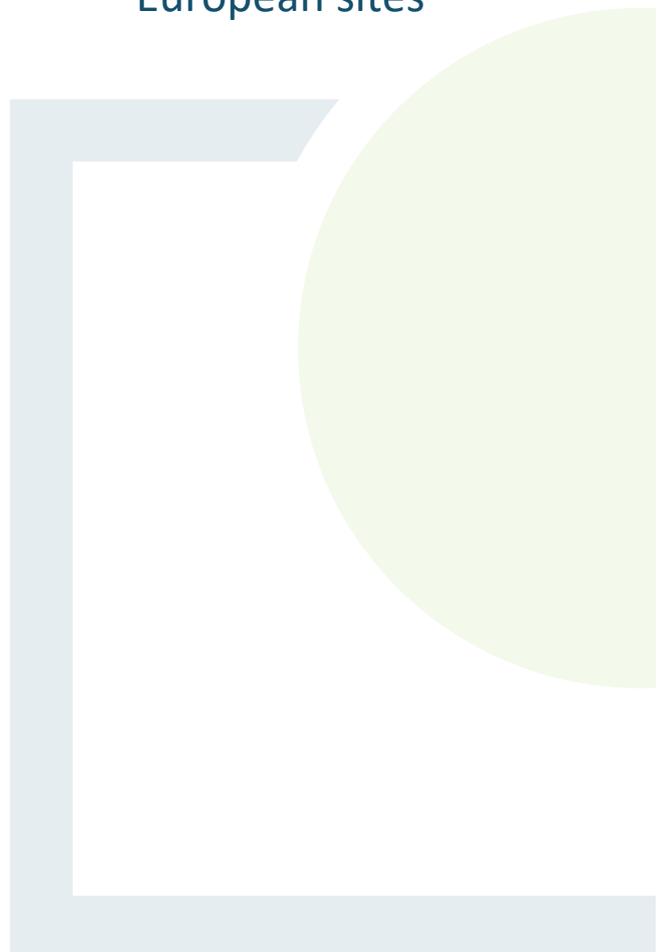
Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim / purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
<p>Water Quality Management Plans</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the quality of waters covered by the plan is maintained. • Maintain and improve the quantity and quality of water included in the Plan scope. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring of water bodies against quality standards. • Outlines management programmes for water catchments. • Purpose is to maintain and improve the quantity and quality of groundwater. 	<p>The Proposed Variation shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Proposed Variation will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>



DESIGNING AND DELIVERING
A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

APPENDIX 4

Background information to
European sites



Appendix 4 - Table 1 Quality and site characteristics of European sites considered in NIR

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
2137	Lower River Suir SAC	<p>This site contains a range of Annex I habitats including floating river vegetation, eutrophic tall herbs alluvial forest old oak woods yew woods and salt meadows. The site is very important for the presence of a number of scarce and specialised Annex II animal species with particularly important populations of the fish species <i>Salmo salar</i> and <i>Alosa fallax fallax</i>. <i>Lutra lutra</i> is widespread on the system as is <i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>. The site supports two Annex I priority and five non-priority Annex I habitats. There are four Annex I species of birds present within the site. The rare lichen <i>Lobaria pulmonaria</i> an ancient woodland indicator occurs at Portlaw Oak Woods within the site.</p>	<p>The Suir River system flows through the counties of Tipperary Kilkenny and Waterford. The site consists of all of the freshwater stretches of the Suir immediately south of Thurles the tidal stretches as far as the confluence with the Barrow/Nore immediately east of Cheekpoint in Co. Waterford and many of the tributaries including the Clodiagh the Lingaun Anner Nier Tar Aherlow and Multeen. Much of the system flows through Carboniferous limestone though towards Waterford the geology changes to Old Red Sandstone and Ordovician bedrocks. The site supports a diverse range of habitats including marsh reedbeds wet and dry grasslands broad-leaved semi-natural woodlands salt marshes tidal rivers and estuarine channels. Substantial areas of improved grassland and arable lands are included for water quality reasons.</p>
002165	Lower River Shannon SAC	<p>This site is of great ecological interest as it contains a high number of habitats and species listed on Annexes I and II of the E.U. Habitats Directive, including the priority habitats lagoon and alluvial woodland, the only known resident population of Bottle-nosed Dolphin in Ireland and all three Irish lamprey species. A good number of Red Data Book species are also present, perhaps most notably the thriving populations of Triangular Club-rush.</p>	<p>A very large long site approximately 14 km wide and 120 km long encompassing: the drained river valley which forms the River Shannon estuary; the broader River Fergus estuary plus a number of smaller estuaries e.g. Poulnasherry Bay; the freshwater lower reaches of the Shannon River between Killaloe and Limerick plus the freshwater stretches of much of the Feale and Mulkear</p>

