



DESIGNING AND DELIVERING  
A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

# MONAGHAN COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2025-2031

## Strategic Environmental Assessment Environmental Report

**Prepared for:**  
Monaghan County Council



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

T: +353 1 658 3500 | E: [info@ftco.ie](mailto:info@ftco.ie)

CORK | DUBLIN | CARLOW

[www.fehilytimoney.ie](http://www.fehilytimoney.ie)

## Strategic Environmental Assessment Environmental Report for Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031

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**Abstract:** Fehily Timoney and Company is pleased to submit this SEA Environmental Report to Monaghan County Council for the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031.

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## NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

### Introduction

Monaghan County Council has prepared the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025 - 2031 (herein referred to as the 'Plan' or 'CDP'). A Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) has been undertaken for the Plan. The purpose of the SEA is to identify and evaluate the likely significant environmental effects of implementation of the Plan.

This is the non-technical summary of the Environmental Report for the SEA of the Plan.

### Plan Amendments

This document is a consolidated version of the SEA Environmental Report which has been updated in response to consultation submissions received during SEA Consultation and considering Proposed Material Alterations and Further Amendments to the Proposed Material Alterations, made over the Plan-making process.

The Plan amendments arising from SEA consultation and the post consultation Plan-making process have been subject to further environmental assessment. These assessments are presented in Appendix 4, Appendix 5 and Appendix 6. It has been assessed that the environmental mitigation measures defined for the Plan will prevent, reduce and fully offset potential negative environmental effects due to the implementation of the Plan and all amendments to the Draft Plan that had a likelihood of resulting in significant environmental effects.

### Approach to SEA

The SEA process can be defined by four stages, all of which include some level of consultation with stakeholders and the public. These stages are defined as:

- Stage 1 – Screening: deciding whether an SEA is required, or not.
- Stage 2 – Scoping: establishing the spatial and temporal scope of the SEA and a decision-making framework that can be used to evaluate impacts.
- Stage 3 – Identification, Prediction, Considerations of Alternatives, Evaluation and Mitigation of Potential Impacts.
- Stage 4 – Consultation, Revision and Post-Adoption. This includes the implementation of statutory SEA monitoring.

Stage 2 - Scoping was completed by MCC. The SEA process runs in parallel with the Appropriate Assessment (AA) process, which is an assessment process focusing on the potential effects of a plan or project on sites designated for nature protection known as 'European Sites.'



## The Plan

The Monaghan County Development Plan 2025 – 2031 (CDP) is a framework for the planning and development of Monaghan County for the next six years. It contains a collection of planning objectives and policies that will:

- Provide and facilitate infrastructure such as roads, footpaths, cycleways
- Improve and develop local amenities
- Facilitate the provision of services for the community
- Zone land to be used for amenity, civic, community, housing, business, and industry purposes
- Ensure proper planning and sustainable development

Section 10(1) of the Planning and Development Act (as amended) states that:

- *'A development plan shall set out an overall strategy for the proper planning and sustainable development of the area of the development plan and shall consist of a written statement and a plan or plans indicating the development objectives for the area in question.'*

The development plan gives spatial expression to the physical, economic, social and environmental needs of the community, in order to support and regulate new development, enhance valued assets and amenities and protect the environment.

The CDP has been prepared in accordance with Development Plans: Guidelines for Planning Authorities prepared by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (June 2022) and is consistent with national, regional and local plans, policies, and strategies, including the National Planning Framework (NPF) and the Northern and Western Region Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy 2020-2032 (RSES).

The Strategic Aim of the CDP is as follows:

- *'To facilitate sustainable development and to build on the strengths of County Monaghan by supporting the provision of employment opportunities and residential developments within quality urban and rural environments that provide a high standard of physical and social infrastructure necessary for their respective communities.'*

The realisation of this aim will be pursued by seeking to secure the following overall strategic objectives of the Plan.

Plan Strategic Objectives	
SO 1	To develop to its full potential each part of County Monaghan in economic, social and environmental terms.
SO 2	To sustain traditional settlement patterns while developing the role and function of each town, village, and settlement throughout the County in accordance with the settlement strategy.
SO 3	To promote sustainable compact development forms, including more comprehensive backland development where appropriate, ensuring the efficient use of available public infrastructure and services.



Plan Strategic Objectives	
SO 4	To realise the potential of County Monaghan in the context of its strategic location along the border, adjacent to the eastern economic corridor and to improve linkages and communications between Monaghan and its neighbouring counties.
SO 5	To support balanced economic development throughout the county by delivering improved infrastructure and services.
SO 6	To protect and nurture the County's rich natural resources, heritage, tourism assets and amenities along with the environmental quality of the natural and built environment in both the urban and rural areas.
SO 7	To prepare and implement a Masterplan and Development Framework for Lough Muckno and its environs, which will act as a blueprint for its evolution and sustainable development as an exemplar recreational and amenity facility.
SO 8	To plan for greater social inclusion and to improve the quality of life of all who live and work in County Monaghan.
SO 9	To provide a framework for the management and regulation of development and use of land that will guide day to day planning decisions.
SO 10	To maintain the strategic capacity and safety of the national roads network and to safeguard the investment in national roads.

The CDP defines planning objectives and policies across the themes presented below.

1. Introduction
2. Core Strategy
3. Housing Strategy
4. Economic Development
5. Community
6. Heritage
7. Transport and Infrastructure
8. Environment, Energy and Climate Change
9. Strategic Objectives for Settlements
10. Monaghan Town Settlement Plan 2025-2031
11. Carrickmacross Town Settlement Plan 2025-2031
12. Castleblayney Town Settlement Plan 2025-2031
13. Clones Town Settlement Plan 2025-2031
14. Ballybay Town Settlement Plan 2025-2031
15. Development Management Standards
16. Implementation and Monitoring

An examination of how the CDP interrelates with other national, regional and local plans and programmes has taken place and is documented in Appendix 1.



## The Environmental Baseline

An evaluation and a characterisation of the current state of the environment likely to be affected by the Plan has been undertaken to inform the SEA process.

The receiving environment within both the Republic of Ireland (RoI) and Northern Ireland (NI) has been considered during this evaluation.

The following Environmental Components were considered during this evaluation:

- Population and Human Health
- Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna
- Landscape and Visual Amenity
- Cultural Heritage - Archaeological and Architectural
- Soils
- Land Use
- Air Quality & Noise
- Water
- Material Assets
- Tourism and Recreation
- Climate Change

A non-technical and high-level summary of the baseline environment is provided in the table below. This table presents key, salient facts regarding the baseline environment of the local authority functional area the Plan applies to.

Environmental Component	Summary of the Baseline Environmental Characteristics
Population and Human Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the 2022 Census, the total population of Monaghan was 65,288 persons, showing the trend of an increase in total population in the county by ca. 6.4% (3,902 persons) since the previous Census. The Monaghan County Development Plan 2019-2025 projects a population growth rate of 1.04% annually, with a target of 67,253 persons by 2025.</li> </ul>
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is one designated SAC within, partially within the county: Kilroosky Lough Cluster (001786).</li> <li>• There is one designated SPA within, partially within or adjacent to the county: Sliabh Beagh (004167).</li> <li>• There is one designated NHAs within, partially within the county: Eshbrack Bog (001603).</li> <li>• There are 39 pNHAs within or partially within the county, including: Annagheane Lough; Ballyhoe Lough; Cordoo Lough; Creevy Lough; Gibson's Lough; Lisarilly Bog; Muckno Lake; and Wrights Wood.</li> <li>• There is one Wildfowl Sanctuary in the county: Emy Lough (WFS-42).</li> <li>• The dominant land cover types in Monaghan are pastures (83%), transitional woodland and scrub (2.1%) and peat bogs (1.8%).</li> </ul>





Environmental Component	Summary of the Baseline Environmental Characteristics
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A number of protected sites in Northern Ireland within the zone of influence of the boundary of the local authority functional area were also considered in this baseline evaluation, such as: Moninea Bog SAC (UK0030212), Magheraveely Marl Loughs SAC (UK0016621), Magheraveeey Marl Loughs RAMSAR site (UK12017), Slieve Beagh SAC (UK0016622), Slieve Beagh-Mullaghfad-Lisnaskea SPA (UK9020302), Slieve Beagh RAMSAR site (UK12020), Drumacrittin Lough ASSI (ASSI122), Annachullion Lough ASSI (ASSI121), Kilroosky Lough ASSI (ASSI1078), Knockballymore Lough ASSI (ASSI014), Burdautien Lough ASSI (ASSI081), Upper Lough Erne SAC (UK0016614), Upper Lough Erne SPA (UK9020071), Upper Lough Erne RAMSAR site (UK12024), Tullybrick Lough ASSI (ASSI146), Drumcarn ASSI (ASSI182) and Reilly &amp; Gole Woods Nature Reserve (NR38), Slieve Gullion SAC (UK0030277).</li> </ul>
Landscape and Visual Amenity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The current Landscape Character Assessment for Monaghan divides the county into 13 Landscape Character Types, including; Blanket Bog, Uplands, Farmed lands and River Valleys.</li> </ul>
Cultural Heritage - Archaeological and Architectural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are over 1,200 Recorded Monuments within the county. There are 7 Recorded Monuments on the RMP in State Care in the county.</li> <li>There are close to 646 entries to the Record of Protected Structures within the county, which include many notable buildings in the county such as: Castle Leslie, Hilton House, Maghernacloy Castle, and St Peter's Church.</li> <li>There are various ACAs designated within the county.</li> </ul>
Soils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dominant soil types in the county include Brown Earths and Surface Water Gleys.</li> <li>Other soil types in the county include Luvisols and Alluvial soils.</li> </ul>
Land Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land use mapping for Monaghan is shown in Figure 4-9 of the main body of the report. This mapping shows the extent of all land use present in the county (e.g., urban fabric, agricultural land use, forest, peatland etc.)</li> </ul>
Air Quality and Noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Air Quality in Ireland 2022 report prepared by the EPA identifies that air quality in Ireland is generally good, however, there are concerning localised issues that are negatively impacting the air we breathe.</li> <li>Air quality monitoring results in 2022 show that the main pollutants are fine particulate matter (PM<sub>2.5</sub>) from solid fuel combustion and nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) from vehicle emissions. People's health and the health of our environment is impacted by these pollutants.</li> <li>Ireland's ambition in the Clean Air Strategy is to move towards the World Health Organisation (WHO) Air Quality guidelines<sup>1</sup>, this will be challenging but will have a significantly positive impact on health.</li> <li>Under the Clean Air for Europe Directive [Directive 2008/50/EC], Monaghan is within 'Zone D' of the four zones in Ireland. The current air quality in Monaghan is identified by the EPA as being of Good status.</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> World Health Organization. 2021.WHO global air quality guidelines: particulate matter (PM<sub>2.5</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub>), ozone, nitrogen dioxide, sulphur dioxide and carbon monoxide. World Health Organization.  
<https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/345329>. License: CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO



Environmental Component	Summary of the Baseline Environmental Characteristics
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existing noise related impacts can be seen in Figure 4-10 of the main body of the report.</li> </ul>
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The county is located primarily within the Erna, Lough Neagh, Lower Bann, Newry, Fayne, Glyde and Dee catchments.</li> <li>The WFD groundwater status (2016-2021) underlying Monaghan is generally identified as being of Good status, with a section in the north of the county classified as Poor.</li> <li>The WFD status of rivers and streams (2016-2021) draining Monaghan ranges from high (sections of rivers and streams, including the Scotstown), to good (sections of rivers and streams, including the Blackwater (Monaghan), Glyde, Fane, and the Blackwater (Annaghroe)), to moderate (sections of rivers and streams including: the Rossdreenagh, Clontibret, and Fin) and to poor (sections of rivers and streams including: Magherarney, Conawary, Dromore, and the Annahale).</li> <li>The WFD Lake Waterbody Status (2016-2021) in Monaghan ranges from Moderate (lakes including: Muckno, Avaghon, Glaslough, and Hollywood), to poor (such lakes including: Lake Emy, Lake Inner, White Rockcorry, and Nagarnaman), to bad (Lake Egish).</li> <li>Annaghkilly, Carrickmacross, Castleblaney, Clones, Drumgoole, Monaghan Town, Scotshouse, and Smithborough were identified by the OPW in 2012 as Areas for Further Assessment.</li> </ul>
Material Assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Castleblaney and Carrickmacross are listed as priority areas in the EPA 2023 report 'Urban Waste Water Treatment in 2022'.</li> <li>There are 4 key road transport linkages in the county; Dublin – Belfast Corridor (M1/A1), North Western Route (N2/A5), Central Radial Route (N3/M3/A509), East West Link Road (Dundalk/Sligo route). The county is served by Bus Éireann, Ulsterbus and a number of private bus services.</li> <li>The existing Green Infrastructure in county boasts many key features such as uplands, bogs and wetlands to urban parks, and canals. It is notable that many of the features that make up County Monaghan's Green Infrastructure have a cross border dimension, such as Sliabh Beagh/Bragan, Mulliyash, River Fane and the Ulster Canal.</li> </ul>
Tourism and Recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tourism and recreation are influenced by a range of factors in Ireland. International tourism has increased in recent years. Failte Ireland has recently published their four brand strategies which will define the spatial scope and spread of future tourism developments within Ireland. Monaghan hosts 'Ireland's Ancient East' and the success of the brand strategy will result in infrastructure demands to previously less trafficked areas. At a county level, Monaghan County Council has developed the Monaghan Tourism Strategy 2023-2028.</li> </ul>



Environmental Component	Summary of the Baseline Environmental Characteristics
Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monaghan is affected by climate change policy and issues broadly.</li> <li>The recent Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021 was established to provide for the approval of plans by the Government in relation to climate change. This aims at pursuing the transition to a climate resilient, biodiversity rich and climate neutral economy by no later than the end of the year 2050. Ireland's Climate Action Plans 2023 and 2024 set out Ireland's national and sectoral targets in this regard.</li> <li>Future changes in climate and associated impacts on sea level, rainfall patterns/intensity and river flow will influence flooding frequency and extent in the future. Local Authorities in compliance with the Regional Planning Guidelines are attempting to adopt sustainable flood risk strategies in areas likely to be at risk of flooding in the future in the context of climate change and changing weather patterns. Changes to climate could lead to an increase in flooding events in Ireland.</li> </ul>

Section 4 of this SEA Environmental Report contains further detail on baseline environmental characteristics, including a variety of detailed environmental mapping, for those who wish to develop a more in-depth understanding of the environmental baseline. Section 7 of this SEA Environmental Report contains a summary of the evaluation of the environmental effects of the implementation of the Plan, including a summary of the various positive impacts, negative impacts, and cumulative impacts associated with Plan implementation.

## Evolution of the Baseline Environment

The SEA Directive requires that consideration is given to the likely evolution of the baseline environment in the event the Plan is not adopted and implemented.

It is predicted that the following would occur in the event the Monaghan County Development Plan 2019 – 2025 expires and the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025 – 2031 is not adopted and implemented:

- There would be absence of an appropriately focused strategy for the proper planning and sustainable development of Monaghan.
- There would be an absence of appropriately focused planning and development related environmental protection objectives and policy for Monaghan.
- Environmental protection requirements defined in legislation and higher order plans would still apply to Monaghan.
- There would be less policy support for renewable energy development, energy efficient development, nearly zero energy development and the reduction of GHG emissions across various sectors in the County.
- The baseline environment would still be strongly influenced by the Monaghan Local Authority Climate Action Plan (LACAP) 2024-2029, Monaghan Biodiversity and Heritage Strategic Plan 2020-2025 and Local Area Plans (LAPs) for the County.



- Planning and development in Monaghan would not be subject to appropriate control, however. There would be a greater risk of improper planning and unsustainable development occurring in the County. This scenario has the potential to result in significant adverse environmental effects on all environmental components due to the carrying out of inappropriate development, including effects on:
  - Population and Human Health – e.g., through reductions in residential amenity, noise, dust.
  - Biodiversity – e.g., loss of valuable habitat, habitat fragmentation, impacts on protected species.
  - Landscape Character and Visual Amenity – e.g., loss of scenic value, diminishment of landscape character.
  - Cultural Heritage – e.g., diminishment of built heritage including protected structures and historic fabric.
  - Soils – e.g., ground contamination, impacts on soil structure and function.
  - Land use – e.g., promotion of unsustainable and incoherent land use.
  - Air Quality and Noise – e.g., generation of air and noise emissions resulting in significant negative effects on people.
  - Water – e.g., the carrying out development that contributes to polluting emissions to waters or increased flood risk.
  - Material Assets – e.g., the failure to provide appropriate services to the development carried out in the County (e.g., water supply, wastewater services).
  - Tourism and recreation – e.g., the failure to create sustainable tourism in the County, the diminishment of tourism and recreation assets in the county.
  - Climate Change – e.g., failure to provide a suitable framework for Renewable Energy Development in the County – resulting in a failure to reduce Energy and Residential sector Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions in the county.
- The multitude of positive environmental effects across all environmental components associated with Plan objectives and policies pertaining to sustainable development and environmental protection and enhancement would not be realised, such as positive effects on:
  - Population and Human Health – e.g., achieved through proper planning and protection and enhancement of residential amenity and community infrastructure
  - Biodiversity – e.g., through the implementation of objectives/policies that afford protection to biodiversity, including designated sites, non-designated sites of local importance, ecological connected and protected species
  - Landscape Character and Visual Amenity – e.g., through the implementation of objectives/policies that control the scale of built development and serve to protect and enhance landscape designation and visual amenity
  - Cultural Heritage – e.g., through objectives/policies that ensure appropriate consideration is given to built and archaeological heritage impacts during the carrying out of development, and through objectives/policies promoting sensitive town regeneration.
  - Soils – e.g., through objectives/policies that promote good soil management during development and remediation.
  - Land use – e.g., achieved through the promotion of sustainable, well-balanced land use planning.
  - Air Quality and Noise – e.g., through promotion of active travel measures supporting modal shift resulting in local air quality improvements, objectives/policy supporting noise minimisation and control.



- Water – e.g., through pollution prevent and the application of good and proper flood risk management during the planning process.
- Material Assets – e.g., through the appropriate delivery of services in the County (e.g., water supply, wastewater services) in collaboration with relevant statutory bodies (e.g., Uisce Eireann)
- Tourism and recreation – e.g., through the application of environmental protection measures that result in the protection and enhancement of tourism and recreation assets and the creation of sustainable tourism in the County.
- Climate Change – e.g., via the provision of a robust framework for renewable energy development, energy efficient development and nearly zero energy development in the county.

## Strategic Environmental Objectives

The SEA Directive states that an SEA should also look at '*the environmental protection objectives, established at International, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation.*' The identification of environmental protection objectives relevant to a plan provides the basis for evaluating the significance of impacts during the SEA process. All environmental protection objectives relevant to the Plan have been identified.

Strategic Environmental Objectives (SEOs) are methodological measures which facilitate the development of targets against which the environmental effects of the Plan can be tested. SEOs are based on wider environmental protection objectives on local, regional, national, European and international level that are relevant to MCC's Plan. They are high-level in nature and set strategic goals for environmental protection and improvement.



All SEOs applicable to the Plan are presented in the table below.

Environmental Component	SEO Code	Strategic Environmental Objective
Population and Human Health	PHH1	Avoid or minimise impacts to population and human health.
	PHH2	Promote economic activity and growth
	PHH3	Ensure supporting infrastructure and services in the area are developed in a manner commensurate with population growth.
	B1	Ensure compliance with the Habitats and Birds Directives with regard to the protection of European Sites and Annexed habitats and species <sup>2</sup> .
	B2	Ensure compliance with Article 10 of the Habitats Directive with regard to the management of features of the landscape which - by virtue of their linear and continuous structure or their function act as stepping stones (designated or not) - are of major importance for wild fauna and flora and essential for the migration, dispersal and genetic exchange of wild species.
	B3	Avoid or minimise significant impacts on semi-natural habitats, species, environmental features, or other sustaining resources in designated national sites, non-designated locally important sites, sites proposed for designation, and Areas of Special Scientific Interest; and to comply with the Wildlife Act (as amended) with regard to listed species.
	B4	Aim for no net contribution to biodiversity losses or deterioration in response to the biodiversity emergency.
	B5	To sustain existing sustainable rural management practices - and the communities who support them - to ensure the continuation of long established managed landscapes and the flora and fauna that they contain.
Landscape and Visual Amenity	L1	To minimise significant adverse visual impacts within and adjacent to the County, especially with regard to landscape and amenity designations included in Land Use Plans
Cultural Heritage - Archaeological & Architectural	CH1	Protect, conserve and enhance designated and non-designated archaeological heritage, including entries to the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) and the Northern Ireland Sites and Monuments Record (NISMR).
	CH2	Protect, conserve and enhance designated and non-designated architectural heritage, including entries to the Record of Protected Structures (RPS) and National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH), industrial heritage, ACAs and conservation areas (Northern Ireland).
Soils	S1	Avoid or minimise effects on the hydrogeological and ecological function of the soil resource.
	S2	Avoid adverse effects on the physico-chemical properties of soil.
	S3	Ensure appropriate management of all soil and excavation material. Promote sustainable material reuse wherever appropriate.

<sup>2</sup> Annexed habitats and species' refer to those listed under Annex I, II & IV of the EU Habitats Directive and Annex I of the EU Birds Directive.



Environmental Component	SEO Code	Strategic Environmental Objective
Land Use	LU1	Avoid or minimise effects on existing land use.
Air Quality and Noise	AQN1	Reduce travel related emissions and to encourage modal change from private car to sustainable modes of travel, including public transport, walking and cycling.
	AQN2	Avoid or minimise effects on local air quality.
	AQN3	Avoid or minimise adverse noise impacts on existing or proposed sensitive receptors.
Water	W1	Maintain and/or improve, the quality and status of surface water bodies.
	W2	Maintain and/or improve, the chemical and quantitative status of groundwaters.
	W3	Prevent impact upon the WFD status of surface waters and groundwater in line with the requirements of the WFD.
	W4	Comply as appropriate with the provisions of the Planning System and Flood Risk Management: Guidelines for Planning Authorities (DEHLG and OPW, 2009) <sup>3</sup>
	W5	Promote sustainable drainage practices to improve water quality and flow.
	W6	Prevent impact upon drinking water quality.
Material Assets	MAI1	Serve new development with adequate and appropriate waste water treatment.
	MAI2	Serve new development with adequate drinking water that is both wholesome and clean.
	MAI3	Avoid or minimise effects on built/amenity assets and infrastructure.
	MAI4	Avoid or minimise effects upon existing and (where known) planned infrastructure.
	MAI5	Promote sustainable transportation and deliver enhanced traffic and transport conditions, where possible.
	MAI6	Promote sustainable waste/material management and the circular economy.
Tourism and Recreation	TR1	Avoid or minimise effects upon tourism and recreation amenities, and enhance tourism and recreation, where possible.
Climate Change	CC1	Support in the achievement of the 2030 target of a 51% reduction in carbon emissions.
	CC2	Actively support the delivery of all national climate policy as appropriate to the county with the prioritisation and acceleration of evidence-based measures.
	CC3	Assist in the delivery of the climate neutrality objective at county level.
	CC4	Promote the carrying out of climate resilient development.
	CC5	Promote low carbon and net zero development.

<sup>3</sup> Corresponding guidance from UK Department for Communities and Local Government: National Planning Policy Framework and associated planning practice guidance on Flood risk and coastal change (March 2014)



Environmental Component	SEO Code	Strategic Environmental Objective
	CC6	Promote the carrying out of development that incorporates nature-based solutions.
	CC7	Promote active travel and reduce reliance on the use of private vehicles for transport.
	CC8	Support the transition to zero or low carbon Electric Vehicles.

## Description and Evaluation of Plan Alternatives

The SEA Directive requires that reasonable alternative means of achieving the strategic goals of the Plan (taking into account the objectives and the geographical scope of a plan or programme) are identified, described and evaluated for their likely significant effects on the environment. Such reasonable alternatives must be realistic and capable of implementation. Reasonable alternatives were assessed against the Strategic Environmental Objectives (SEOs) established for the aspects of the baseline environment which are likely to be significantly affected by the Plan.

The underpinning goal of the reasonable alternative evaluation process was to ensure that the selection of preferred alternatives by the local authority is informed by environmental considerations.

Reasonable alternatives to the Plan were identified as the Plan-making process evolved. Details on all Reasonable Alternatives considered during Plan-making and a brief summary of reasoning for selecting preferred alternatives are presented below.





Theme	Description of Reasonable Alternatives	Preferred Alternative	Reasons for Selecting the Preferred Alternative
Planning for development at Lough Muckno at its environs	Alternative 1: Using the County Development Plan land use planning framework to provide for and control planning and development at Lough Muckno and its environs.	Alternative 2	<p>A Masterplan will set clear and area specific policy and objectives to address any development in a sustainable, appropriately managed and balanced manner.</p> <p>Preparing and utilising a focused Masterplan and Development Framework, which would sit under the CDP, to provide for and control planning and development at Lough Muckno and its environs has greater potential to ensure positive environmental outcomes – across a number of environmental components</p>
	Alternative 2: Preparing and utilising a focused Masterplan and Development Framework, which would sit under the CDP, to provide for and control planning and development at Lough Muckno and its environs.		
Approach to Rural Development and Settlement Development	Alternative 1: Ad Hoc Rural Development and Settlement Expansion - Presumption in favour of rural housing throughout the County and settlements expanding beyond existing built up footprint (mainly greenfield development).	Alternative 3	<p>Adopting the Managed Rural Development and Settlement Consolidation alternative will provide an appropriately balanced land use framework in the County. This preferred alternative has the potential to generate the greatest magnitude of positive environmental effects across environmental components, whilst ensuring rural development and settlement development is managed and controlled in an appropriate manner that does not contribute to unsustainable land use patterns or increase the scale and magnitude of possible development related environmental effects in the Plan Area.</p>
	Alternative 2: Managed Rural Development and Settlement Expansion - Presumption against rural housing in pressure areas only (justification required) with settlements expanding beyond existing built up footprint (mainly greenfield development).		
	Alternative 3: Managed Rural Development and Settlement Consolidation - Presumption against rural housing in pressure areas only (justification required) with settlement growth contained within existing built up footprint (mainly brownfield development).		
	Alternative 4: Controlled Rural Development and Settlement Expansion - Presumption against rural housing throughout the County (justification required) with settlements expanding beyond existing built up footprint (mainly greenfield development).		
	Alternative 5: Controlled Rural Development and Settlement Consolidation - Presumption against rural housing throughout the County (justification required) with settlement growth contained within existing settlement built up footprint (mainly brownfield development).		



Theme	Description of Reasonable Alternatives	Preferred Alternative	Reasons for Selecting the Preferred Alternative
Level of Residential Land Use Zoning in Clones	Alternative 1: No change to Residential land use zoning in Clones.	Alternative 2	Changes to zoning in Clones were made to: Avoid and minimize potential negative environmental effects on sensitive environmental features and the better prevent the occurrence of flooding. Better promote compact growth and town regeneration.
	Alternative 2: Change to Residential land use zoning in Clones.		
Industry/Enterprise/Employment Zoning in Castleblayney and Ballybay	Alternative 1: Change of Industry/Enterprise/Employment land use zoning at peripheral areas of the settlement.	Alternative 1	MCC decided to change the zoning at the subject lands at the periphery of these settlements. The Industry / Enterprise / Employment land use zoning was removed at these lands. These changes will: Better minimize sprawl. Promote more sustainable land use patterns and transportation. Support sustainable development and optimised utilisation of Material Assets (utilities).
	Alternative 2: Retention of Industry/Enterprise/Employment land use zoning at peripheral areas of the settlement.		
Noise Alleviation	Alternative 1: Continue to rely on Noise Alleviation objectives previously defined in the Monaghan County Development Plan 2019 - 2025.	Alternative 2	MCC decided to augment noise mitigation measures defined in the CDP. The adoption and implementation of augmented, more robust and more focused noise mitigation measures has the potential to maximise beneficial environmental outcomes - on Population and Human Health (through the prevention of noise, the enhancement of the noise environment, and the protection of residential amenity and designated 'Quiet Areas'); Biodiversity (by preventing/minimising noise disturbance to species), and Tourism and Recreation (by protecting amenity value from noise impacts).
	Alternative 2: Augment Noise Alleviation objectives - improving the focus and specificity of these objectives		



## Evaluation of the Environmental Effects of Plan Implementation

A detailed evaluation of the potential effects of the Preferred Plan on the baseline environment was carried out in accordance with the SEA Directive and best practice guidelines. A concise and non-technical summary of the key environmental effects associated with Plan implementation is presented below. The potential negative effects presented assume the absence of the appropriate mitigation defined in this Non-technical Summary and in Section 8 of this SEA Environmental Report.

### Potential Negative Environmental Effects (in the absence of environmental mitigation)

- The Plan supports the carrying out of infrastructural development (e.g., housing, social, economic, transport etc.). The construction phases of this development has the potential to result in environmental impacts, such as dust, noise, or traffic disruption, that may affect various environmental components, including population and human health, the air quality environment, the noise environment, the water environment, biodiversity or traffic and transport conditions. The operational phases of this development has the potential to result in environmental effects on various environmental components, such as population and human health, traffic and transport conditions, landscape character and visual amenity.
- Development construction activities, generally, may generate dust emissions, vibration or noise that may impact residential amenity, human health and well-being, and biodiversity.
- The Plan provides a land use framework for development that has the potential to generate environmental impacts (e.g. land-take, dust, noise, light, polluting aqueous discharges) that directly or indirectly cause effects on European sites present or connected to the plan area, such as loss/reduction of habitat, habitat or species fragmentation, disturbance to key species (i.e. through human activity/movement, noise, light), reduction in species density, impact on non-designated sites or habitat that support European sites, or changes on indicators of conservation value (i.e. water quality, air quality, habitat quality).
- Development may lead loss of/damage to biodiversity in designated sites (including European Sites and other designated sites (both in Ireland and Northern Ireland)) and Annexed habitats and species, listed species, ecological connectivity and non-designated habitats; and disturbance to biodiversity and flora and fauna.
- Development may generate an increase in the quantum of light transmitted to sensitive ecological receptors, resulting in increased vulnerability and sensitivity of light-sensitive species.
- The Plan supports development construction at greenfield locations where invasive species may exist. Construction and waste management activities may increase the risk of the spread of invasive species.
- The Plan provides a land use framework for renewable energy development (e.g., solar, wind etc.). Such development has the potential to generate effects on various environmental components, particularly residential amenity (e.g. due to wind farm noise), biodiversity, flora and fauna (e.g., increased risk of bird collision at wind farms) and landscape character and visual amenity,
- The Plan provides a development management framework for agriculture development, including development in the pig and poultry sector. Such agriculture development has the potential to contribute to water quality pressures experienced in the County. Such development may also generate ammonia emissions to air which can be transmitted to and can have an effect on sensitive ecological receptors, including European sites, other designated sites and important habitats and species.



- The Plan is supportive of the carrying out of development at sensitive locations (such as Lough Muckno and its environs) which could potentially impacts sensitive aspects of the environment, including landscape character and visual amenity, built and archaeological heritage and important habitats and species.
- Greenfield development may impact and damage unknown archaeological remains.
- Development, including town centre regeneration related development may generate negative impacts on built heritage (e.g., protected structures) and historic fabric, including historic structures present in town centres. Development supported by the Plan may impacts on the setting of heritage assets and sense of place, generally.
- Development supported by the Plan can have negative impacts on visually sensitive areas, such as designated landscapes. Significantly scaled residential and commercial development may also impact visual amenity in the vicinity of these developments, streetscape character and wider landscape character.
- Transport related development supported by the Plan may have impacts on noise pollution, particularly towards sensitive receptors which are in close proximity.
- Inappropriate or improperly designed greenfield development may contribute to significant hydrological changes and increases in flood risk.
- Development may generate adverse impacts upon the status of water bodies, including bathing waters, arising from changes in quality, flow and/or morphology.
- Development will increase the quantum of water supply, wastewater and energy provisions and infrastructure required in the County.
- Major development in the county may generate an increase in traffic levels and effects on the traffic and transportation conditions.
- Development related excavation at greenfield and brownfield has the potential to result in the generation of substantial levels of material and waste, including potentially contaminated material) that will need to be appropriate and sustainably managed in accordance with Waste Hierarchy principles.
- Development occurring in the Plan area may affect local heritage, archaeology or visual amenity and, in turn, local tourism or recreational features and activity in the area.
- Infrastructure development may have the potential to restrict or reduce the quality of resources important for recreation and/or tourism including angling facilities, boating activities and/or associated resources.
- The promotion or development of blueways and greenways could add additional loading pressures in terms of visitor interactions at sensitive areas such as trampling, disturbance, erosion, littering etc.
- Linear transport development (including active travel development) has the potential to negatively affect biodiversity and ecological connectivity (through habitat loss/fragmentation).
- Industrial development supported by the Plan may generate operational phase emissions (e.g., dust, noise, air, aqueous emissions) that may have an adverse effect on the quality of environmental media, and in turn, human health and well-being and sensitive ecological receptors.
- The Plan may support development (e.g., transport projects) that could generate transboundary impacts on environmental receptors situated in Northern Ireland. Impacts on environmental components such as landscape character, water quality, residential amenity, heritage, air quality and biodiversity may be transmitted across the border.



## Potential Positive Environmental Effects

- The strategic objectives, as defined, have the potential to contribute to sustainable development and proper planning in accordance with the land use planning framework and higher order planning policy and other inter-related policy, resulting in positive effects across all environmental components. The implementation of the Plan strategic objectives has the potential to support balanced, integrated and socially beneficial development and environmental protection and enhancement in the Plan area.
- Managed rural development will facilitate appropriately located and scaled rural development in areas not designated as pressure areas. Well-balanced rural development has the potential to generate positive effects on a number population and human health elements e.g., rural communities, local cultural heritage, rural economic activity and growth - whilst ensuring sustainable development and an appropriate level of environmental management and protection.
- Settlement consolidation promoted by Plan objectives/policies will support to compact growth, sustainable land use, sustainable transportation, and the sustainable provision and optimised utilisation of Material Assets.
- The promotion of sustainable urban development (including residential development) in accordance with compact growth principles has the potential to generate positive effects on population and human health (through the provision of much-needed housing), material assets, lands, soils and geology (through the avoidance of building on greenfield sites, promotion of compact development and prevention of sprawl) and air and climate (by promoting compact development, reducing the need to travel by private car).
- The delivery of social housing and community infrastructure – in accordance with Universal Design principles has the potential to generate positive effects on population and human health (people and communities)
- Town regeneration related development has the potential to facilitate the sustainable development of town centres in the County. The regeneration and enhancement of town centres may contribute to positive effects on communities, businesses, tourism and recreation amenities and cultural heritage.
- The promotion of sustainable land use, sustainable transportation and public may support modal shift and the use of public transportation in the County, resulting in potential positive effects on population and human health, local air quality and climate.
- The Plan supports the development, expansion and management of safe active travel networks. The delivery of an expanded safe active travel network has the potential to promote the use of sustainable and active travel modes in the community, encourage modal shift, reduce traffic related risks and support the reduction of vehicle related emissions - thereby positively impacting population and human health, local air quality and the climate environment.
- The promotion of economic development will support people, business and the local economy, through the generation of business activities and employment.
- The promotion of renewable energy infrastructure in the county has the potential to generate positive effects on climate through the reduction of Energy, Residential and Industrial sector GHG emissions.
- The plan is supportive community and local area based renewable energy development, which will have a positive effect on the climate environment.



- The plan supports flood alleviation and the minimisation of flood risk in the County. This will generate positive environmental effects on water quality, hydrology and biodiversity. The delivery of flood alleviation has the potential to reduce flood risk and prevent flood events. Reducing flood risk can generate significant, positive effects for a variety of environmental receptors that could be negatively impacted by flood events; including human receptors, ecological receptors and cultural heritage assets.
- The Plan supports measures promoting and enhancing circularity and resource efficiency (e.g., the utilisation of Resource and Waste Management plans during major development). These measures have the potential to positively affect material assets.
- The plan supports the development of nature-based solutions - in response to flood and climate-related risk - which are supportive of biodiversity protection and enhancement. The promotion of NBS has the potential to create positive effects for biodiversity, flora and fauna, water quality and hydrology.
- The Plan promotes collaboration with utility providers under the land use planning framework. This will support the sustainable provision of appropriately integrated material asset infrastructure (e.g., water supply, wastewater, energy etc.)
- The framework of environmental protection and enhancement-related objectives and policies and defined Development Management Standards support the carrying out of considered, appropriate development sensitive to the receiving environment. Generally, this has the potential to generate positive impacts on all environmental components.

## Transboundary Environmental Effects

Transboundary environmental effects were a fundamental consideration during the carrying out of the environmental assessment and form an intrinsic part of the detailed environmental assessment undertaken under this SEA. In the absence of any mitigation, the identified effects, as presented in the preceding section, have the potential to also impact Northern Irish receptors within the zone of influence of the local authority functional area.

## Mitigation Measures

Potential negative environmental effects that may occur as a result of the implementation of the Plan, in the absence of any mitigation, were identified.

The SEA Directive requires that mitigation measures to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any potential significant negative environmental effects due to the implementation of a plan are defined.

Following the evaluation of the environmental effects of Plan implementation, the following forms of mitigation were adopted to ameliorate the negative environments of the Plan:

- Mitigation through consideration of alternatives.
- Mitigation through integration of environmental considerations into the Plan.

The Plan development process was carried out in parallel with the SEA, AA and SFRA processes. Regular communication and interaction took place between the environmental assessment team and the plan development team. Environmental considerations that came to light during the SEA, AA and SFRA processes, including consultation processes, were regularly communicated to the plan making team during the plan development process.



A strong level of embedded environmental mitigation was found to be present in early drafts of the Plan. As necessary, additional environmental mitigation measures to ameliorate the potential negative environmental effects of implementing the Plan were developed and then integrated into these earlier iterations of the Plan. This process was carried out in an iterative manner to ensure optimal plan making and environmental outcomes. Environmental considerations were also integrated into the plan so as to facilitate maximising identified positive environmental effects of the Plan.

Additional text clarifying environmental protection related obligations and environmental enhancement opportunities has been attached to various previously defined objectives in the Plan also. This text has been shaped to ensure that environmental considerations are appropriately taken into account during Plan implementation.

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

## Conclusions

The reasonable alternatives evaluation presented in Section 6 has resulted in the development of a Plan that achieves the best environmental outcomes in comparison to other reasonable alternatives considered.