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
		<p>A number of species listed on Annex I of the E.U. Birds Directive are also present, either wintering or breeding. Indeed, the Shannon and Fergus Estuaries form the largest estuarine complex in Ireland and support more wintering wildfowl and waders than any other site in the country. Most of the estuarine part of the site has been designated a Special Protection Area (SPA), under the E.U. Birds Directive, primarily to protect the large numbers of migratory birds present in winter</p>	<p>catchments; a marine area at the mouth of the Shannon estuary with high rocky cliffs to the north and south; ericaceous heath on Kerry Head and Loop Head; and several lagoons. The underlying geology ranges from Carboniferous limestone (east of Foynes) to Namurian shales and flagstones (west of Foynes) to Old Red Sandstone (at Kerry Head). The salinity of the system varies daily with the ebb and flood of the tide and with annual rainfall fluctuations seasonally.</p>
4058	Lough Derg (Shannon) SPA	<p>Lough Derg (Shannon) SPA is of high ornithological importance as it supports nationally important breeding populations of Cormorant and Common Tern. In winter, it has nationally important populations of Tufted Duck and Goldeneye, as well as a range of other species including Whooper Swan. The presence of Whooper Swan, Greenland White-fronted Goose, Hen Harrier and Common Tern is of particular note as these are listed on Annex I of the E.U. Birds Directive. Parts of Lough Derg (Shannon) SPA are a Wildfowl Sanctuary</p> <p>Hen Harrier are also known to roost in the reedbeds on the margins of the site during the winter.</p>	<p>Lough Derg is the largest of the Shannon Lakes being some 40 km long. Its maximum breadth across the Scarriff Bay-Youghal Bay transect is 13 km but for most of its length it is less than 5 km wide. The lake is relatively shallow at the northern end being mostly 6 m in depth but in the middle region it has an axial trench and descends to over 25 m in places. The narrow southern end of the lake has the greatest average depth with a maximum of 34 m. The greater part of the lake lies on Carboniferous limestone but the narrow southern section is underlain by Silurian strata. Most of the lower part of the lake is enclosed by hills on both sides the Slieve Aughty Mountains to the west and the Arra Mountains to the east. The northern end is bordered by relatively flat agricultural country.</p>

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
			<p>The lake shows the high hardness levels and alkaline pH to be expected from its mainly limestone catchment basin and it has most recently been classified as a mesotrophic system. The lake has many small islands especially on its western and northern sides. The shoreline is often fringed with swamp vegetation. Aquatic vegetation includes a range of charophyte species.</p>
4086	River Little Brosna Callows SPA	<p>The River Little Brosna Callows is an internationally important site for wintering waterfowl, being notable both for numbers and diversity of species. Of particular note is the internationally important Greenland White-fronted Goose flock that is based along the Brosna. The callows are also of importance for breeding waders, and such species as Redshank, Snipe and Lapwing.</p> <p>The River Little Brosna Callows SPA is one of the top sites in the country for wintering waterfowl and part of the site is a Wildfowl Sanctuary. It is of international importance on account of the total numbers of birds that use it, as well as for its Greenland White-fronted Goose, Golden Plover and Black-tailed Godwit populations. In addition, there are a further seven species with nationally important populations, several of which are the largest in the country. Also of note is that three of the species which occur regularly, i.e. Whooper Swan, Greenland White-fronted Goose and Golden Plover, are listed on Annex I of the E.U. Birds Directive.</p>	<p>The River Little Brosna Callows SPA follows the River Brosna from its confluence with the River Shannon for approximately 9 km south-eastwards to just beyond New Bridge on the R438 road. The site extends along both sides of the river within counties Offaly and Tipperary. The main habitat present is the extensive area of lowlying callow grassland along the floodplain of the river. These grasslands are subject to prolonged flooding in winter, early spring and occasionally in summer.</p> <p>The site is of special conservation interest for holding an assemblage of over 20,000 wintering waterbirds. The E.U. Birds Directive pays particular attention to wetlands and, as these form part of this SPA, the site and its associated waterbirds are of special conservation interest for Wetland and Waterbirds.</p>