The adoption of the environmental mitigation measures integrated into the Plan will prevent, reduce and fully offset potential negative environmental effects due to the implementation of the Plan.

No further mitigation measures are required for the Plan.

These environmental mitigation measures will also serve to prevent, reduce and fully offset potential negative transboundary effects that may be transmitted from the County to Northern Ireland. It can be concluded that the Plan will not have any likely, significant transboundary impacts.

## Monitoring Measures

The SEA Directive requires that the environmental effects of the implementation of a plan are monitored in order *'to identify at an early stage unforeseen effects, and to be able to undertake appropriate remedial action.'*

A series of indicators and targets were established for identified SEOs to enable ongoing monitoring and measurement of Plan implementation performance, the environmental effects of the implementation of the Plan and the efficacy of environmental mitigation measures. Such monitoring will be carried out periodically to support Plan implementation.

SEO indicators are simple and effective quantifiable indicators used to measure the environmental effects of implementing the Plan and the progress of SEOs and related targets. SEO targets set focused, measurable aims and thresholds that the Plan can support the achievement of.

MCC are responsible for implementation of the SEA monitoring programme. The environmental effects (including positive, negative and cumulative effects) of Plan implementation will be monitored once every year over the course of the Plan's six year lifetime. This monitoring will be carried out by the Forward Planning section of MCC who will report on progress and performance to the relevant SPC annually. A monitoring report will be prepared to document monitoring outcomes. This report shall be made available for public inspection.



Where monitoring identifies that the implementation of the Plan is having a significant negative environmental effect, an in-depth review of the Plan should take place and the Plan should be updated in a manner that satisfactorily mitigates these environmental effects (i.e., through the adoption of additional environmental mitigation measures.). Similarly, where monitoring indicates that potential positive environmental effects associated with Plan implementation are not being adequately realised, the Plan should be reviewed and updated in a manner that supports the realisation of all potential positive environmental effects, having regard to the overall vision and high-level objectives of the Plan.





## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

Monaghan County Council has prepared the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025 - 2031 (herein referred to as the 'Plan' or 'CDP'). A Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) has been undertaken for the Plan. The purpose of the SEA is to identify and evaluate the likely significant environmental effects of implementation of the Plan.

### 1.2 Plan Amendments

This document is a consolidated version of the SEA Environmental Report which has been updated in response to consultation submissions received during SEA Consultation and considers Proposed Material Alterations and Further Amendments to the Proposed Material Alterations, made over the Plan-making process.

The Plan amendments arising from SEA consultation and the post consultation Plan-making process have been subject to further environmental assessment. This assessment is presented in Appendix 4, Appendix 5 and Appendix 6. It has been assessed that the environmental mitigation measures integrated into the Plan will prevent, reduce and fully offset potential negative environmental effects due to the implementation of the Plan and all amendments to the Plan that have a likelihood of resulting in significant environmental effects .

### 1.3 SEA Environmental Report

This document has been produced by FT and is the SEA Environmental Report for the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031. It forms the main written output of the SEA process and as such presents information on the environmental assessment and likely environmental issues related to the implementation of the Plan.

The broad purpose of this SEA Environmental Report is as follows:

1. Identify, evaluate and describe the likely significant effects on the environment of the Plan and reasonable alternatives.
2. Inform the preparation of the Plan.
3. Provide environmental authorities and the public with an early opportunity to make submissions on a version of the Plan and its potential environmental effects - and incorporate changes where necessary to the Plan and SEA processes.



## 1.4 Background to SEA and Legislative Context

SEA is required under the EU Council Directive 2001/42/EC on the Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment (the SEA Directive<sup>4</sup>). The SEA Directive requires that an environmental assessment is carried out on certain plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment.

The overarching objective of the SEA Directive is *‘to provide for a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans....with a view to promoting sustainable development’*<sup>5</sup>

SEA is a process for evaluating, at the earliest appropriate stage, the environmental consequences of implementing Plan or Programme (P/P) initiatives prepared by authorities at a national, regional or local level or which have been prepared for adoption through legislative means.

SEA is described within the Department of the Environment, Community and Local Government’s (2004) Guidelines for Regional Authorities and Planning Authorities on the Implementation of SEA Directive (2001/42/EC) as the *‘formal systematic evaluation of the likely significant environmental effects of implementing a plan or programme before a decision is made to adopt the plan or programme’*.

SEA is intended to provide the framework for influencing decision-making at an earlier stage when P/Ps – which gives rise to individual projects – are being developed. It is noted that SEA should result in more sustainable development through the systematic appraisal of policy options.

## 1.5 Purpose of this SEA

The purpose of SEA in this case is to enable the local authority to incorporate environmental considerations into decision-making at an early stage and in an integrated way throughout the Plan development process, and to:

1. Identify, evaluate and describe the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the Plan.
2. Ensure that identified adverse effects are communicated and mitigated, and that the effectiveness of mitigation is monitored.
3. Identify beneficial (and neutral) effects, and to ensure that these are communicated.
4. Provide an opportunity for statutory and public stakeholder involvement.

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<sup>4</sup> Transposing Irish Regulations: 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).

<sup>5</sup> Implementation of SEA Directive (2001/42/EC): Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment – Guidelines for Regional Authorities and Planning Authorities (Department of the Environment, Community and Local Government, 2004)



## 1.6 Appropriate Assessment

Appropriate Assessment (AA) is an assessment process focusing on potential effects related to European Sites - which form the Natura 2000 network - these sites have been designated or proposed for designation by virtue of their ecological importance. European Sites include Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs).

The Habitats Directive<sup>6</sup> requires, inter alia, that plans (such as the Plan) undergo Screening for AA (Stage 1) and if necessary the preparation of a Natura Impact Report (Stage 2), to establish the likely or potential effects on European Sites arising from plan implementation.

This first stage of the AA process is referred to as 'Screening for AA' and the purpose is to determine, on the basis of a preliminary assessment and objective criteria, whether a plan or project, alone and in combination with other plans or projects, could have significant effects on a European Site in view of the site's conservation objectives.

The AA Screening carried out for the Plan had concluded that the Plan could generate likely significant effects to European sites - in the absence of mitigation. Therefore, the Plan was subject to Stage 2 of the AA process. A Natura Impact Report (NIR) was consequently prepared alongside the SEA Environmental Report. This NIR has informed the carrying out of the SEA in accordance with Integrated Biodiversity Assessment principles.

## 1.7 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment

Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) involves a strategic-level assessment of flood risk in a Plan area. SFRA informs land use planning decisions and enables the Planning Authority to allocate appropriate sites for development, whilst identifying opportunities for reducing flood risk.

SFRA is required by 'The Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines for Planning Authorities' (Department of Environment and Office of Public Works, 2009) and associated Department of the Environment, Community and Local Government Circular PL2/2014.

An SFRA has also been prepared for the Plan. The SFRA has identified the risk of flooding in the study area, delineates flood zones, and provides mitigation measures to avoid or minimize flooding. This SFRA has suitably informed the Plan, zoning decisions and the SEA process.

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<sup>6</sup> Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora.



## 2. THE PLAN

### 2.1 Overview

The Monaghan County Development Plan 2025 - 2031 (CDP) is the main public statement of planning policies for County Monaghan. It sets out the land use, infrastructure, amenity and development objectives and policies of the County's planning authority for a six year period. The CDP consists of a written statement of policies and objectives, and a series of maps. The Plan underpins the economic and social progress of the County as a whole and thus is one of the most important functions of MCC.

The CDP will cover the period 2025-2031.

Section 10(1) of the Planning and Development Act (as amended)(the 'Act) states that:

- *'A development plan shall set out an overall strategy for the proper planning and sustainable development of the area of the development plan and shall consist of a written statement and a plan or plans indicating the development objectives for the area in question.'*

The Act places a statutory duty on a planning authority to commence a review of its development plan no later than four years after it was made and to make a new Development Plan every six years. The Monaghan CDP covers the entire County including the towns of Monaghan, Carrickmacross, Castleblayney, Clones and Ballybay.

The Act specifies that a development plan must include objectives on a number of topics, and must be consistent with government guidelines and national and regional policies.

The CDP contains a collection of planning objectives and policies that will:

- Provide and facilitate infrastructure such as roads, footpaths, cycleways.
- Improve and develop local amenities.
- Facilitate the provision of services for the community.
- Zone land to be used for amenity, civic, community, housing, business, and industry purposes.
- Ensure proper planning and sustainable development.

The development plan gives spatial expression to the physical, economic, social and environmental needs of the community, in order to support and regulate new development, enhance valued assets and amenities and protect the environment.

The CDP has been prepared in accordance with Development Plans: Guidelines for Planning Authorities prepared by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (June 2022) and is consistent with national, regional and local plans, policies, and strategies, including the National Planning Framework (NPF) and the Northern and Western Region Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy 2020-2032 (RSES).



## 2.2 Content of the Plan

The Strategic Aim of the CDP is as follows:

- *'To facilitate sustainable development and to build on the strengths of County Monaghan by supporting the provision of employment opportunities and residential developments within quality urban and rural environments that provide a high standard of physical and social infrastructure necessary for their respective communities.'*

The realisation of this aim will be pursued by seeking to secure the following overall strategic objectives of the CDP - as defined in Chapter 1 of the CDP - Introduction.

**Table 2-1: Overall Strategic Objectives of the Plan**

Overall Strategic Objectives of the Plan	
SO 1	To develop to its full potential each part of County Monaghan in economic, social and environmental terms.
SO 2	To sustain traditional settlement patterns while developing the role and function of each town, village, and settlement throughout the County in accordance with the settlement strategy.
SO 3	To promote sustainable compact development forms, including more comprehensive backland development where appropriate, ensuring the efficient use of available public infrastructure and services.
SO 4	To realise the potential of County Monaghan in the context of its strategic location along the border, adjacent to the eastern economic corridor and to improve linkages and communications between Monaghan and its neighbouring counties.
SO 5	To support balanced economic development throughout the county by delivering improved infrastructure and services.
SO 6	To protect and nurture the County's rich natural resources, heritage, tourism assets and amenities along with the environmental quality of the natural and built environment in both the urban and rural areas.
SO 7	To prepare and implement a Masterplan and Development Framework for Lough Muckno and its environs, which will act as a blueprint for its evolution and sustainable development as an exemplar recreational and amenity facility.
SO 8	To plan for greater social inclusion and to improve the quality of life of all who live and work in County Monaghan.
SO 9	To provide a framework for the management and regulation of development and use of land that will guide day to day planning decisions.
SO 10	To maintain the strategic capacity and safety of the national roads network and to safeguard the investment in national roads.

The CDP also defines particular Strategic Objectives across various chapters/themes. These are presented in Table 2-2. Sets of detailed objectives and policies are defined in each CDP chapter in support of these Strategic Objectives.



**Table 2-2: Strategic Objectives associated with Plan Chapters/Themes**

CDP Chapter/Theme	Strategic Objective
2. Core Strategy	CSSO 1: To ensure that new development within the County will provide for sustainable and balanced development that enables economic growth, delivery of accessible and high-quality infrastructure and services, and guides population growth in accordance with the settlement strategy
	SHO 2: To promote the Strategic Towns as population centres and as prosperous and thriving local development and service towns, where the principles of environmental, economic and social sustainability including protection of the town's heritage and natural and built environment are enshrined.
	CSO 1: To maintain Monaghan Town's position as the principal/key town of County Monaghan and to endeavour to ensure that it reaches its population target and fulfils its role as the designated County town.
	CSO 2: To promote urban growth and the further development of the strategic towns to ensure their functions are supported by appropriate development that will direct development within the locality.
	CSO 3: To facilitate the growth of the service towns as settlements that can provide associated community facilities, services and employment opportunities for the urban area and the surrounding hinterland.
	CSO 4: To consolidate the settlements, retain their visual identity distinct from the surrounding countryside and to reserve land for future planned expansion of settlements. This includes the provision of major infrastructure, as well as protecting the heritage, water quality and recreational amenity of the settlements and their surrounding rural hinterlands
	CSO 5: To ensure that the quantum of lands zoned for residential uses in the County is consistent with the requirements of the Core Strategy as set out in Tables 2.6 and 2.7 of the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031, and to designate any land considered appropriate for zoning in excess of these requirements as Strategic Residential Reserve for potential development beyond this plan period.
	CSO 6: To promote sustainable compact development forms, including infill sites, redevelopment of brownfield sites and comprehensive backland development where appropriate, ensuring the efficient use of available public infrastructure and services.
	CSP 1: To preserve the character of Tier 5 and Tier 6 rural settlements by restricting the scale of development permitted within them and to ensure integration with the rural character of the area and the satisfactory provision of infrastructure services.



CDP Chapter/Theme	Strategic Objective
	CSP 2: Proposals for residential development in the designated settlements will be determined in accordance with the provisions of the core strategy with regard to population growth, the ability of the proposal to enhance the character of the settlement, the demand for the proposed quantum and type of residential development within the settlement and compliance with relevant development management standards as set out in Chapter 15 of this development plan
	CSP 3: To facilitate the development of low-density residential developments on designated zoned lands within existing settlements to assist in providing choice of house type within a structured but low-density environment, as an alternative to the development of one-off housing in the open countryside
3. Housing Strategy	HSSO 1: To plan positively for future housing in the County within defined settlements, making efficient use of infrastructure and services in towns and villages, and enabling their plan led growth, whilst facilitating sustainable rural housing where it supports rural communities.
4. Economic Development	EDSO 1: To promote County Monaghan as a local and regional centre of trade, business and tourism and to build on its strong spirit of enterprise to create a dynamic local economy with job creation at its heart.
5. Community	CFSO 1: To protect and enhance existing community and recreation facilities throughout the County and to secure the provision of additional facilities subject to demand and availability of resources in cooperation with the relevant stakeholders, the Local Community Development Committee and their associated Local Economic and Community Plan.
6. Heritage	HCLSO 1: To promote and encourage the conservation and preservation of the County's natural environment, cultural heritage and amenities in accordance with legislation, plans and policies developed to specifically address these areas and to ensure a rich cultural landscape, healthy environment and the full provision of ecosystems services in the county.
7. Transport and Infrastructure	ISO 1: To promote and facilitate the sustainable and efficient delivery of public infrastructure.
	TISO 1: To promote and facilitate a sustainable, efficient, and integrated transport system and ease of movement throughout County Monaghan by enhancing the existing and delivering new transport infrastructure in terms of road transport, public transport, cycling and pedestrian facilities, and by promoting more compact urban forms close to existing facilities to encourage more sustainable movement patterns and to reduce carbon emissions.
	BRO 1: To support and encourage infrastructure that ensures strong cross border transport links



CDP Chapter/Theme	Strategic Objective
	TCSO 1: To facilitate the development of a high quality and sustainable telecommunications network for County Monaghan to support economic growth, improve quality of life and enhance social inclusion.
8. Environment, Energy and Climate Change	<p>EECSO 1: To afford a high level of environmental protection in County Monaghan through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the provision of quality environmental services which adhere to the precautionary principle.</li> <li>the adoption and application of the principles of sustainable development</li> <li>the promotion of reduced energy consumption, energy efficiency and renewable energy to deliver a low carbon future for County Monaghan, and</li> <li>the implementation of measures to reduce the human causes of climate change and to consider its effects when formulating development plan policies.</li> </ul>
9. Strategic Objectives for Settlements	<p>SSO 1: Monaghan Town</p> <p>To facilitate the development of Monaghan Town to maintain its position as the Tier 1 Principal Town in the County at the top of the settlement hierarchy and its status as a Key Town as defined in the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy, and to ensure that its expansion takes place in an orderly and sustainable fashion that will not detract from the vitality and viability of the town centre.</p>
	<p>SSO 2: Carrickmacross and Castleblayney</p> <p>To promote and develop the Tier 2 Strategic Towns as prosperous and thriving towns where the principles of environmental, economic and social sustainability including protection of the towns' heritage and natural and built environment are enshrined.</p>
	<p>SSO 3: Clones and Ballybay</p> <p>To promote and develop the Tier 3 Service Towns to create self-sufficient sustainable and vibrant communities which will act as local economic and service centres for the Border and Mid Monaghan catchment hinterlands, whilst protecting the significant, natural, built and archaeological heritage of Clones and Ballybay town.</p>
	<p>SSO 4: To create a clear strategic framework for the sustainable development of the towns and their hinterlands through the zoning and servicing of lands in a manner consistent with the Core Strategy as set out in Chapter 2 of the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031.</p>
	<p>SSO 5: To provide a basis for public and private sector investment in infrastructure, services and development in the towns and Tier 4 villages, offering clear guidance to both sectors in framing development proposals, in partnership with the community.</p>





CDP Chapter/Theme	Strategic Objective
	SSO 6: To facilitate the provision of adequate services and facilities in the towns in the areas of education, medical/health, transport, public administration, industrial and commercial centres, and to encourage the co-location of these services.
	SSO 7: To attract investment and new employment opportunities to the towns while supporting sustainable enterprises.
	SSO 8: To promote the towns as residential, employment, industrial, commercial, retail and service centres.
	SSO 9: To protect and enhance the heritage, character and streetscape of the towns and ensure they are attractive places to live and work.
	SSO 10: To provide a wide range of amenity, sporting and cultural facilities including public spaces and parks in the towns.
	SSO 11: To prepare, as resources permit, specific local area action plans and/or masterplans for the towns to provide for the most efficient and suitable co-ordinated development to take place.
	SSO 12: To designate development envelopes around the towns and Tier 4 villages in order to manage development in a sustainable manner and restrict urban sprawl and the merging of distinctive areas.
	SSO 13: To promote the development of the towns and Tier 4 villages with an appropriate range of facilities and services including social infrastructure, retail units, commercial offices and local enterprise in accordance with the provisions of the Core Strategy, Chapter 2 of the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031.
	SSO 14: To promote sustainable compact development forms, including more comprehensive backland development, in the towns and Tier 4 villages, where appropriate, and to promote the efficient use of available public infrastructure and services.
	SSO 15: To facilitate and/or provide the infrastructure and services necessary to accommodate the anticipated population growth in the towns and Tier 4 villages in accordance with the Core Strategy, Chapter 2 of the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031.



CDP Chapter/Theme	Strategic Objective
	SSO 16: To protect important landscape features within or on the edge of the towns and Tier 4 villages by prohibiting development within designated Landscape Protection/Conservation (LPC) areas unless it is proven to the satisfaction of the Planning Authority that the proposed development would not detrimentally impact on the amenity of the LPC areas or the wider setting or character of the towns and Tier 4 villages.
	SSO 17: To promote strategies that could facilitate public transport services in the towns and Tier 4 villages.
	SSO 18: To encourage the creation and development of specialist niche activities that could help distinguish and promote the growth of the towns and Tier 4 villages.
	SSO 19: To ensure that new development within towns and Tier 4 villages is appropriate in terms of use, siting, scale, layout, design, materials and character.
	SSO 20: To promote and encourage the regeneration of the back lands in the towns and Tier 4 villages as well as appropriate development on infill sites, derelict sites, vacant properties and brownfield sites.
	SSO 21: To develop, as resources permit, sustainable transport solutions within and around the towns which encourage a transition towards more sustainable modes of transport.
	VSO 1: To support the Tier 4 villages in their role as local rural service centres for their population and rural hinterlands and where the principles of environmental, economic and social sustainability including the protection of their heritage and natural and built environments is paramount.
10. Monaghan Town Settlement Plan 2025-2031	MTSO 1: To facilitate the development of Monaghan Town to maintain its position as the principal/Key town in the County at the top of the settlement hierarchy and to ensure that its expansion takes place in an orderly and sustainable fashion that will not detract from the vitality and viability of its town centre.
11. Carrickmacross Town Settlement Plan 2025-2031	CMSO 1: To promote Carrickmacross Town as a place of strategic potential at a regional level where the principles of environmental, economic and social sustainability including the protection of the town's heritage and natural and built environment are enshrined.



CDP Chapter/Theme	Strategic Objective
12. Castleblayney Town Settlement Plan 2025-2031	CBSO 1: To promote Castleblayney as a prosperous and thriving town where the principles of environmental, economic, and social sustainability including the protection of the town's heritage and natural and built environment are enshrined.
13. Clones Town Settlement Plan 2025-2031	CLSO 1: To promote and develop Clones as a service town to create a self-sufficient sustainable and vibrant community which will act as a local economic and service centre for the Border and the West Monaghan catchment hinterlands whilst protecting the significant built and archaeological heritage of the town
14. Ballybay Town Settlement Plan 2025-2031	BBSO 1: To promote and develop Ballybay Town to create a self-sufficient, sustainable and vibrant community which will act as a local employment and service centre for the Mid Monaghan hinterland.



A comprehensive set of Development Management Standards have been defined in Chapter 15 of the CDP - Development Management Standards, setting out the planning standards and design criteria that are applicable to ensure development takes place in accordance with the strategic vision for the County.

## **2.3 Relationship of the Plan with other Relevant Plans and Programmes**

An examination of how the CDP interrelates with other national, regional and local plans and programmes has taken place and is documented in Appendix 1.

### 3. SEA METHODOLOGY

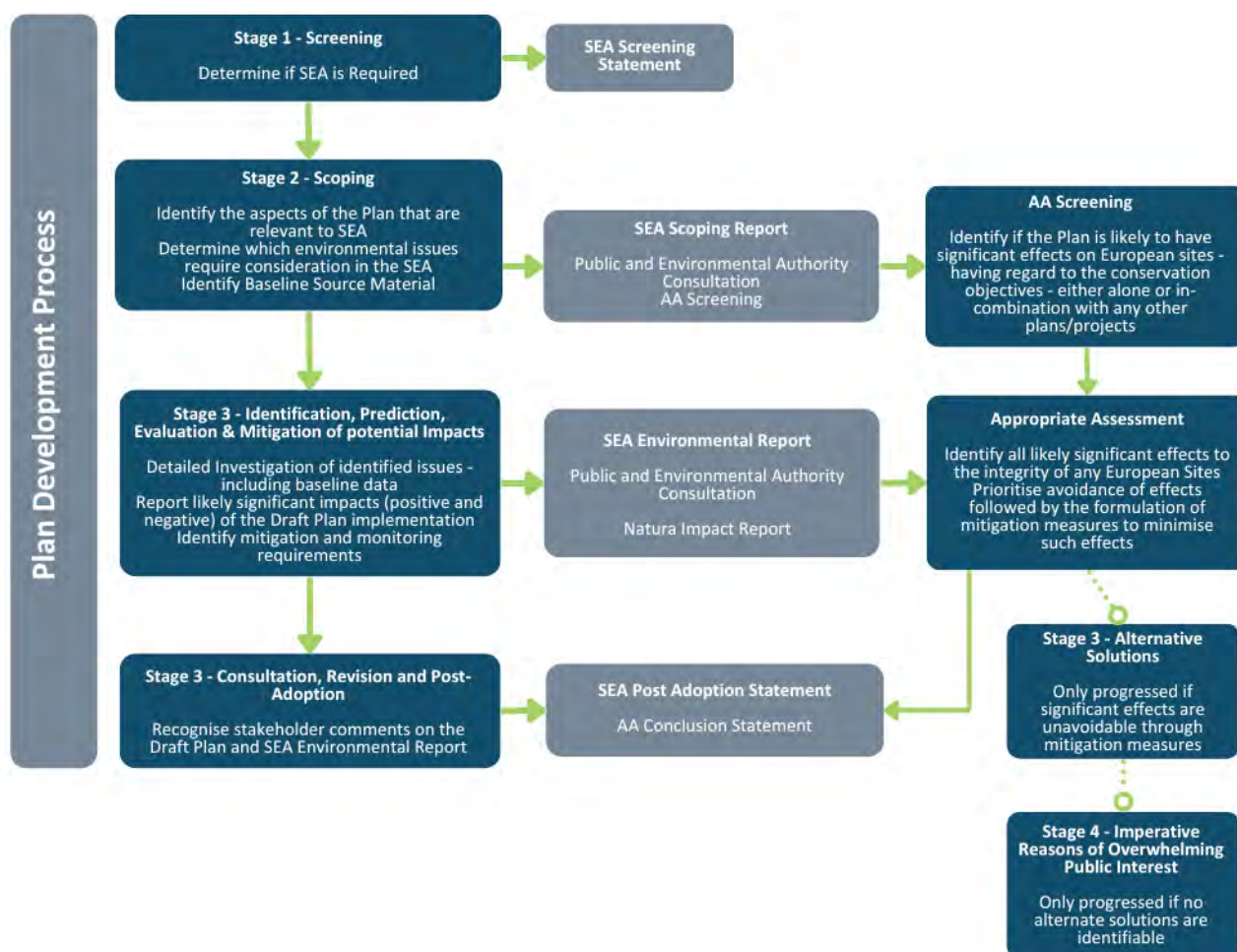
### 3.1 The SEA Process

The SEA process can be defined by four stages, all of which include some level of consultation with stakeholders and the public (Figure 3-1). These stages are defined as:

- Stage 1 – Screening: deciding whether an SEA is required, or not.
- Stage 2 – Scoping: establishing the spatial and temporal scope of the SEA and a decision-making framework that can be used to evaluate impacts.
- Stage 3 – Identification, Prediction, Considerations of Alternatives, Evaluation and Mitigation of Potential Impacts.
- Stage 4 – Consultation, Revision and Post-Adoption. This includes the implementation of statutory SEA monitoring.

This SEA Environmental Report documents the outcomes of Stage 3.

The SEA process generally runs in parallel with the Appropriate Assessment (AA), which is briefly discussed in Section 1.5. The key stages of the integrated SEA and AA processes are defined in Figure 3-1.



**Figure 3-1: SEA and AA Stages and Key Deliverables**



## 3.2 Overview of the Plan, SEA, AA and SFRA Processes

Given the scale and nature of the Plan, environmental effects were likely, and therefore SEA was 'screened in' in this instance.

An SEA Scoping Report was produced for an initial draft version of the Plan. This SEA Scoping Report, along with SEA Scoping submissions and consideration of these submissions by the SEA process, helped communicate and define the scope of the environmental issues that were dealt with by the SEA, as per the SEA Guidelines.

Figure 3-2 provides an overview of the integrated Plan development, SEA, AA and SFRA processes. The preparation of the Plan, SEA, AA and SFRA took place concurrently and the findings of the SEA, AA and SFRA has informed the Plan.

Taking into account the scope detailed in the SEA Scoping Report, which was produced for the emerging Plan, the environmental effects associated with the implementation of the Plan have been identified, evaluated and described in this SEA Environmental Report. This report also defines mitigation measures to avoid, prevent and reduce adverse environmental effects due to the implementation of the Plan.

The finalised Plan is now accompanied by the final version of this report on public display as part of the required statutory public consultation. The findings of the AA were integrated into this SEA Environmental Report. A final version of the AA document is also now on public display. The SEA and AA processes followed elements of Integrated Biodiversity Impact Assessment<sup>7</sup>.

Any proposed amendments to the Plan arising from the Proposed Material Alterations and Further Amendments to the Proposed Material Alterations from public consultations were also subject to SEA and AA where necessary.

Post adoption of the Final Plan, the SEA documents will be finalised and an SEA Statement, which will include comprehensive information on how environmental considerations were integrated into the Plan, will be prepared. The Final Plan will then be implemented and environmental monitoring of the environmental effects of Plan implementation, as defined under the SEA, will be undertaken.

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<sup>7</sup> As detailed in the EPA's 2013 Integrated Biodiversity Impact Assessment - Streamlining AA, SEA and EIA Processes: Practitioner's Manual.



**Figure 3-2: Overview of the SEA Process in the Review and Preparation of the County Development Plan (including the AA process)**

### 3.3 SEA Processes Undertaken

#### 3.3.1 SEA Screening

The first stage of the SEA process was to carry out SEA Screening to determine the requirement for SEA of a P/P.



The first stage in determining whether a P/P requires SEA is the carrying out of a 'Pre-screening Check' (also known as a 'Stage 1 Applicability'). This allows rapid screening-out of P/P that are clearly not going to have any environmental impact and screening-in of those that do require SEA. The second stage in determining whether a P/P requires SEA is known as 'Stage 2 Screening.' The purpose of this stage is to determine whether a P/P is likely to have significant effects on the environment and whether SEA must be carried out in conjunction with a P/P. The application of environmental significance criteria is important in determining whether an SEA is required. Annex II of Directive 2001/42/EC sets out the 'statutory' criteria that should be addressed when undertaking this stage.

Given the scale and nature of the Plan, environmental effects were likely, and therefore SEA was 'screened in' in this instance. An SEA Screening Determination to this effect was made by MCC.

The main reason provided within this Determination was as follows:

- *The potential for the implementation of the land use framework defined in the Plan to result in likely, significant environmental effects exists, having regard to the development aspirations for the Plan Area and the baseline environment.*

Further to this - as the CDP covers an area with a population that exceeds 10,000 persons, a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the VDP is mandatory under SEA Regulations.

### 3.3.2 SEA Scoping

The second stage of the SEA process is carrying out SEA Scoping. The purpose of SEA Scoping is to establish the spatial and temporal scope of the SEA and a decision-making framework that can be used to evaluate impacts. An SEA Scoping Report is produced to document the scoping process.

MCC carried out SEA Scoping for an initial draft of the Plan which was informed by consultation responses from the environmental authorities. The SEA Scoping Report outlined information on the Plan, including the need for the Plan, its temporal and geographical area and overall objectives. It facilitated scoping the Environmental Components and understanding the environmental issues to be considered under the SEA process. The Scoping Report was also required to facilitate statutory consultation to ensure that the approach proposed for the SEA is appropriate. A copy of this report was made available to the statutory Environmental Authorities.

The SEA Scoping Report, along with SEA scoping submissions and consideration of these submissions by the SEA process, helped communicate and define the scope of the environmental issues which are dealt with by the SEA, the methods which are used to address these issues, and the level of detail required to address these issues, as per the SEA Guidelines<sup>8</sup>.

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<sup>8</sup> Implementation of SEA Directive (2001/42/EC): Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment Guidelines for Regional Authorities and Planning Authorities (DEHLG, 2004), Page 18: "It is recommended that at the end of the scoping procedure, the plan-making authority should prepare a brief scoping report of its conclusions as to what information is to be included in the environmental report, taking account of any recommendations from the environmental authorities."





The Environmental Components in the SEA Directive that were 'scoped in' are as follows:

- Population and Human Health
- Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna
- Landscape and Visual Amenity
- Cultural Heritage - Archaeological and Architectural
- Soils
- Land Use
- Air Quality & Noise
- Water
- Material Assets
- Tourism and Recreation
- Climate Change

### 3.3.3 SEA Consultation

Consultation with statutory Environmental Authorities was undertaken to inform the SEA Scoping process. The SEA Scoping Report was issued to the statutory Environmental Authorities. The consultation period lasted for 4 weeks.

The following statutory Environmental Authorities and interested stakeholders were consulted on the scope and level of detail of the information to be included in the SEA Environmental Report:

- Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine (DAFM).
- Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications (DECC).
- Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DHLGH).
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).
- Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs
- All adjoining planning authorities whose area is contiguous to the area of the planning authority in this case<sup>9</sup>.

The scoping consultation feedback is presented in Appendix 2.

These statutory environmental authorities were also provided with an opportunity to make submissions on this Draft SEA Environmental Report, a Draft NIR and a Draft SFRA report which accompanied the Draft Plan on public display.

In addition to the above statutory environmental authorities, the following interested stakeholders were also consulted as part of the public consultations carried out for the Draft SEA Environmental Report:

- An Taisce
- Birdwatch Ireland

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<sup>9</sup> Cavan County Council, Louth County Council, Meath County Council,



- Climate Change Advisory Council
- Coillte
- Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment (DETE)
- Department of Public Expenditure, National Development Plan (NDP) Delivery and Reform
- Department of Rural and Community Development
- Department of Transport (DoT)
- EirGrid
- Electricity Supply Board (ESB)
- Fáilte Ireland
- Gas Networks Ireland
- Geological Survey of Ireland (GSI)
- Industrial Development Authority (IDA)
- Inland Fisheries Ireland (IFI)
- Inland Waterways Association of Ireland (IWAI)
- Landscape Alliance Ireland
- National Transport Authority (NTA)
- Northern Ireland Water
- Office of Public Works (OPW)
- Office of the Planning Regulator
- Regional Authorities (Regional Assembly)<sup>10</sup>
- Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland (SEAI)
- Teagasc
- Tourism Ireland
- The Heritage Council
- Tourism Ireland
- Transport Infrastructure Ireland (TII)
- Uisce Éireann (formerly Irish Water)
- Wind Energy Ireland
- Zero Emission Vehicles Ireland (ZEVl)

Members of the public were also provided with an opportunity to make submissions on the draft version of the Plan. Consultation submissions received from the above interested stakeholders and members of the public were considered as appropriate during the Plan Development, SEA, AA and SFRA processes. These consultation submissions informed and influenced the Material Alterations Stage of the Plan-making process, whereby proposed material alterations (PMAs) were introduced into the Draft Plan.

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<sup>10</sup> Northern and Western Region.



These PMAs were subject to further consultations. Considerations from any consultation submissions were integrated into the Plan as 'Further Amendments to the Proposed Material Alterations to the Draft Plan'. Both stages of proposed amendments were subject to SEA Screening (See Section 1.2 Plan Amendments and Appendices 4 and 5).

### 3.4 SEA Environmental Report

#### 3.4.1 Environmental Assessment Approach and Methodology

The third stage involves the strategic level identification, prediction, evaluation and mitigation of potential environmental impacts associated with the Plan. An SEA Environmental Report is produced to document this process. The SEA Environmental Report is integral to the SEA process and is compiled during the plan-making process to allow for adequate consideration of the likely, significant environmental effects of the plan and the incorporation of appropriate environmental mitigation measures into the plan. It should serve to guide the plan-making process and ensure optimal environmental outcomes.

The SEA Environmental Report forms the main written output of SEA process. It serves to document the evaluation of the likely, significant environmental effects of implementing the plan on the relevant Environmental Components defined in the SEA Directive. It defines Strategic Environmental Objectives (SEOs) and associated targets and indicators relating to each Environmental Component area. It defines environmental mitigation measures to prevent, reduce and offset the likely, significant environmental effects of implementing the plan and monitoring measures to measure the environmental effects of the plan. It provides the plan-maker, statutory Environmental Authorities, interested stakeholders and the general public with a clear understanding of likely, significant environmental effects associated with implementing a P/P.

A summary of the information contained in an SEA Environmental Report is presented below:

- A non-technical summary of the environmental assessment carried out to inform the SEA Environmental Report.
- A description of the P/P under consideration, including detail on the main objectives of the P/P, the contents of the P/P, anticipated P/P outcomes, and how the P/P relates to other P/Ps.
- A description and characterisation of the baseline environment that has the potential to be affected by the implementation of the P/P, including the evolution of the baseline environment without the implementation of the P/P (i.e., under a 'do-nothing' or 'do-minimum' scenario).
- A description of any existing environmental problems relevant to the P/P.
- Environmental protection objectives (including indicators and targets) relevant to the P/P and the way these objectives and environmental considerations have been taken into during the plan-making process.
- A description of reasonable alternatives identified, the reasons for considering these alternatives within the scope of the environmental assessment, and an evaluation of their likely significant effect on the environment.
- An evaluation of the likely significant effects of the implementation of the P/P (including reasonable alternatives) on the environment, and in particular on the following environmental components: biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors.
- A description of environmental mitigation measures proposed to prevent, reduce and offset likely significant environmental effects that may occur during the implementation of the P/P.



- A description of the monitoring measures to be implemented to monitor the likely, significant effects of implementing a P/P.

This SEA Environmental Report has been produced for MCC's County Development Plan and was issued to the statutory environmental authorities and identified interested stakeholders to allow them to make submissions on the environmental assessment undertaken, and the environmental mitigation and monitoring measures proposed. It shall be published for public display with the Final Plan.

### 3.4.2 SEA Environmental Report Authors

FT is a consultancy based in Cork, Carlow and Dublin, specialising in civil and environmental engineering, planning and environmental assessment. The company has established an experienced, professional team specialising in all forms of statutory environmental assessment, including EIA, AA and SEA. This team has the support of many in-house engineers, scientists, planners and subject specialists.

FT was retained by MCC to undertake SEA of the Plan and are responsible for the completion of this SEA Environmental Report. The competent experts involved in the preparation of this SEA Environmental Report are outlined in Table 3-1:

**Table 3-1: SEA Environmental Report Authors**

Name and Qualifications	Project Role	Relevant Experience
Bernie Guinan  MSc, BSc. (Envi. Sci & Tech),  Dip. Pollution Assessment Control  Dip. Business Development	Project Director	Bernie is Director with Fehily Timoney and Company (FT). She is responsible for managing the Circular Economy and Environment group in FT. She has 25 years' experience in delivering and managing projects in the environmental sector. Bernie has extensive experience coordinating EIA, SEA and AA projects, including large-scale and complex projects. She has in-depth knowledge all environmental and planning policy, legislation and guidance.
Richard Deeney  Advanced Diploma in Planning and Environmental Law, Kings Inns, Ireland 2017  B.Sc. First Class Honours Degree, Environmental Management, Dublin Institute of Technology, 2012  Chartered Environmentalist, The Society for the Environment	Project Manager & SEA Team Lead	Richard is Principal Environmental Scientist at FT. Richard holds a B.Sc. First-Class Honours degree in Environmental Management from Dublin Institute of Technology. He has 12 years' experience providing environmental assessment consultancy services. Richard works in the Circular Economy and Environment group at FT and is highly experienced in project managing, coordinating and delivering EIA, AA and SEA.  He has excellent experience in planning and environmental assessment for various types of plans and projects. He has been responsible for project managing and coordinating the completion of the suite of SEA and AA deliverables for 25 Local Authority Climate Action Plans, and multiple land use and non-land use plans.
Jason Cahill	AA & Biodiversity Team Lead	Jason is an Ecologist with FT. He has four years postgraduate experience in various field surveys including bird, bat, mammal, habitat, invasive species,



Name and Qualifications	Project Role	Relevant Experience
		and freshwater surveys, AA and Environmental Impact Assessments for developments including wind farms, solar farms, and various urban developments.
<p>Eunice Wong</p> <p>B.Sc. First Class Honours, Environmental Science and Sustainable Technology, Munster Technological University, 2022</p>	Project Support	<p>Eunice is an Environmental Scientist with the Circular Economy and Environment group at FT. Eunice holds a First-Class Honours BSc in Environmental Science and Sustainable Technology from Munster Technological University.</p> <p>She has been involved in a variety of diverse and challenging projects since joining FT covering key aspects of remediation, baseline emission inventories, amenity development, environmental assessment, desk-based studies, and monitoring.</p> <p>She has been responsible for supporting the delivery of SEA and AA documentation such as Scoping Reports, Environmental Reports, Screening Reports and Statements, for 25 Local Authority Climate Action Plans as well as multiple Local Area Plans and Local Economic and Community Plans.</p>
<p>Sanghamitra Dutta</p> <p>MSc. Global Change: Ecosystem Science and Policy, University College Dublin, 2020</p> <p>BSc. Environmental Science, St. Edmund's College, Shillong, India, 2017</p>	Project Support	<p>Sanghamitra is an Environmental Scientist on the Circular Economy and Environment Team at FT. She has over three years postgraduate experience, holding a MSc. in Global Change: Ecosystem Science and Policy from University College Dublin and a BSc. Environmental Science from St. Edmund's College, Shillong, India.</p> <p>Sanghamitra is adept at delivering exceptional results, with expertise in SEA and EIA, Project Management, Stakeholder Engagement, and Environmental Research.</p> <p>She has been responsible for supporting the delivery of SEA documentation since joining FT, such as Scoping reports and Environmental Reports for various land use plans.</p>

### 3.4.3 Difficulties Encountered

No significant difficulties were encountered during the undertaking of the assessment.