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
4096	Middle Shannon Callows SPA	<p>The Middle Shannon Callows SPA is an internationally important site that supports an assemblage of over 20,000 wintering waterbirds. It holds internationally important populations of two species - Whooper Swan and Black-tailed Godwit. In addition, there are four species that have wintering populations of national importance. The site also supports a nationally important breeding population of Corncrake. Of particular note is that several of the species which occur regularly are listed on Annex I of the E.U. Birds Directive, i.e. Whooper Swan, Corncrake and Golden Plover.</p> <p>Birds of prey, including scarce species such as Merlin and wintering Hen Harrier have been recorded hunting over the callows. A range of passerine species associated with grassland and swamp vegetation breed, including Sedge Warbler, Grasshopper Warbler, Skylark and Reed Bunting. Kingfisher is also known to occur within the site. Whinchat, an uncommon breeding species, occurs in small numbers.</p>	<p>The Middle Shannon Callows SPA is a long and diverse site which extends for approximately 50 km from the town of Athlone to the town of Portumna; it lies within Counties Galway, Roscommon, Westmeath, Offaly and Tipperary. The site averages about 0.75 km in width though in places is up to 1.5 km wide. Water levels on the site are greatly influenced by the very small fall between Athlone and Portumna and by the weir at Meelick. The site has extensive areas of callow, or seasonally flooded, semi-natural, lowland wet grassland, along both sides of the river. The callows are mainly too soft for intensive farming but are used for hay or silage or for summer grazing. Other habitats of smaller area which occur alongside the river include lowland dry grassland, freshwater marshes, reedbeds and wet woodland. The diversity of semi-natural habitats present and the sheer size of the site attract an excellent diversity of bird species, including significant populations of several.</p> <p>The Shannon Callows is the largest site monitored as part of I-WeBS and many parts of it are inaccessible on the ground. Annual monitoring of the wintering waterbirds of the Shannon Callows is undertaken by aerial surveys in January/February with some areas also covered by ground counts.</p>