### 3.4.4 SEA Environmental Report Checklist

A checklist of information has been included in this SEA Environmental Report under the SEA Directive and transposing national legislation<sup>11</sup> is provided in Table 3-2. This checklist cross-references the sections in the report where information can be found.

<sup>11</sup> The Environmental Report is required to contain the information specified in Annex 1 of the SEA Directive and Schedule 2 and 2B of S.I. 435 and 436 of 2004.



**Table 3-2: SEA Environmental Report Checklist**

Information Required	Relevant Section of the SEA Environmental Report
An outline of the contents and main objectives of the Plan and relationship with other relevant plans.	Section 2 and Appendix 1.
The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the Plan.	Section 4.
The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected.	Section 4.
Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the Plan including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to the Birds Directive or Habitats Directive.	Section 4.
The environmental protection objectives, established at international, European Union or national level, which are relevant to the Plan and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation.	Section 5.
An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information.	Section 6.
The likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors.	Section 7 and Appendix 3.
Interrelationships between each Environmental Component.	Section 7 and Appendix 3.
The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the Plan.	Section 8.
A description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring of the significant environmental effects of implementation of the Plan.	Section 10.
A non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings.	Front section

### 3.5 SEA Statement

Once the Plan is adopted, MCC must publish a post-adoption SEA Statement alongside the final Plan. The post-adoption SEA Statement is another integral component of the SEA process.

The SEA Statement provides detail on how the environmental assessment and considerations detailed in the SEA Environmental Report and SEA-related consultation responses throughout the process have influenced the Plan development process. It summarises the reasoning for choosing the adopted, final Plan in light of other reasonable alternatives. The SEA Statement contains detail of environmental mitigation and monitoring measures to be implemented over the lifetime of the Plan.



The main purpose of the SEA Statement is to provide interested parties with a good and clear understanding of how the SEA process was carried out during the Plan development process and how SEA informed and supported the process.

### 3.6 Integrated Biodiversity Impact Assessment

The environmental assessment undertaken was carried out in accordance with an Integrated Biodiversity Impact Assessment based methodology in accordance with EPA's guidance document entitled '*Final Report: Integrated Biodiversity Impact Assessment, Streamlining AA, SEA and EIA Processes. Best Practice Guidance.*' (2012).

The methodology employed facilitated the integration of SEA and AA processes relating to biodiversity impact assessment to ensure the effective and streamlined assessment of biodiversity impacts. The Plan development, SEA and AA processes - including scoping, baseline evaluation, impact assessment and mitigation/monitoring measure development processes - were carried out concurrently to facilitate holistic and complete assessment of biodiversity impacts. The effective communication and integration of scientific knowledge and analysis between assessments took place. The SEA was suitably informed by the analysis and conclusions in AA.

### 3.7 Outcomes of the Plan, SEA, AA and SFRA Processes

The SEA, AA and SFRA processes facilitated the integration of environmental considerations into the earlier iterations of the Plan, including environmental mitigation measures contributing towards environmental protection and management and sustainable development.



## 4. THE ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE

### 4.1 Introduction

An evaluation and a characterisation of the current state of the environment likely to be affected by the Plan was undertaken to inform the SEA process. This section of the SEA Environmental Report documents this evaluation. The following Environmental Components were considered during this evaluation:

- Population and Human Health
- Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna
- Landscape and Visual Amenity
- Cultural Heritage - Archaeological and Architectural
- Soils
- Land Use
- Air Quality & Noise
- Water
- Material Assets
- Tourism and Recreation
- Climate Change

The receiving environment within both the RoI and NI has been considered during this evaluation.

Baseline environmental information for the local authority functional area (herein referred to as the 'study area') was gathered using available environmental datasets. The evaluation of the baseline environment was informed by the SEA Scoping Report produced and the consultation responses received during the SEA Scoping process. It was also guided and informed by the in-depth experience and expert judgement of the SEA Environmental Report Authors.

This section of the SEA Environmental Report includes information on the state of the environment within the defined Plan or local authority boundary area (Figure 4-1), including maps of individual environmental components, environmental sensitivity mapping and a description of the baseline environment under the Environmental Components identified by the SEA Directive and transposing Regulations (i.e. population and human health, biodiversity and flora and fauna, soil, water, air and climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between these factors). Existing environmental problems which are relevant to the Plan were identified and examined under each Environmental Component heading.

This SEA Environmental Report also considered the zone of influence for the Plan and includes baseline information beyond the Plan boundary for certain environmental components (e.g., the status of shared water bodies, landscape etc.). The Zone of Influence includes the following:

- The Plan area.
- All areas within 25 km of the Plan area
- All other areas hydrologically or ecologically connected to the Plan area.





Information provided in this section is based on readily available baseline data from web-based searches and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) information. A key resource that has been used throughout the SEA process is the EPA's SEA Spatial Information Sources Inventory<sup>12</sup>. The data presented in this section of the SEA Environmental Report is as up-to-date and as accurate as possible and is presented in a readily accessible format, where possible.

The interrelationships between Environmental Components are addressed throughout this section, as appropriate, under each Environmental Component heading.

This section of the SEA Environmental Report examines the likely evolution of the baseline environment in the absence of the Plan being implemented (i.e., in the 'do nothing' or 'do minimum' scenario).

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<sup>12</sup> Environmental Protection Agency. 2024. SEA Spatial Information Sources Inventory. Available at: [Strategic Environmental Assessment | Environmental Protection Agency \(epa.ie\)](https://www.epa.ie/publications-and-resources/publications/strategic-environmental-assessment)





**Legend**

Local Authority Boundary

Northern Ireland

Local Authority Boundary	
Monaghan County Council County Development Plan 2025-2031	
FIGURE NO:	4.1
CLIENT:	Monaghan County Council
DATE:	12/06/2024
SCALE:	1:225,000 @ A3
<div><div><div>N</div><div>W</div><div>E</div><div>S</div></div><div><div>0</div><div>2</div><div>3</div><div>6</div></div><div>km</div></div>	

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## 4.2 Population and Human Health

In the 2022 Census, the total population of Monaghan was 65,288 persons, showing the trend of an increase in total population in the county by ca. 6.4. % (3,902 persons)<sup>13</sup> since the previous Census.

The previous Monaghan CDP 2019-2025 projected a population growth rate of 1.04% annually, with a target of 67,253 persons by 2025<sup>14</sup>. There are provisions within the CDP 2025-2031 which could influence the human environment and population projections for the county as well as interact with various environmental components. Potential interactions include:

- Recreational and development pressure on habitats and landscapes.
- Renewable energy development could influence residential amenity within the county.
- Potential effects on water quality resulting in effects on human health.

With regard to human health, impacts relevant to the SEA are those which arise as a result of interactions with environmental vectors (i.e. environmental components such as air, water or soil through which contaminants or pollutants, which have the potential to cause harm, can be transported so that they come into contact with human beings). Hazards or nuisances to human health can arise as a result of exposure to these vectors arising from incompatible adjacent land uses, for example.

### 4.2.1 Key Considerations relating to the Plan

The key considerations in relation to Population and Human Health are as follows:

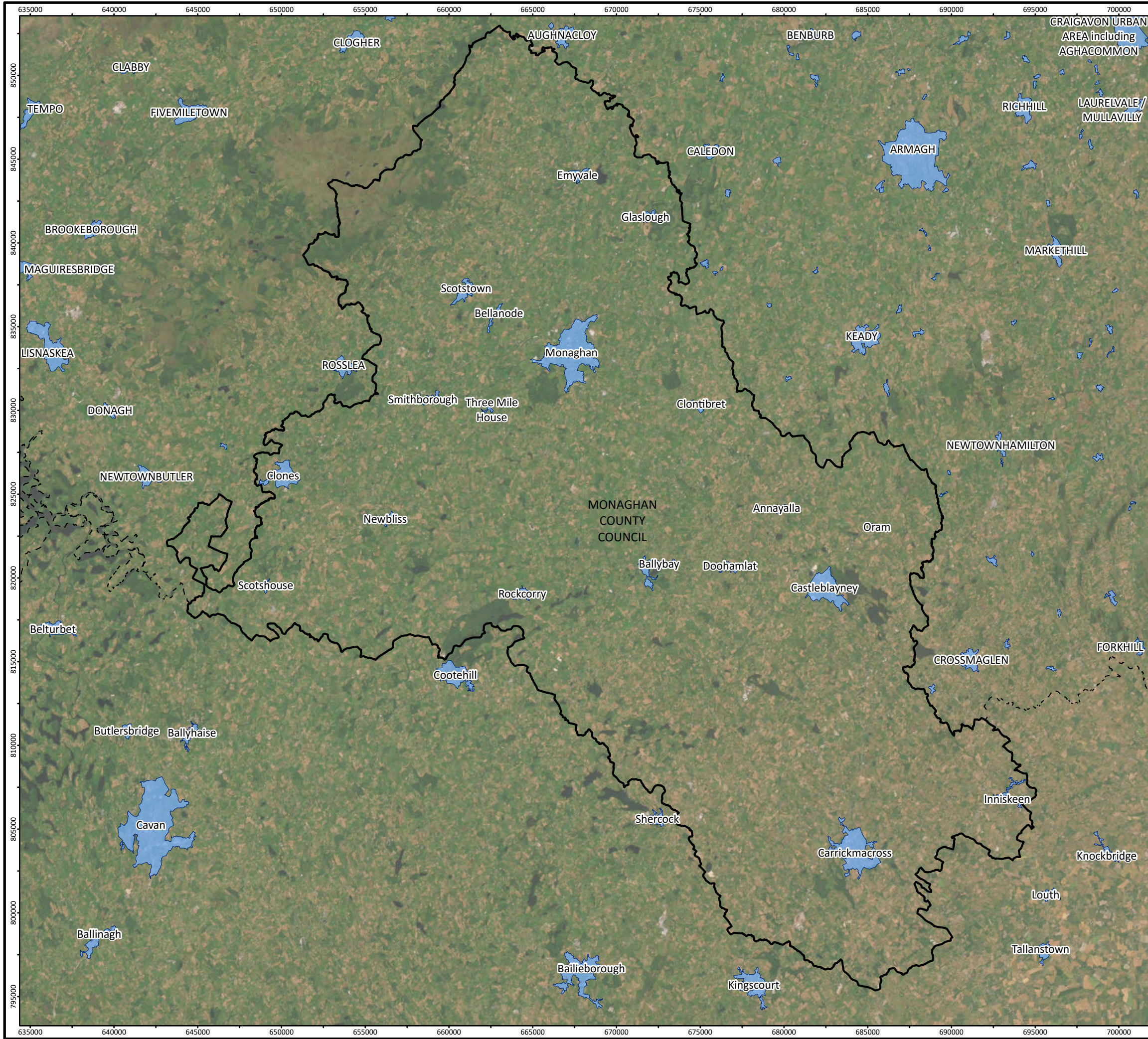
- Renewable energy development could influence residential amenity within the county.
- Spatially concentrated deterioration in human health if effects arising from environmental vectors such as water and air are not mitigated.
- Infrastructure development may influence the human environment and land use in the Plan area.
- Recreational and development pressure on habitats and landscapes.
- Upgrading or maintenance of existing infrastructure or development of new infrastructure may cause temporary disruption to the local community, such as noise, dust, disruption to services/utilities and traffic etc., particularly if such development takes place in the town centre.
- Population and development growth will potentially influence the energy, water supply and wastewater requirements within the Plan area.
- Impacts of commercial development on settlement.
- Development construction activities may generate air emissions, vibration or noise that may impact human health and well-being.

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<sup>13</sup> Central Statistics Office. 2022. FY003B - Population and Actual and Percentage Change 2006 to 2022 (cso.ie) <https://data.cso.ie/table/FY003B>

<sup>14</sup> Monaghan County Development Plan 2019-2025, available at: <https://monaghan.ie/planning/wp-content/uploads/sites/4/2019/04/Monaghan-County-Development-Plan-2019-2025.pdf>





- Legend
- Local Authority Boundary
  - Northern Ireland
  - Settlements

Major Settlement Patterns	
Monaghan County Council County Development Plan 2025-2031	
FIGURE NO:	4.2
CLIENT:	Monaghan County Council
DATE:	12/06/2024
SCALE:	1:225,000 @ A3
 	





### 4.3 Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna

The SEA considered available information on designated sites of conservation interest as well as protected species, ecological connectivity and non-designated habitats which have high ecological value. The SEA also identified data sources which are appropriate to local, project level development and assessments.

There are a number of considerations for nature conservation designations in Monaghan including:

**Table 4-1: Designated Ecological Sites and Protected Species**

Environmental Features	Description
UNESCO <sup>15</sup> (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation) World Heritage and Biosphere sites	There is no World Heritage or UNESCO designation within the county that is of natural and cultural importance.
Special Areas of Conservation <sup>16</sup> (SACs) <sup>17</sup>	Designated under the Habitats Directive (Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora). <b>There is one designated SAC within, partially within the county: Kilroosky Lough Cluster (001786).</b> This and other sites beyond the county border, including Northern Irish sites, that could be affected by the Plan have been considered by the assessments.
Special Protection Areas <sup>18</sup> (SPAs) <sup>19</sup>	Designated under the Birds Directive (EC Directive 200/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds). <b>There is one designated SPA within, partially within or adjacent to the county: Sliabh Beagh (004167).</b> This and other sites beyond the county border, including Northern Irish sites, that could be affected by the Plan have been considered by the assessments.
RAMSAR sites <sup>20</sup>	The Convention of Wetlands of International Importance, especially as Water Fowl Habitat, was established at Ramsar in 1971 and ratified by Ireland in 1984. The main aim of the Convention is to secure the designation by each contracting state of wetlands in its territory for inclusion in a list of wetlands of international importance for waterfowl. This entails the commitment of each contracting state to a policy of protection and management of the designated wetlands, and of formulating and implementing planning so as to promote the conservation of designated wetlands and, as far as possible, the wise use of wetlands in its territory. Ireland presently has 45 sites designated as Wetlands of International Importance, with surface areas of 66,994 hectares. <b>There are currently no Ramsar sites in the county.</b>
Natural Heritage Areas <sup>21</sup> (NHAs)	NHAs are designated due to their national conservation value for ecological and/or geological/geomorphological heritage. They cover nationally important semi-natural and natural habitats, landforms or geomorphological features, wildlife

<sup>15</sup> [UNESCO Sites in Ireland - HeritageMaps.ie - data.gov.ie](https://data.gov.ie/dataset/unESCO-sites-in-Ireland)

<sup>16</sup> [Designated site data | National Parks & Wildlife Service \(npws.ie\)](https://npws.ie/designated-site-data)

<sup>17</sup> [Habitats Directive \(1992/43/EEC\) - habitats and species listed in Annex I and II](https://npws.ie/habitats-directive)

<sup>18</sup> [Designated site data | National Parks & Wildlife Service \(npws.ie\)](https://npws.ie/designated-site-data)

<sup>19</sup> [Birds Directive \(2009/147/EEC\)](https://npws.ie/birds-directive)

<sup>20</sup> [Ramsar Sites - Datasets - data.gov.ie](https://data.gov.ie/dataset/ramsar-sites)

<sup>21</sup> [Natural Heritage Areas \(NHA\) | National Parks & Wildlife Service \(npws.ie\)](https://npws.ie/natural-heritage-areas)



Environmental Features	Description
	plant and animal species or a diversity of these natural attributes. NHAs are designated under the Wildlife (Amendment) Act 2000. <b>There is one designated NHAs within, partially within the county: Eshbrack Bog (001603).</b>
Proposed Natural Heritage Areas (pNHAs) <sup>22</sup>	pNHAs were published on a non-statutory basis in 1995 but have not since been statutorily proposed or designated. These sites are of significance for wildlife and habitats. <b>There are 39 pNHAs within or partially within the county, including: Annagheane Lough; Ballyhoe Lough; Cordoo Lough; Creevy Lough; Gibson's Lough; Lisarilly Bog; Muckno Lake; and Wrights Wood.</b>
Tree Preservation Order (TPO)	Tree Preservation Orders may be made under Section 45 of the Local Government (Planning and Development) Act, 1963 and subsequent acts. Part XIII of the Planning and Development Act, 2000 sets out the provisions for TPOs. TPOs can be made in the interest of amenity or the environment and allow for the protection of individual or groups of trees. <b>Existing TPOs within the county have been identified within the previous Plan 2019-2025.</b>
Flora Protection Order Sites <sup>23</sup>	The Flora (Protection) Order, 2022 (S.I. No. 235 of 2022) gives legal protection to 65 species of bryophytes in the Republic of Ireland (25 liverworts and 40 mosses). The current list of plant species protected by Section 21 of the Wildlife Act, 1976 is set out in the Flora (Protection) Order, 2022, which supercedes orders made in 1980, 1987, 1999 and 2015. <b>County Monaghan has the following three species protected under the Flora (Protection) Order 2022: Annual Knawel (<i>Scleranthus annuus</i>), Small-white Orchid (<i>Pseudorchis alba</i>), and Heath Cudweed (<i>Omalotheca sylvatica</i>).</b>
Wildfowl Sanctuaries <sup>24</sup> (see S.I. 192 of 1979)	Wildfowl Sanctuaries are areas that have been excluded from the 'Open Season Order' so that game birds can rest and feed undisturbed. There are 68 sanctuaries in the State. Shooting of game birds is not allowed in these sanctuaries. <b>There is one Wildfowl Sanctuary in the county: Emy Lough (WFS-42).</b>
Salmonid Waters <sup>25</sup>	Salmonid waters are designated and protected as under the European Communities (Quality of Salmonid Waters) Regulations 1988 (SI No. 293 of 1988). Designated Salmonid Waters are capable of supporting salmon ( <i>Salmo salar</i> ), trout ( <i>Salmo trutta</i> ), char ( <i>Salvelinus</i> ) and whitefish ( <i>Coregonus</i> ). <b>There are no rivers in the county listed under the Regulations.</b>
CORINE Landcover <sup>26</sup>	Land cover is the observed physical cover, as seen from the ground or through remote sensing, including for example natural or planted vegetation, water and human constructions which cover the earth's surface. <b>The dominant land cover types in the county are pastures (83%), transitional woodland and scrub (2.1%) and peat bogs (1.8%).</b>
National Parks	National Parks are specially designated protected areas of unspoilt beauty and there are six located in Ireland. The primary purpose of the National Parks is the conservation of biodiversity and landscape; however, they also provide recreational space for locals and visitors. <b>There are no National Parks in the county.</b>

<sup>22</sup> [EPA Maps](#)

<sup>23</sup> [Flora Protection Order Map Viewer \(npws.ie\)](#)

<sup>24</sup> [Wildfowl Sanctuaries | National Parks & Wildlife Service \(npws.ie\)](#)

<sup>25</sup> [Register of Protected Areas - Salmonid Water Regs Table - Datasets - data.gov.ie](#)

<sup>26</sup> [EPA Maps](#)



Environmental Features	Description
Nature Reserves <sup>27</sup>	A Nature Reserve is an area of importance to wildlife, which is protected under Ministerial order. There are currently 78 Statutory Nature Reserves. Most are owned by the State but some are owned by organisations or private landowners. <b>There are no Nature Reserves in the county.</b>

A number of protected sites in Northern Ireland within the theoretical zone of influence of the boundary of the local authority functional area were also considered in this baseline evaluation, such as: Moninea Bog SAC (UK0030212), Magheraveely Marl Loughs SAC (UK0016621), Magheraveeey Marl Loughs RAMSAR site (UK12017), Slieve Beagh SAC (UK0016622), Slieve Beagh-Mullaghfad-Lisnaskea SPA (UK9020302), Slieve Beagh RAMSAR site (UK12020), Drumacritin Lough ASSI (ASSI122), Annachullion Lough ASSI (ASSI121), Kilroosky Lough ASSI (ASSI1078), Knockballymore Lough ASSI (ASSI014), Burdautien Lough ASSI (ASSI081), Upper Lough Erne SAC (UK0016614), Upper Lough Erne SPA (UK9020071), Upper Lough Erne RAMSAR site (UK12024), Tullybrick Lough ASSI (ASSI146), Drumcarn ASSI (ASSI182) and Reilly & Gole Woods Nature Reserve (NR38), Slieve Gullion SAC (UK0030277).

Additionally, the SEA considered non-designated sites for impacts with regard to aspects such as:

**Table 4-2: Ecological Connectivity and Non-designated Habitats**

	Description
Ecological connectivity and networks (including stepping stones and corridors)	Riparian habitats, hedgerow and other blue and green infrastructure networks. Ecological connectivity and networks is a key consideration along with invasive species - particularly those listed on the Third Schedule to the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 [S.I.477/2011].
Other sites of high biodiversity value or ecological importance	Semi-natural habitats in National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) national surveys (native woodlands, grasslands, peatlands etc.). Trees and woodlands of national importance have been identified.

A Scoping submission from the EPA has highlighted that there are over 168 EPA licenced installations and an additional 6 new applications on hand in the pig and poultry sector in the border region. Ammonia has especially detrimental effects on species and habitats that are sensitive to elevated levels of nitrogen input. The concentration of intensive agriculture sites together with other farming activities (e.g. dairy and beef) have the potential to impact on the critical level and critical loads for sensitive species at Natura sites in the border region in particular.

The SEA made use of available data sources including those from the NPWS, the EPA's Framework National Ecological Network for Ireland and CORINE land cover mapping.

The SEA was informed by the findings of the AA and followed elements of Integrated Biodiversity Assessment with reference made to the EPA's 2013 Integrated Biodiversity Impact Assessment - Streamlining AA, SEA and EIA Processes: Practitioner's Manual.

<sup>27</sup> [Nature Reserves in Ireland | National Parks & Wildlife Service \(npws.ie\)](https://www.npws.ie/)



As well as considerations related to European sites - a focus was placed on protected species outside of these designations such as breeding birds<sup>28</sup> and badgers<sup>29</sup> etc. as well as all related species listed within the Flora (Protection) Order, 2022 ([S.I. No. 235 of 2022](#))<sup>30</sup> and Annex IV of the Habitats Directive, which extends protection to bat species<sup>31</sup> and otters<sup>32</sup>.

#### 4.3.1 Key Considerations relating to the Plan

The key considerations in relation to Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna are as follows:

- Arising from both construction and operation of development and associated infrastructure: loss of/damage to biodiversity in designated sites (including European Sites and Wildlife Sites) and Annexed habitats and species, listed species, ecological connectivity and non-designated habitats; and disturbance to biodiversity and flora and fauna.
- Habitat loss, fragmentation and deterioration, including patch size and edge effects.
- Disturbance and displacement of protected species.
- Sensitivity of species and habitats to elevated nitrogen input.
- Impacts of ammonia emission to air from agricultural installations in the pig and poultry sector in the border region on nearby Natura 2000 sites and designated sites in Northern Ireland.
- Potential impact on UNESCO Global Geoparks.
- Transboundary impacts on NI designated sites within close proximity to the NI/ROI border.
- Route selection and classification criteria in the development of transport and active travel projects due to the largely linear nature of these developments.
- The potential for effects on non-designated biodiversity features e.g. important habitats and species outside designated sites - particularly regarding barriers to movement and displacement.
- Increased vulnerability and sensitivity of light-sensitive species.
- The potential to spread invasive species.
- The potential impact on habitats and species where greenfield lands have been zoned for development.

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<sup>28</sup> Irish Wildlife Acts, 1976 (as amended)

<sup>29</sup> Irish Wildlife Act 1976 (as amended) and Bern Convention Appendix III

<sup>30</sup> Which gives legal protection to 68 species of vascular plants 65 species of bryophytes in the Republic of Ireland (25 liverworts and 40 mosses). The current list of plant species protected by Section 21 of the Wildlife Acts is set out in the Flora (Protection) Order, 1999 (as amended).

<sup>31</sup> The Habitats Directive ([1992/43/EEC](#)) and Birds Directive ([2009/147/EEC](#)) provides legal protection for habitats and species of European importance. The overall aim of the Habitat and Birds Directives are to maintain or restore the “favourable conservation status” of habitats and species of European Community Interest. These habitats and species are listed in the Habitats and Birds Directives (Habitats Directive as above and Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds) with Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) designated to afford protection to the most vulnerable among them. These two designations are collectively known and referred to as European sites. Articles 6(3) and 6(4) of the Habitats Directives set out the decision-making tests for plans and projects likely to affect such sites. Article 6(3) establishes the requirement for AA. 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). Further to the requirements of considerations related to European sites protected Annex IV of the Habitats Directive identifies priority species which are afforded protection in their own right - these include all Irish species of bats. Bats are also protected under the Irish Wildlife Acts, 1976 and 2000.

<sup>32</sup> The otter has been protected in Ireland since 1976 (Wildlife Act 1976). The Wildlife (Amendment) Act, 2000 further strengthened protections for otters by removing hunting licences and making it illegal to hunt, disturb or intentionally kill otters. Otters are additionally protected by European law (Annex IV of the Habitats Directive).

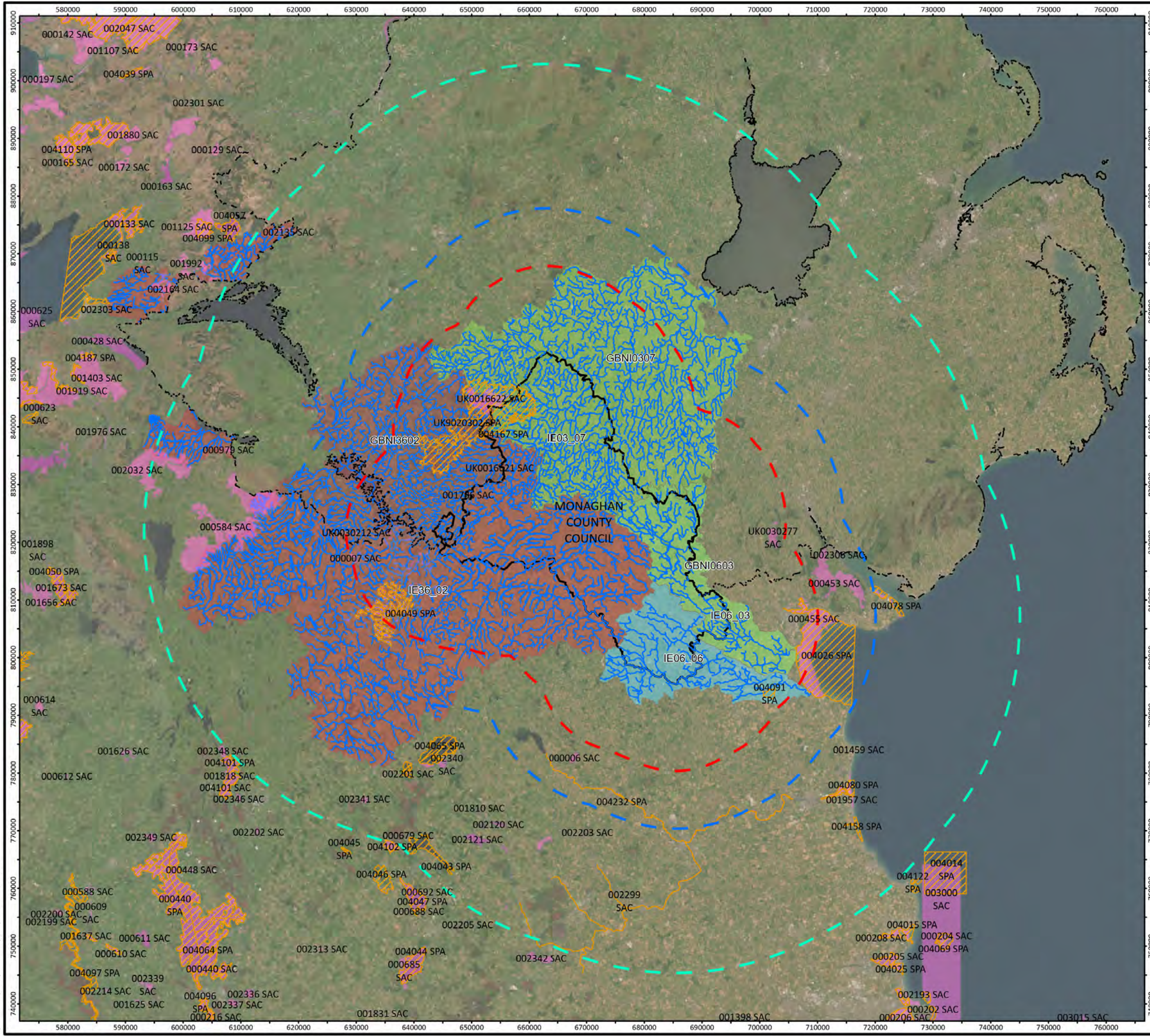




- Opportunities to promote green infrastructure, ecological connectivity nature-based solutions, and biodiversity net gain through the CDP.



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Widening the map to include the coastline of the Republic of Ireland and the surrounding waters. The map is a reproduction of the Ordnance Survey Ireland map and is not a new map.  
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**Legend**

- Northern Ireland
- Local Authority Boundary
- Special Area of Conservation (SAC)
- Special Protection Area (SPA)
- 15km
- 25km
- 50km

**Catchments**

- Erne
- Fane River
- Piedmont-Coastal
- River Blackwater
- Upper Erne
- Rivers

**Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protected Areas**

Monaghan County Council  
County Development Plan 2025-2031

**FIGURE NO:** 4.3

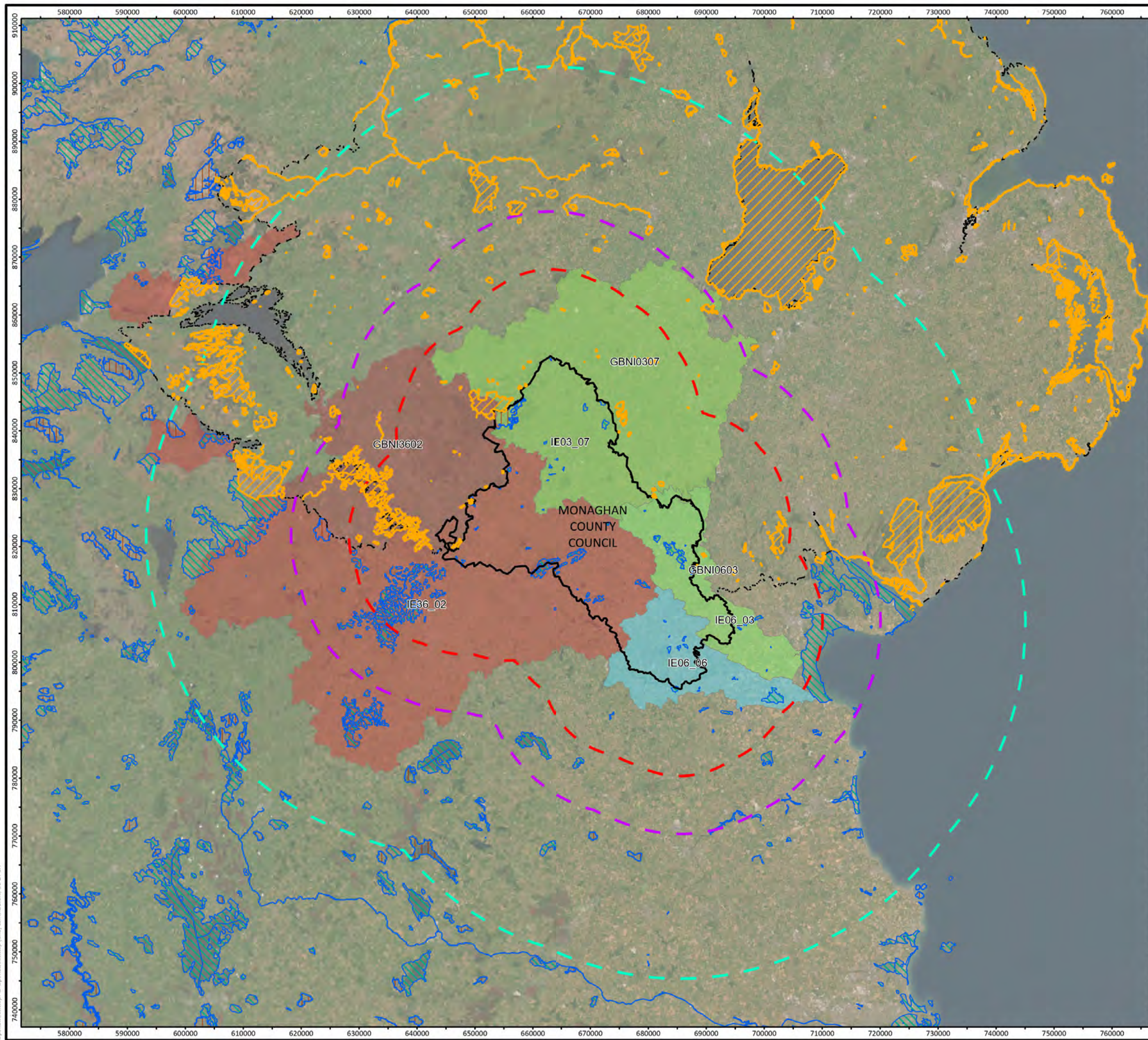
**CLIENT:** Monaghan County Council

**DATE:** 07/01/2025 **SCALE:** 1:650,000 @ A3

**Scale bar:** 0 5 9 20 km


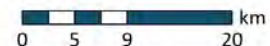
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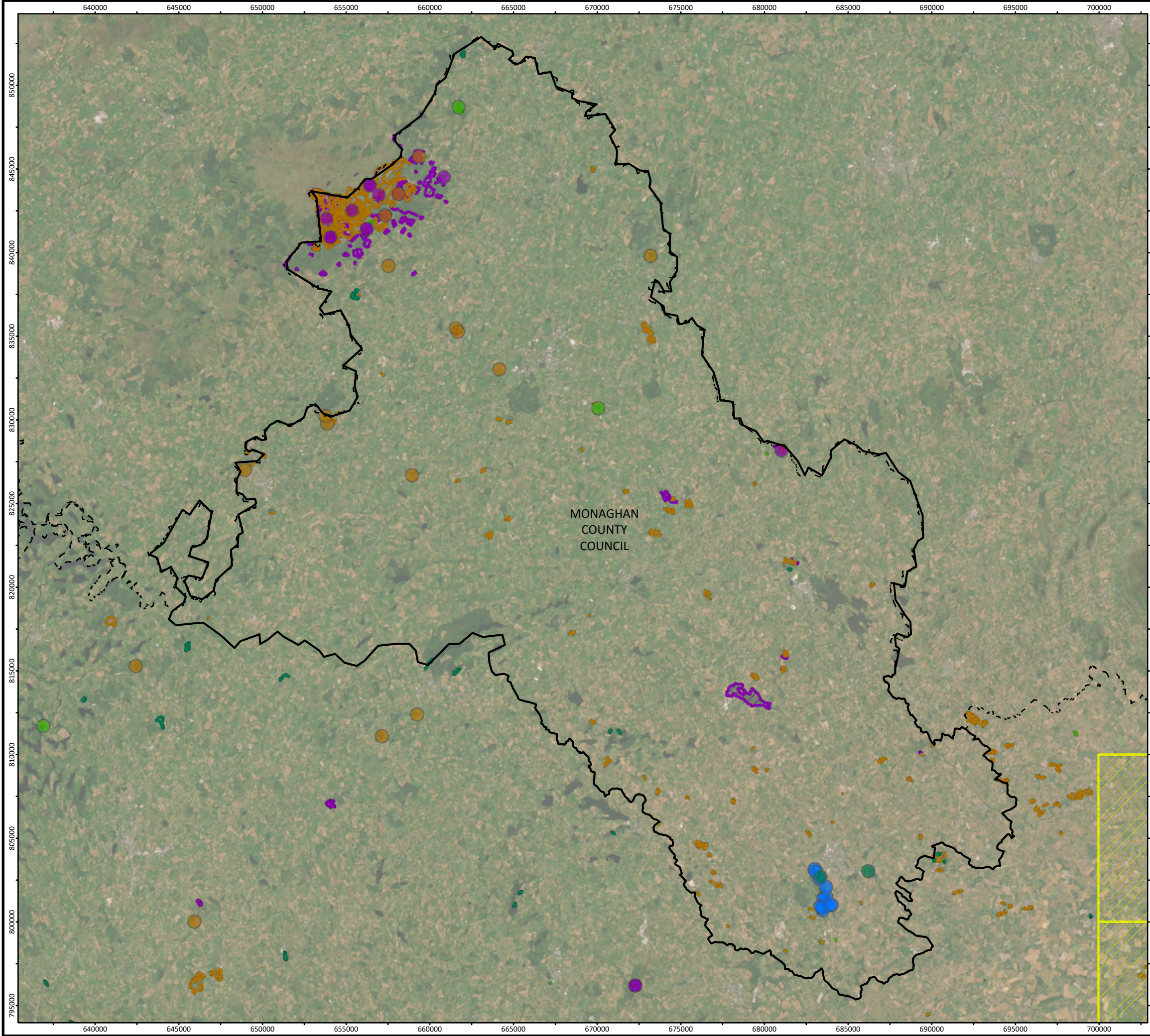
- Legend**
- Local Authority Boundary
  - Northern Ireland
  - 15km
  - 25km
  - 50km
  - Natural Heritage Areas
  - Proposed Natural Heritage Areas
  - Areas of Special Scientific Interest
- Catchments**
- Erne
  - Fane River
  - Piedmont-Coastal
  - River Blackwater
  - Upper Erne

Note: There is no data available for NHAs and pNHAs in Northern Ireland

Natural Heritage Areas and proposed Natural Heritage Areas in Ireland	
Monaghan County Council County Development Plan 2025-2031	
FIGURE NO:	4.4
CLIENT:	Monaghan County Council
DATE:	07/01/2025
SCALE:	1:650,000 @ A3
 	



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World Imagery: Earthstar Geographics  
OpenStreetMap: © OpenStreetMap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA  
NPWS/Article17/HabitatsDetailedDistribution: National Parks and Wildlife Service of Ireland (NPWS), An tSeirbhís Páirceanna Náisiúnta agus Fíadhlúra  
Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage, An Roinn Tithíochta, Balais Ábúil agus Oidhreacht



Legend

Local Authority Boundary

Northern Ireland

Article17HabitatsDetailedDistributionPointGDPR

- Bogs, Mires and Fens
- Forests
- Freshwater
- Grasslands
- Heath and Scrub

Article17HabitatsDetailedDistributionPolygonGDPR

- Bogs, Mires and Fens
- Coastal
- Forests
- Grasslands
- Heath and Scrub

Note: There is no available habitat sensitivity data for Northern Ireland

<b>Potential Habitat Sensitivities - Areas likely to contain Annex I habitats</b>	
Monaghan County Council County Development Plan 2025-2031	
<b>FIGURE NO:</b>	4.5
<b>CLIENT:</b>	Monaghan County Council
<b>DATE:</b> 12/06/2024	<b>SCALE:</b> 1:225,000 @ A3

W N E S 0 2 3 6 km

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## 4.4 Landscape and Visual Amenity

The current Landscape Character Assessment<sup>33</sup> for Monaghan divides the county into 13 Landscape Character Types.