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
4165	Slievefelim to Silvermines Mountains SPA	<p>The Slievefelim to Silvermines Mountains SPA is of ornithological importance because it provides excellent nesting and foraging habitat for breeding Hen Harrier and is one of the top sites in the country for the species. The presence of three species, Hen Harrier, Merlin and Peregrine, which are listed on Annex I of the E.U. Birds Directive is of note.</p> <p>The site is one of the strongholds for Hen Harrier in the country. The mix of forestry and open areas provides optimum habitat conditions for this rare bird, which is listed on Annex I of the E.U. Birds Directive. The site is also a traditional breeding site for a pair of Peregrine. Merlin has been recorded within the site but further survey is required to determine its status. Red Grouse is found on some of the unplanted areas of bog and heath – this is a species that has declined in Ireland and is now Red-listed.</p>	<p>The Slievefelim to Silvermines Mountains SPA is an extensive upland site located in Counties Tipperary and Limerick. Much of the site is over 200 m in altitude and rises to 694 m at Keeper Hill. Other peaks included in the site are Slieve Felim, Knockstanna, Knockappul, Mother Mountain, Knockteige, Cooneen Hill and Silvermine Mountain. The site is underlain mainly by sandstones of Silurian age. Several important rivers rise within the site, including the Mulkear, Bilboa and Clare.</p> <p>The site consists of a variety of upland habitats, though approximately half is afforested. The coniferous forests include first and second rotation plantations, with both pre-thicket and post-thicket stands present. Substantial areas of clear-fell are also present at any one time. The principal tree species present are Sitka Spruce (<i>Picea sitchensis</i>) and Lodgepole Pine (<i>Pinus contorta</i>). Roughly one-quarter of the site is unplanted blanket bog and heath, with both wet and dry heath present. The bog and heath vegetation includes such typical species as Ling Heather (<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>), Bilberry (<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>), Bell Heather (<i>Erica cinerea</i>), Common Cottongrass (<i>Eriophorum angustifolium</i>), Hare’s-tail Cottongrass (<i>Eriophorum vaginatum</i>), Deergrass (<i>Scirpus cespitosus</i>) and Purple Moor-grass (<i>Molinia caerulea</i>). The remainder of the site is mostly rough grassland that is used for hill farming. This varies in composition and includes some wet areas with rushes (<i>Juncus</i> spp.) and some areas subject to scrub encroachment.</p>

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
			Some stands of deciduous woodland also occur, especially within the river valleys.
4077	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA	<p>This is the most important coastal wetland site in the country and regularly supports in excess of 50000 wintering waterfowl. It has internationally important populations of <i>Calidris alpina</i>, <i>Limosa limosa</i> and <i>Tringa totanus</i>. A further 16 species have populations of national importance. The site is particularly significant for <i>Calidris alpina</i>, <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>, <i>Vanellus vanellus</i>, <i>Tringa totanus</i> and <i>Tadorna tadorna</i>. It has <i>Cygnus cygnus</i>, <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> and <i>Limosa lapponica</i> in significant numbers. The site was formerly frequented by a population of <i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i> but these have now abandoned the area. The site provides both feeding and roosting areas for the wintering birds and habitat quality for most of the estuarine habitats is good.</p>	<p>The River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries form the largest estuarine complex in Ireland. The site comprises all of the estuarine habitat west from Limerick City and south from Ennis extending west as far as Killadysert and Foynes on the north and south shores of the Shannon respectively (a distance of some 25 km from east to west). Also included are several areas in the outer Shannon estuary notably Clonderalaw Bay and Poulnasherry Bay. The site has vast expanses of intertidal flats. The main macro-invertebrate community is a <i>Macoma-Scrobicularia-Nereis</i> community which provides a rich food resource for the wintering birds. Eelgrass (<i>Zostera</i> spp.) is present in places. The intertidal flats are often fringed with salt marsh vegetation areas which provide important high tide roost sites for the birds. In the innermost parts of the estuaries the tidal channels or creeks are fringed with species such as <i>Phragmites australis</i> and <i>Scirpus</i> spp. <i>Spartina anglica</i> is frequent in parts.</p>

Appendix 4 - Table 2 Background data for European Sites considered in the Natura Impact Report; including the Qualifying features (QIs/SCIs) and the known threats and pressures as recorded by the National Parks and Wildlife Services

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
2137	Lower River Suir SAC	<p>Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355]</p> <p>Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitricho-Batrachion</i> vegetation [3260]</p> <p>Twaite shad (<i>Alosa fallax</i>) [1103]</p> <p>Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i>, <i>Alnion incanae</i>, <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0]</p> <p>Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels [6430]</p>	A01, H01, E03, B, I01, J02.12.02, J02.01.02, A08, D03.01, J02.01, E01	Cultivation, Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), Discharges, Sylviculture, forestry, Invasive non-native species, dykes and flooding defense in inland water systems, no threats or pressures, Reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, Fertilisation, Port areas, Landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general, Urbanised areas, human habitation

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
		<p>Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles [91A0]</p> <p>River lamprey (<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>) [1099]</p> <p>Brook lamprey (<i>Lampetra planeri</i>) [1096]</p> <p>Sea lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>) [1095]</p> <p>Freshwater pearl mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>) [1029]</p> <p>White-clawed crayfish (<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>) [1092]</p> <p>Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410]</p>		

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
		<p>Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i>) [1330]</p> <p><i>Taxus baccata</i> woods of the British Isles [91J0]</p> <p>Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) [1106]</p>		
002165	Lower River Shannon SAC	<p>Large shallow inlets and bays [1160]</p> <p>Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time [1110]</p> <p>Sea lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>) [1095]</p> <p>Estuaries [1130], Coastal lagoons [1150]</p> <p>Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-</p>	K02.03, C01.03.01, F01, A08, J02.10, G01.01, F03.01, H04, B, E01, J02.12.01, E03, J02.01.02, D01.01, I01, C01.01.02, J02.01.01, A04	Eutrophication (natural), Hand cutting of peat, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Fertilisation, Management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, Nautical sports, Hunting, Air pollution, air-borne pollutants, Sylviculture, forestry, Urbanised areas, human habitation, Sea defense or coast protection works, tidal barrages, Discharges, Reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, Paths, tracks, cycling tracks, Invasive non-native species, Removal of beach materials, Polderisation, Grazing.

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
		<p>silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>) [6410]</p> <p>Bottlenose dolphin (<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>) [1349]</p> <p>Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140]</p> <p>Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220]</p> <p>Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310]</p> <p>Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410]</p> <p>Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i>, <i>Alnion incanae</i>, <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0]</p> <p>Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355]</p>		

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
		<p>River lamprey (<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>) [1099]</p> <p>Reefs [1170]</p> <p>Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [1230]</p> <p>Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitricho-Batrachion</i> vegetation [3260]</p> <p>Brook lamprey (<i>Lampetra planeri</i>) [1096]</p> <p>Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) [1106]</p> <p>Freshwater pearl mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>) [1029]</p>		

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
		Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glaucopuccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1330]		
004058	Lough Derg (Shannon) SPA	Common tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193] Tufted Duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>) [A061] Goldeneye (<i>Bucephala clangula</i>) [A067] Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017] Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]	G01.01, A08, F02.03, F03.01	Nautical sports, Fertilisation, Leisure fishing, Hunting
4086	River Little Brosna Callows SPA	Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140] Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056]	F02.03, A08, A04, D01.01, E01.03, A03, F03.01	Leisure fishing, Fertilisation, Grazing, Paths, tracks, cycling tracks, Dispersed habitation, Mowing or cutting of grassland, Hunting

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
		<p>Greenland White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>) [A395]</p> <p>Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050]</p> <p>Pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>) [A054]</p> <p>Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179]</p> <p>Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142]</p> <p>Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052]</p> <p>Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]</p> <p>Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156]</p>		

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
		Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038]		
4096	Middle Shannon Callows SPA	<p>Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140]</p> <p>Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050]</p> <p>Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179]</p> <p>Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142]</p> <p>Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038]</p> <p>Corncrake (<i>Crex crex</i>) [A122]</p> <p>Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]</p>	G01.01, F03.01, G01.02, E01, F02.03, A04, D01.05, D01.01, A04.03, A08	Nautical sports, Hunting, Walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles, Urbanised areas, human habitation, Leisure fishing, Grazing, Bridge, viaduct, Paths, tracks, cycling tracks, Abandonment of pastoral systems lack of grazing, Fertilisation

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
		Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156]		
4165	Slievefelim to Silvermines Mountains SPA	Hen harrier (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>) [A082]	B, A04, E01.03, D01.01, D01.02, C01.03	Sylviculture, forestry, Grazing, Dispersed habitation, Paths, tracks, cycling tracks, Roads, motorways, Peat extraction
004077	River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA	Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>) [A142] Greenshank (<i>Tringa nebularia</i>) [A164] Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052] Wetland and Waterbirds [A999] Shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) [A048] Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038] Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179]	G01.01, D03.02, F01, A08, E01, E02, E03	Nautical sports, Shipping lanes, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Fertilisation, Urbanised areas, human habitation, Industrial or commercial areas, Discharges