**Table 4-3: Landscape Character Types**

Environmental Features	Description
Landscape Character Types	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Blanket Bog</li> <li>• Drumlin Farmland</li> <li>• Drumlin Foothills</li> <li>• Farmed Foothills</li> <li>• Farmed Lakelands</li> <li>• Flat Riverine Farmland</li> <li>• River Valley Farmland</li> <li>• Undulating Farmland</li> <li>• Upland Bog with Afforestation</li> <li>• Upland Drumlin Farmland</li> <li>• Upland Farmland with Afforestation</li> <li>• Upland Farmland with Rock Outcrops</li> <li>• Upland Plateau</li> </ul>

Landscape character areas, seascape character areas and any sites designated for their landscape/visual sensitivity in Northern Ireland within the theoretical zone of influence of the boundary of the local authority functional area have also been considered in this assessment, such as: Mourne Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), Ring of Gullion AONB and Sperrin AONB.

The above and any other or emerging landscape designations were considered by the assessment.

The SEA assessment of landscape utilised information from the following sources:

- Monaghan environmental sensitivity mapping
- The National Landscape Strategy for Ireland
- Tree Preservation Orders
- Forest cover/Indicative Forest Strategies<sup>34</sup>
- Monaghan County Development Plan 2019-2025
- Monaghan Landscape Character Assessment
- NI Landscape Character Assessment 2000 (NILCA 2000)
- NI Regional Landscape Character Assessment

<sup>33</sup> Monaghan County Development Plan 2019-2025

<sup>34</sup> Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine



#### 4.4.1 Key Considerations relating to the Plan

The key considerations in relation to Landscape and Visual Amenity are as follows:

- Developments and activities can have negative impact on visually sensitive areas, such as designated landscapes.
- Impact of significantly scaled residential and commercial development on general visual amenity in the vicinity of these developments, streetscape character and wider landscape character.
- Transboundary impacts on shared landscape settings and interweaving views with Northern Ireland.

#### 4.5 Cultural Heritage - Archaeological and Architectural

Archaeological sites are legally protected<sup>35</sup>. This section includes information on the archaeological heritage of Monaghan. One of the primary sources of information for known archaeological features is the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP)<sup>36</sup>. The RMP is an inventory of sites and areas of archaeological significance.

There are over 1,200 Recorded Monuments within the county. There are seven recorded monuments on the RMP in State Care in the county.

This section also includes information on the architectural heritage of Monaghan including that relating to designations such as the Record of Protected Structures (RPS). Local authorities compile and maintain the RPSs<sup>37</sup>; these RPSs are listed in the County Development Plans. There are close to 646 entries to the Record of Protected Structures within the county<sup>38</sup>, which include many notable buildings in the county such as: Castle Leslie, Hilton House, Maghernacloy Castle, and St Peter's Church.

It is acknowledged that the register of protected structures documented in Plans may not represent all Ministerial recommended sites/structures which are included in the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH)<sup>39</sup>. The purpose of the NIAH is to identify, record, and evaluate the post-1700 heritage of Ireland and there are over 50,000 listings on the NIAH in Ireland (DAHRRG, 2022). These provisions include historic gardens, designed landscapes and underwater archaeological heritage<sup>40</sup>. The locations of the known archaeological sites, including sites of architectural heritage interest in Northern Ireland, are detailed in Figure 4-6.

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<sup>35</sup> National Monuments Acts 1930 (as amended), the National Cultural Institutions Act 1997 (as amended) and the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended)

<sup>36</sup> Data available at [National Monuments Service - Archaeological Survey of Ireland - Datasets - data.gov.ie](https://data.gov.ie/datasets/national-monuments-service-archaeological-survey-of-ireland)

<sup>37</sup> Under Section 51 of the Planning & Development Act 2000 (as amended).

<sup>38</sup> *Monaghan County Development Plan 2019-2025*

<sup>39</sup> Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999 (as amended)  
Data available at [National Inventory of Architectural Heritage \(NIAH\) National Dataset - Datasets - data.gov.ie](https://data.gov.ie/datasets/national-inventory-of-architectural-heritage-niah-national-dataset)

<sup>40</sup> Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage. 2015. Advice to the Public on Ireland's Underwater Archaeological Heritage



The Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage has developed the Heritage Ireland 2030<sup>41</sup> plan, published in February 2022, serving the purpose of informing the decision-making process. An Architectural Conservation Area (ACA) is a place, area, group of structures or townscape designated for its special characteristics and distinctive features. An ACA may or may not include Protected Structures. In an ACA, protection is placed on the external appearance of such areas or structures. There are various ACAs designated within the county.

The SEA assessment of Cultural Heritage - Archaeological and Architectural utilised information from the following sources:

- The Department of Arts, Heritage Regional, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs<sup>42</sup> (including underwater archaeology such as wreck data<sup>43</sup>)
- National Monuments Service (including the Underwater Unit)
- Built Heritage and Architectural Policy Section (the NIAH)<sup>44</sup>
- Monaghan County Development Plan 2019-2025
- Bordering NI Local Development Plans
- Heritage Council
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- UK Department for Communities Historic Environment Division (Historic Environment Digital Datasets<sup>45</sup>, and Guidance on Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment for the Historic Environment)

#### 4.5.1 Key Considerations relating to the Plan

The key considerations in relation to Cultural Heritage are as follows:

- No existing conflicts with legislative objectives governing archaeological and architectural heritage have been identified.
- Impacts on the setting of heritage assets and sense of place.
- The potential impact of development on existing and unknown archaeological sites, architectural heritage sites, and protected structures.
- The potential impact of greenfield development on unknown archaeological remains.
- The potential impact of town centre development on built heritage and historic fabric, including protected structures.
- Transboundary effects on NI's cultural heritage.

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<sup>41</sup> Available at [Heritage Ireland 2030 | gov.ie/housing \(www.gov.ie\)](https://www.gov.ie/housing)

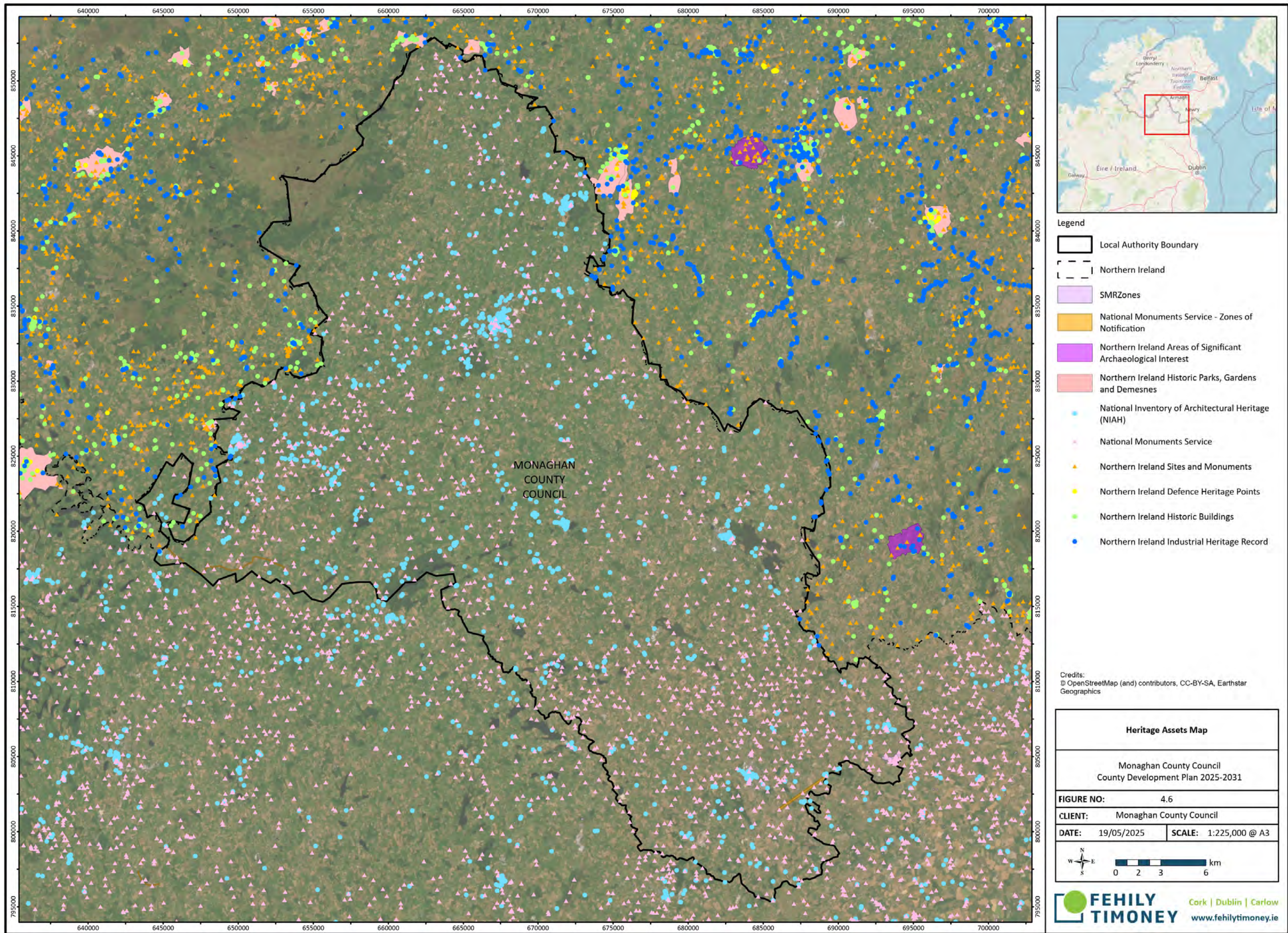
<sup>42</sup> Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht

<sup>43</sup> Available at [Wreck Viewer | National Monuments Service \(archaeology.ie\)](https://www.archaeology.ie)

<sup>44</sup> Data available at [National Inventory of Architectural Heritage \(NIAH\) National Dataset - Datasets - data.gov.uk](https://data.gov.uk)

<sup>45</sup> Data available at [Historic Environment Digital Datasets | Department for Communities \(communities-ni.gov.uk\)](https://communities-ni.gov.uk)









## 4.6 Soils

The types of soils found covering the County<sup>46</sup> include the following:

**Table 4-4: Soil Types Covering the County**

Soil Type	Description
<b>Dominant Soils</b>	
Brown Earths	Brown earths are well drained mineral soils, associated with high levels of natural fertility. <b>These are found mainly in the south-east of the County.</b>
Surface Water Gleys	Surface-water gleys have a gleyed sub-surface horizon and a slowly permeable sub-surface horizon. The slowly permeable sub-surface horizon impedes vertical water movement from in situ precipitation and/or lateral run off from upslope positions resulting in seasonal waterlogging. <b>These are found largely throughout the County, with a concentration in the north-west.</b>
<b>Other Soils</b>	
Luvisols	Luvisol soils are generally fertile, widely used for agriculture and associated with significant accumulation of clay. <b>These can be found throughout the County, with a concentration in the south-east.</b>
Alluvial soils	These are associated with alluvial (clay, silt or sand) river deposits. <b>These are found in the flood plains of rivers and streams.</b>

Peatlands are unique systems comprising of peat soil providing as significant carbon stores and supporting a range of unique species. Active blanket bogs and active raised bogs are considered to be priority habitats, listed on Annex I of the EU Habitats Directive. Peat soils are often indicative of areas that are the most sensitive to development due to ecological sensitivities and impeded drainage issues. Two types of peat may be identified: basin peats (raised bogs and fens) that formed in lake basins, hollows and river valleys, and blanket peats that accumulate under conditions of high rainfall and humidity in the uplands. Blanket peat is generally suited to extensive rough grazing.

The SEA examined issues including the loss of soils/soil sealing, because of greenfield development, and interactions with biodiversity and carbon storage, such as those that can occur as a result of development in peatland areas.

The audit of County Geological Sites in Monaghan was completed in 2013 and identified 20 County Geological Sites<sup>47</sup>. Previous Landslide Events and Landslide Susceptibility Mapping sources have been considered by the SEA.

<sup>46</sup> Teagasc.ie. General Soil Map.

<sup>47</sup> Geological Survey of Ireland (2014) *The Geological Heritage of Monaghan*.



The SEA of Soils utilised information from the following sources:

- Geological Survey Ireland (GSI)
- Teagasc
- EPA

There is no legislation solely directed to soil protection in Ireland. In 2006, the European Commission (EC) developed a Soil Thematic Strategy that aims to protect soils and ensure the sustainable use of soils across Europe. Although a proposal for a Soil Framework Directive was withdrawn in 2014, the importance of sustainable soil management was recognised in the Seventh Environment Action Programme, where sustainable land management is to be achieved by 2020.

Ireland's State of the Environment Report 2024 (EPA) notes the following:

*'Ireland's soils play important roles in storing carbon, in regulating both water flow and water quality and in growing food and raw materials. Soils are under threat from excess nutrients, compaction, soil sealing and loss of soil biodiversity, in Ireland and across the EU. Soil health must be prioritised to ensure food security, protect the soil biome, and safeguard the important environmental services that soil provides.'*

These threats apply to soils in Monaghan.

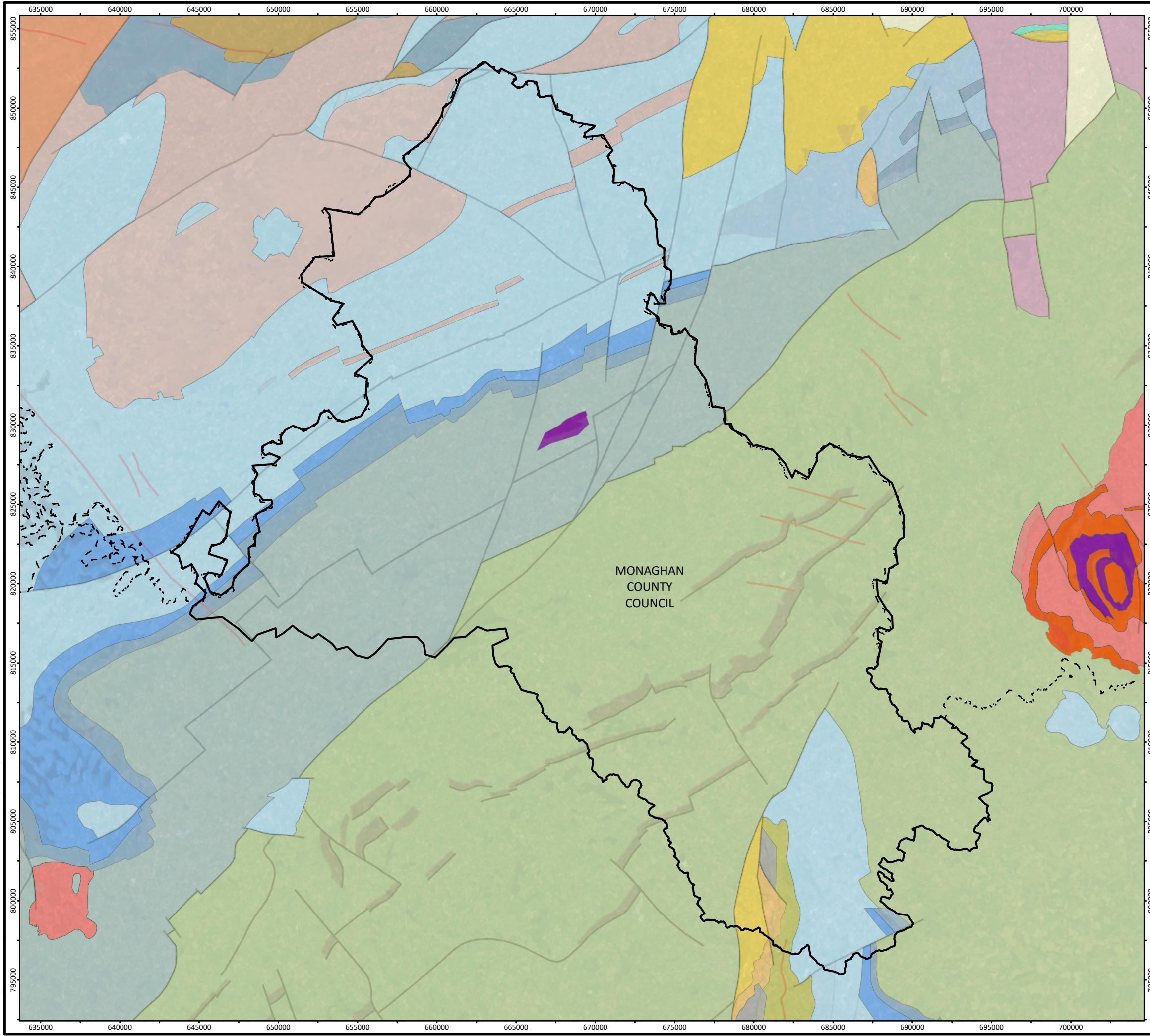
#### 4.6.1 Key Considerations relating to the Plan

The key considerations in relation to Soils are as follows:

- Potential for construction activities (i.e. deep excavation) impacting soil resources.
- Impacts to soils (land) vulnerable to erosion.
- Potential for unearthing contaminated material which will need to be managed.