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
		<p>Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140]</p> <p>Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141]</p> <p>Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156]</p> <p>Ringed Plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>) [A137]</p> <p>Pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>) [A054]</p> <p>Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>) [A050]</p> <p>Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056]</p> <p>Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157]</p>		

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
		<p>Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162]</p> <p>Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017]</p> <p>Knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) [A143]</p> <p>Scaup (<i>Aythya marila</i>) [A062]</p> <p>Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) [A149]</p> <p>Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A046]</p> <p>Curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>) [A160]</p>		

Appendix 4 - Table 3 Known threats and pressures related to the QIs from each SAC

Qualifying Interests	EU Code	Current threats to Qualifying Interests	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
Freshwater Pearl Mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>)	[1029]	In stream works, hydrological and morphological alterations, sediment and enrichment, pollution due urbanisation etc. Poor substrate quality due to increased growth of algal and macrophyte vegetation as a result of severe nutrient enrichment, as well as physical siltation.	Surface water dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological change. Very highly sensitive to pollution.
White-clawed Crayfish (<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>)	[1092]	Poor substrate quality due to increased growth of algal and macrophyte vegetation as a result of severe nutrient enrichment, as well as physical siltation.	Invasive species, disease, surface water dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological change. Very highly sensitive to pollution.
Sea Lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>)	[1095]	Barriers to upstream migration (e.g., weirs), which limit access to spawning beds and juvenile habitat are main threats to this species.	Marine water dependent. Low sensitivity to hydrological changes. Coastal development, trampling from recreational activity.
Brook Lamprey (<i>Lampetra planeri</i>)	[1096]	Channel maintenance, barriers, passage obstruction, gross pollution and specific pollutants.	Surface water dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological change. Availability of suitable spawning ground is a considerable issue for the species.
River Lamprey (<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>)	[1099]	Channel maintenance, barriers, passage obstruction, gross pollution and specific pollutants.	Surface water dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological change. Availability of suitable spawning ground is a considerable issue for the species.

Qualifying Interests	EU Code	Current threats to Qualifying Interests	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
Twaiite Shad (<i>Alosa fallax fallax</i>)	[1103]	Habitat quality, particularly at spawning sites is the most notable threat to this species.	Changes in management. Changes in nutrient or base status. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change.
Salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>)	[1106]	Marine survival rates are of concern for the populations.	Disease, parasites and barriers to movement.
Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	[1110]	None identified by the NPWS in the 2019 publication of the Status of EU protected habitats and species in Ireland.	None identified.
Estuaries	[1130]	Pollution, fishing /aquaculture and habitat quality.	Inappropriate development, changes in turbidity
Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	[1140]	Aquaculture, fishing, bait digging, removal of fauna, reclamation of land, coastal protection works and invasive species, particularly cord-grass; hard coastal defence structures; sea-level rise.	Surface and marine water dependent. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change. Moderate sensitivity to pollution. Changes to salinity and tidal regime. Coastal development.
Coastal lagoons	[1150]	Eutrophication. Modification of hydrological flow and drainage.	Erosion and silting up. Accumulation of seaweed. Land use management resulting in hydrological interactions.

Qualifying Interests	EU Code	Current threats to Qualifying Interests	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
Large shallow inlets and bays	[1160]	Pressures on the habitat include nutrient enrichment, dredging and invasive alien species. Overall Status is assessed as Bad and deteriorating, a genuine decline since the 2013 assessment of Inadequate and improving and is based on more detailed information.	Inappropriate development, changes in turbidity, surface water runoff, discharge etc. On site management activities.
Reefs	[1170]	Professional fishing; taking for fauna; taking for flora; water pollution; climate change; and change in species composition.	Sensitive to disturbance and pollution.
Perennial vegetation of stony banks	[1220]	Disruption of the sediment supply, owing to the interruption of the coastal processes, caused by developments such as car parks and coastal defence structures including rock armour and sea walls. The removal of gravel.	Marine water dependent. Low sensitivity to hydrological changes. Coastal development, trampling from recreational activity and gravel removal.
Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts	[1230]	A number of significant pressures were identified, including trampling by walkers, invasive non-native species, gravel extraction, and sea-level and wave exposure changes due to climate change. There have been no significant losses in sea cliff habitat since the Directive came into force.	Land use activities such as tourism and/or agricultural practices. Direct alteration to the habitat or effects such as burning or drainage.
Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand	[1310]	Invasive Species; erosion and accretion.	Marine water dependent. Medium sensitivity to hydrological change. Changes in salinity and tidal regime. Infilling, reclamation, invasive species.

Qualifying Interests	EU Code	Current threats to Qualifying Interests	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>)	[1330]	Overgrazing; erosion; invasive species, particularly common cordgrass (<i>Spartina anglica</i>); infilling and reclamation.	Marine and groundwater dependent. Medium sensitivity to hydrological change. Changes in salinity and tidal regime. Overgrazing, erosion and accretion.
Bottlenose Dolphin (<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>)	[1349]	Pressures acting on the species in Irish waters mainly involve commercial vessel-based activities such as impacts arising from geophysical seismic exploration or from local/regional prey removal from fisheries.	Large vessel movement effecting distributions. Prey availability, reduction in available habitat and water quality.
Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>)	[1355]	Decrease in water quality: Use of pesticides; fertilization; vegetation removal; professional fishing (including lobster pots and fyke nets); hunting; poisoning; sand and gravel extraction; mechanical removal of peat; urbanised areas; human habitation; continuous urbanization; drainage; management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes; and canalization or modifying structures of inland water course.	Surface and marine water dependent. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change. Sensitivity to pollution.
Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>)	[1410]	Over-grazing by cattle or sheep; infilling and reclamation.	Marine and groundwater dependent. Medium sensitivity to hydrological change. Changes in salinity and tidal regime. Coastal development and reclamation.
Water courses of plain to montane levels with vegetation (<i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitricho-Batrachion</i>)	[3260]	Hydrological and morphological changes, water quality, enrichment, and surface water discharges from industrial site and/or agriculture.	Surface water dependent Highly sensitive to hydrological change and direct physical interactions.

Qualifying Interests	EU Code	Current threats to Qualifying Interests	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>)	[6410]	Agricultural intensification; drainage; abandonment of pastoral systems.	Changes in management such as grazing regime. Changes in nutrient or base status. Changes to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.
Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels	[6430]	Agricultural intensification; drainage; abandonment of pastoral systems.	Changes in management such as grazing regime. Changes in nutrient or base status. Changes to vegetation composition. Introduction of alien species.
Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles	[91A0]	The introduction of alien species; sub-optimal grazing patterns; general forestry management; increases in urbanisation and human habitation adjacent to oak woodlands; and the construction of communication networks through the woodland.	Changes in management. Changes in nutrient or base status. Introduction of alien species.
Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>)	[91E0]	Logging, Invasive species, Plant and animal diseases, pathogens and pests, Problematic native species, Drainage, Modification of hydrological flow.	Surface water dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological change and direct physical interactions.
<i>Taxus baccata</i> woods of the British Isles	[91J0]	Invasive Species; erosion and accretion.	Changes in management. Changes in nutrient or base status. Introduction of alien species.

Appendix 4 - Table 4 Known threats and pressures related to the SCIs from each SPA

Species Code	Common Name	Scientific Name	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
[A017]	Cormorant	<i>(Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	C03, F02, F03, G01, H03	Renewable abiotic energy use, Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Marine water pollution
[A038]	Whooper Swan	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	A02, A11, C03, D02, G01, H07	Modification of cultivation practices, Agriculture activities not referred to above, Renewable abiotic energy use, Utility and service lines, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Other forms of pollution
[A046]	Light-bellied Brent Goose	<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>	A02, A11, C03, D02, F01, G01, G05, H03, H07, I01, J03	Modification of cultivation practices, Agriculture activities not referred to above, Renewable abiotic energy use, Utility and service lines, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Other Human intrusions and disturbances, Marine water pollution, other forms of pollution, Invasive non-native species, Other Ecosystem Modifications
[A048]	Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	F01, F02, G01, H03, M01	Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Marine water pollution, Changes in abiotic conditions
[A050]	Wigeon	<i>Anas penelope</i>	C03, F01, F03, G01, H01, H03, H07, I01, J02, J03	Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), Marine water pollution, other forms of pollution, Invasive non-native species, Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, Other Ecosystem Modifications

Species Code	Common Name	Scientific Name	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
[A052]	Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	C03, F03, G01, H01, H03, H07, J02	Renewable abiotic energy use, Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), Marine water pollution, other forms of pollution, Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions
[A054]	Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>	C03, F01, F03, G01, H01, H03, H07, J02	Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), Marine water pollution, other forms of pollution, Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions
[A056]	Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	C03, F03, G01, H01, H03, H07	Renewable abiotic energy use, Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), Marine water pollution, other forms of pollution
[A061]	Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	C03, F03, G01, H01, H07, M02	Renewable abiotic energy use, Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), Other forms of pollution, Changes in biotic conditions
[A062]	Scaup	<i>Aythya marila</i>	C03, F01, F02, F03, G01, H01, H03	Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), Marine water pollution

Species Code	Common Name	Scientific Name	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
[A067]	Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	C03, F01, F03, G01, H01, H03, H07, M02	Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), Marine water pollution, Other forms of pollution, Changes in biotic conditions
[A082]	Hen Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	A02, B01, B02, C01, C03, F03, G01, I01, J01, J03	Modification of cultivation practices, Forest planting on open ground, Forest and Plantation management & use, Mining and quarrying, Renewable abiotic energy use, Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Invasive non-native species, Fire and Fire suppression, Other Ecosystem Modifications
A122	Corncrake	<i>Crex crex</i>	A03.01, A04.01, K03.04, M01.03	Intensive Mowing or intensification, Intensive grazing, Predation, Flooding and rising precipitations
[A137]	Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	C03, F01, F02, G01, H03, J02, J03, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Marine water pollution, Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, Other Ecosystem Modifications, Changes in abiotic conditions
[A140]	Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	A02, A04, B01, C01, C03, F01, G01, H03, J01, K03, M02	Modification of cultivation practices, Grazing, Forest planting on open ground, Mining and quarrying, Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Marine water pollution, Fire and Fire suppression, Interspecific faunal relations, Changes in biotic conditions

Species Code	Common Name	Scientific Name	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
[A141]	Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	C03, F01, F02, G01, H03, J02, J03, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Marine water pollution, Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, Other Ecosystem Modifications, Changes in abiotic conditions
[A142]	Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	A02, C03, F01, G01, H03	Modification of cultivation practices, Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Marine water pollution
[A143]	Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	C03, F01, F02, G01, H03, J02, J03, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Marine water pollution, Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, Other Ecosystem Modifications, Changes in abiotic conditions
[A149]	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	C03, F01, F02, G01, H03, J02, J03, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Marine water pollution, Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, Other Ecosystem Modifications, Changes in abiotic conditions
[A156]	Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	A02, C03, F01, F02, G01, H03, J02, J03	Modification of cultivation practices, Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Marine water pollution, Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, Other Ecosystem Modifications
[A157]	Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	C03, F01, F02, G01, H03, J02, J03, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Marine water pollution, Human

Species Code	Common Name	Scientific Name	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
				induced changes in hydraulic conditions, Other Ecosystem Modifications, Changes in abiotic conditions
[A160]	Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	C03, F01, F02, G01, H03, J02, J03	Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Marine water pollution, Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, Other Ecosystem Modifications
[A162]	Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	C03, F01, F02, G01, H03, J02, J03, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Marine water pollution, Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, Other Ecosystem Modifications, Changes in abiotic conditions
[A164]	Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	C03, F01, G01, H03, J02, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Marine water pollution, Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, Changes in abiotic conditions
[A179]	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	A04, C03, F02, H03, J03, M01	Grazing, Renewable abiotic energy use, Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, Marine water pollution, Other Ecosystem Modifications, Changes in abiotic conditions
[A999]	Wetland and Waterbirds	N/A	N/A	N/A



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