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Bedrock Geology 1:500,000 Ireland (ROI/NI) (TM, Contains Irish Public Sector Data (Geological Survey)) licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International (CC BY 4.0) licence

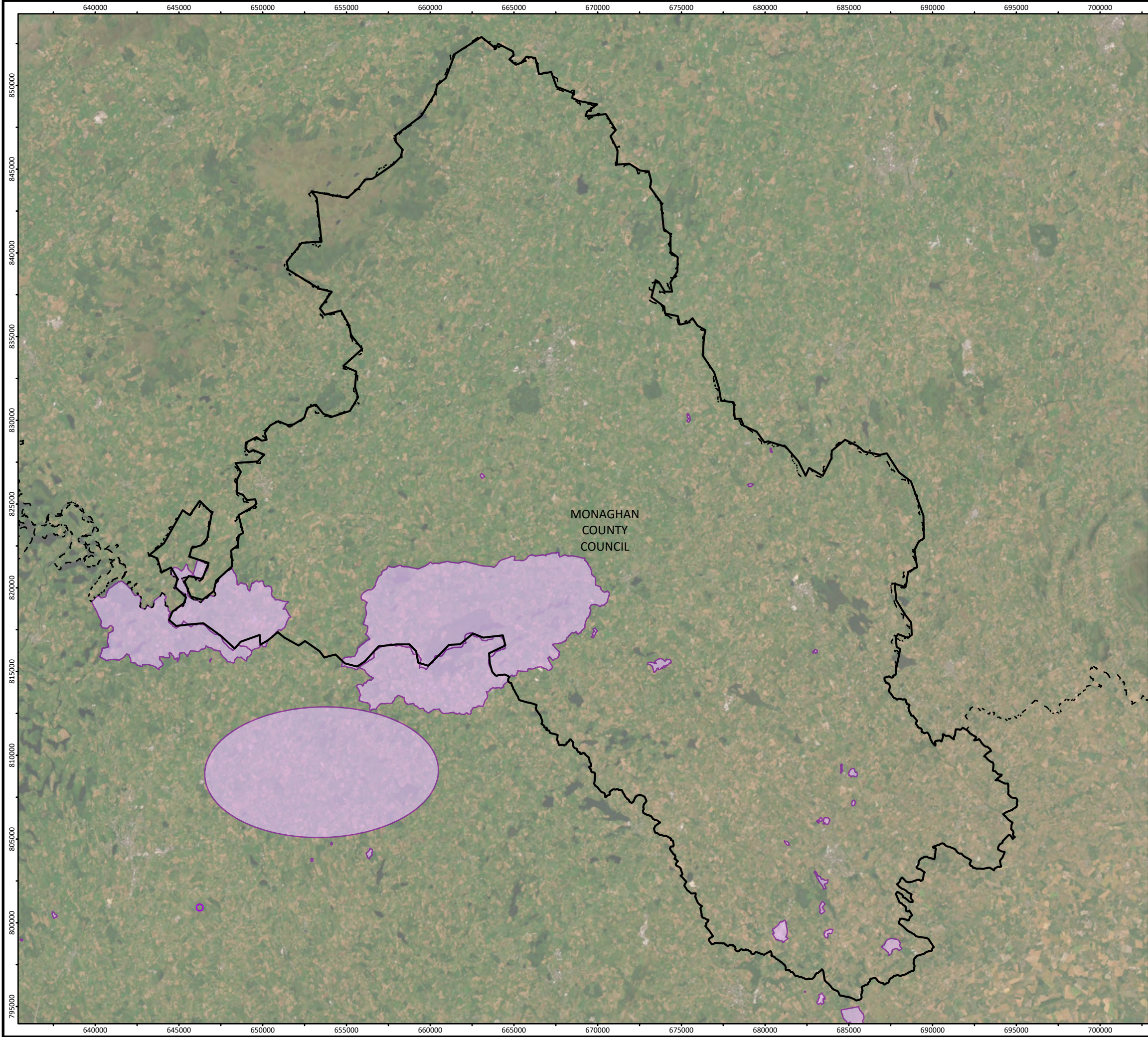


- Legend**
- Local Authority Boundary
  - Northern Ireland
  - Faults
  - Dykes
- Bedrock Geology 500k (ROI/NI)**
- 8, Granite, granodiorite
  - 9, Granite, granophyre
  - 11, Dolerite & gabbro
  - 40, Marine to fluvial; Greywacke, shale, sandstone & conglomerate
  - 42, "Moffat shale" facies (Ordovician - Silurian); Shale & greywacke
  - 49, Deep marine turbidite sequence; Mudstone, greywacke & conglomerate
  - 54, Continental redbed facies; Sandstone, conglomerate & siltstone (in places extends into the Carboniferous)
  - 59, Shallow marine & coastal plain (basal clastics); Sandstone, mudstone & conglomerate
  - 60, Shallow & marginal marine (Navan Group); Dark-grey limestone, mudstone, sandstone, minor evaporite
  - 61, Marine shelf & ramp facies; Argillaceous dark-grey bioclastic limestone, subsidiary shale
  - 64, Marine shelf facies; Limestone & calcareous shale
  - 65, Marine basinal facies (Tobercolleen & Lucan Fms - "Calp"); Dark-grey argillaceous & cherty limestone & shale
  - 66, Marginal marine (Mullaghmore, Downpatrick & Clogher Valley Fms); Sandstone, mudstone & evaporite
  - 67, Shallow water marine (Armagh Group); Limestone, limestone conglomerate, palaeokarst with red palaeosols
  - 68, Marginal marine (Meenymore Formation); Mudstone, sandstone & evaporite
  - 70, Continental redbed facies (late Viséan to early Westphalian); Sandstone, conglomerate & mudstone
  - 71, Fluvio-deltaic & basinal marine (Turbiditic); Shale, sandstone, siltstone & coal
  - 72, Fluvio-deltaic & shallow marine; Shale, sandstone & siltstone with coal
  - 73, Continental redbed facies & shallow marine; Sandstone, conglomerate, magnesian limestone, marl, evaporite
  - 75, Continental redbed facies, lagoonal & shallow marine; Sandstone & mudstone with evaporite
  - 77, Shallow marine (Upper Cretaceous); Chalk, flint, glauconitic sandstone & chalk breccia
  - 78, Undifferentiated minor volcanic rocks
  - 79, Lower Basalt Formation; Olivine basalt lava
  - 83, Lacustrine; Clay, sand & lignite

Bedrock Geology	
Monaghan County Council County Development Plan 2025-2031	
FIGURE NO:	4.7
CLIENT:	Monaghan County Council
DATE: 12/06/2024	SCALE: 1:236,539 @ A3





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- Legend
- Local Authority Boundary
  - Northern Ireland
  - Geological Heritage Sites (Audited Boundaries)
  - Geological Heritage Sites (Unaudited Boundaries)

Note: There is no geological heritage data available for Northern Ireland

Geological Heritage Sites	
Monaghan County Council County Development Plan 2025-2031	
FIGURE NO:	4.8
CLIENT:	Monaghan County Council
DATE:	12/06/2024
SCALE:	1:225,000 @ A3
 	





## 4.7 Land Use

Information on land use in Monaghan can be obtained from the CORINE Land Cover (CLC) inventory. These data sources have archives which document land use change as well as existing land use.

The CORINE database is the dominant land use database; however, some sectors have additional spatial data resources such as forestry. The Forestry Service have produced a GIS based Forest Inventory Planning System (FIPS) to act as an aid in the long-term spatial planning of national forest, and to provide guidance to forestry grants. Additional sources of further land use data include the NPWS<sup>48</sup>.

Land use mapping data for the RoI and NI is presented in Figure 4-9.

The SEA process considered land use impacts - utilising data from sources such as:

- CORINE Land Cover Database
- Teagasc
- EPA
- NPWS
- Forest Service
- GSI data

### 4.7.1 Key Considerations relating to the Plan

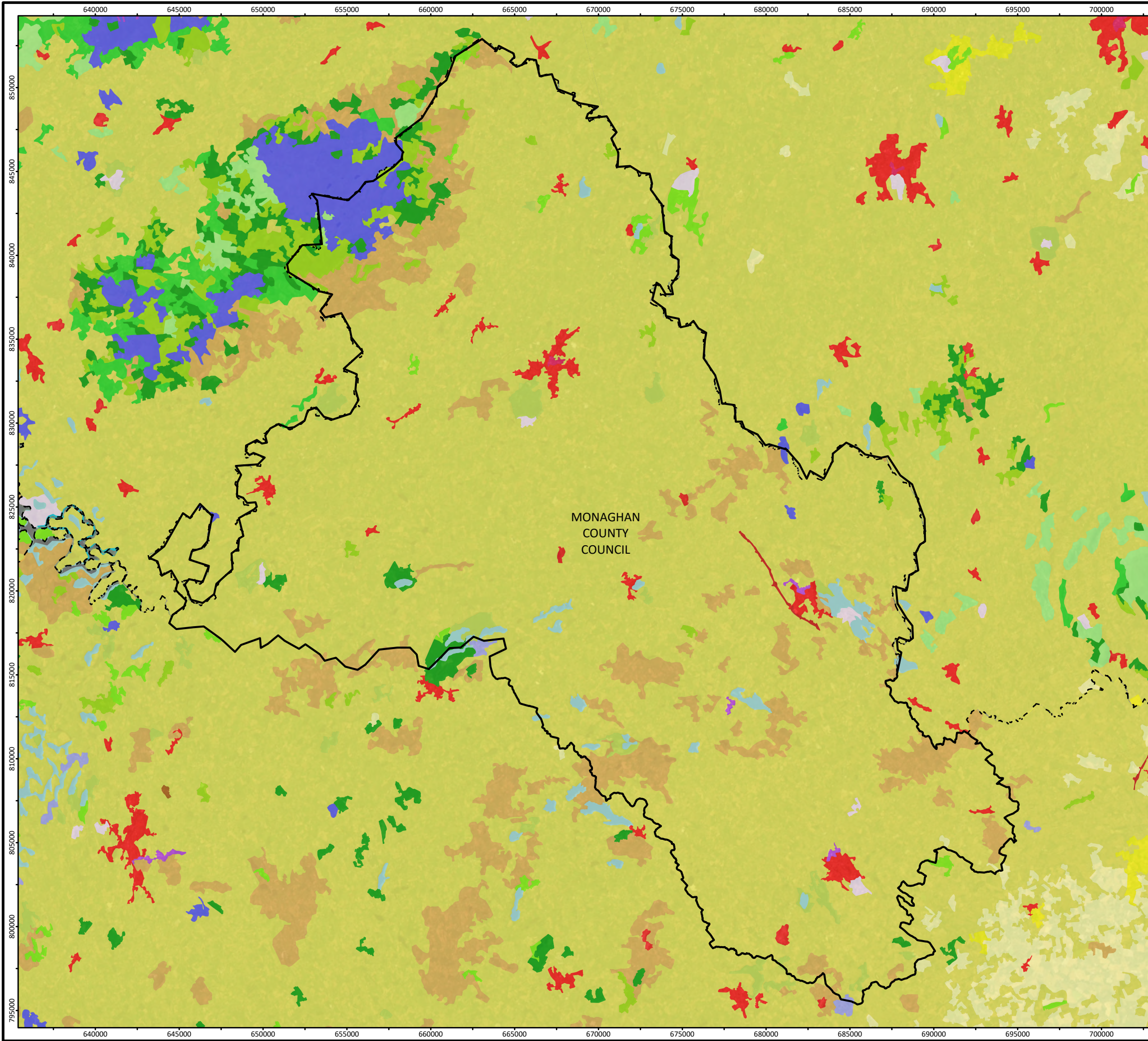
The key considerations in relation to land use are as follows:

- Potential constraints and impacts on existing residential and commercial development, during the construction and operational phases of significantly scaled development in the Plan area.
- Impacts on land use dynamics due to the development of additional transport infrastructure in the Plan area and its environs.

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<sup>48</sup> Sources such as the Lesser Horseshoe Bat Species Action Plan 2022-2026, Draft National Peatland Strategy, Draft Raised Bog SAC Management Plan, and Draft Raised Bog NHAs Review.





- Legend
- Local Authority Boundary
  - Northern Ireland
- CORINE Land Cover 2018
- 111 Continuous urban fabric
  - 112 Discontinuous urban fabric
  - 121 Industrial or commercial units
  - 122 Road and rail networks
  - 131 Mineral extraction sites
  - 132 Dump
  - 142 Sport and leisure facilities
  - 211 Non-irrigated land
  - 231 Pastures
  - 242 Complex cultivation patterns
  - 243 Land principally occupied by agriculture with areas of natural vegetation
  - 311 Broad-leaved forest
  - 312 Coniferous forest
  - 313 Mixed forest
  - 321 Natural grassland
  - 322 Moors and heaths
  - 324 Transitional woodland scrub
  - 411 Inland marshes
  - 412 Peat bogs
  - 512 Water bodies

Land Use (CORINE)	
Monaghan County Council County Development Plan 2025-2031	
FIGURE NO:	4.9
CLIENT:	Monaghan County Council
DATE:	12/06/2024
SCALE:	1:225,000 @ A3

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## 4.8 Air Quality and Noise

The Air Quality in Ireland 2022 report prepared by the EPA identifies that:

- Air quality in Ireland is generally good, however, there are concerning localised issues that are negatively impacting the air we breathe.
- Air quality monitoring results in 2022 show that the main pollutants are fine particulate matter (PM<sub>2.5</sub>) from solid fuel combustion and nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) from vehicle emissions.
- People's health and the health of our environment is impacted by these pollutants.
- Ireland's ambition in the Clean Air Strategy is to move towards the World Health Organisation (WHO) Air Quality guidelines<sup>49</sup>, this will be challenging but will have a significantly positive impact on health.

The National Clean Air Strategy (DECC, 2023) referred to the most recent projections by the EPA in 2022 and states that Ireland is on track to meet the majority of EU commitments for national emissions levels by 2030, and there was only one exceedance of EU ambient air quality limit values since 2010.

Under the Clean Air for Europe Directive [Directive 2008/50/EC], EU member states must designate "Zones" for the purpose of managing air quality. For Ireland, four zones were defined in the Air Quality Standards Regulations (2011). Monaghan is within 'Zone D' out of the four zones in Ireland. The current air quality in Monaghan is identified by the EPA as being of Good<sup>50</sup> status.

The impact of ammonia emissions on air quality is an important consideration in the context of Monaghan. Ireland's State of the Environment Report 2024 (EPA) notes the following:

*'Ireland is non-compliant with the EU reduction target for ammonia and will remain so in the short term. Meeting the 2030 emission reduction commitment is dependent on fully executing all known ammonia abatement measures at the farm level.'*

The EEA<sup>51</sup> states that "environmental noise can be defined as unwanted or harmful outdoor sound". The EU Noise Directive (2002/49/EC) relates to the assessment and management of environmental noise<sup>52</sup>. This Directive called for the development of strategic noise maps and action plans for major roads, railways, airports and cities. Existing noise related impacts can be seen in Figure 4-10; these were considered throughout the SEA and AA processes in the development of the Plan.

The SEA considered Air Quality and Noise using data from the following sources:

- EPA
- WHO

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<sup>49</sup> World Health Organization. 2021. WHO global air quality guidelines: particulate matter (PM<sub>2.5</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub>), ozone, nitrogen dioxide, sulphur dioxide and carbon monoxide. World Health Organization. <https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/345329>. License: CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO

<sup>50</sup> [EPA AirQuality.ie](https://www.epa.ie/airquality/) - 06/06/2024

<sup>51</sup> EEA. 2022. Noise Data Briefing. Available at: [Noise — European Environment Agency \(europa.eu\)](https://www.eea.europa.eu/en/press/news/2022/06/2022-noise-data-briefing).

<sup>52</sup> This was transposed into Irish national legislation via the Environmental Noise Regulations (S. I. No. 140 of 2006).



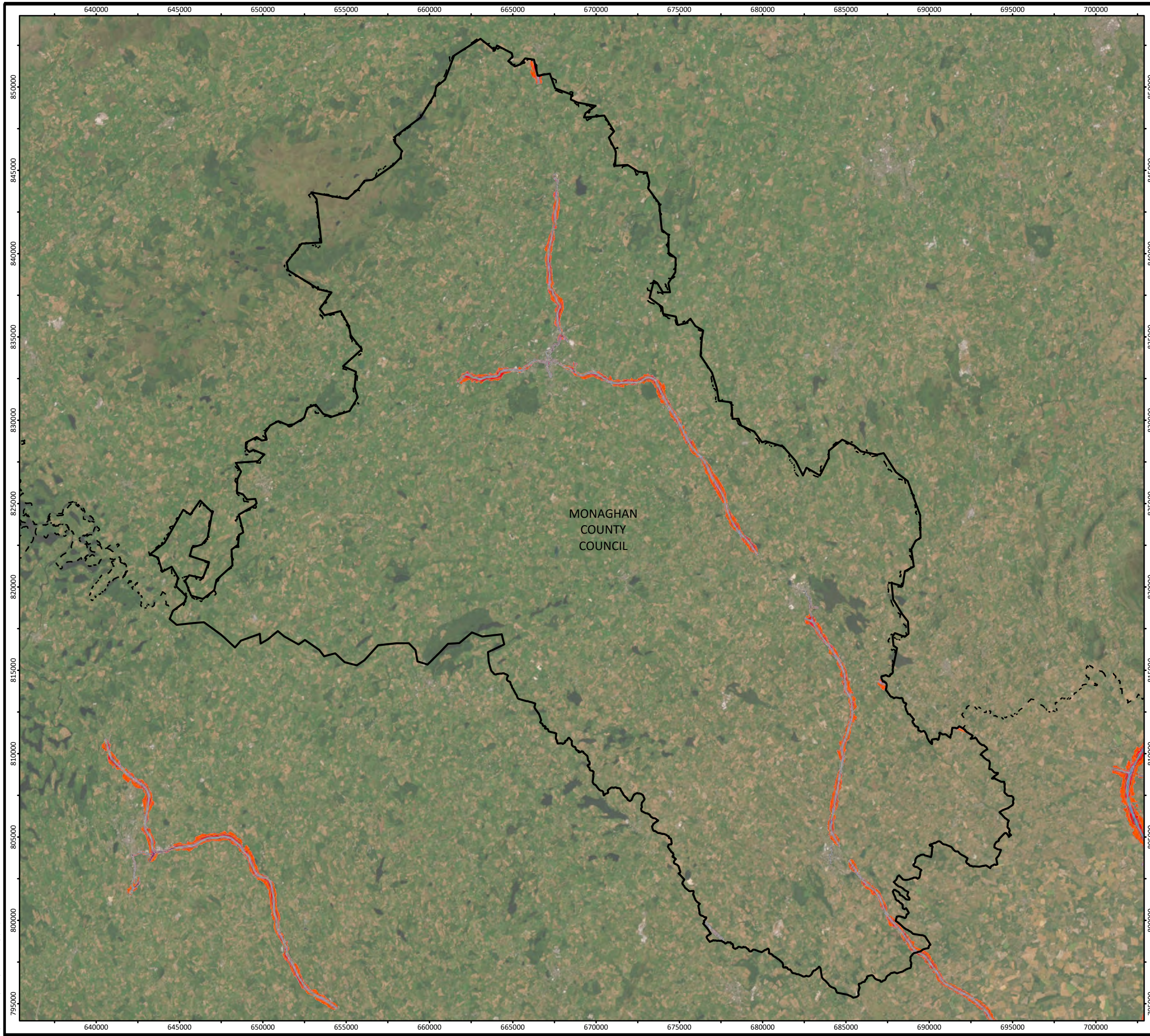
#### 4.8.1 Key Considerations relating to the Plan

The key considerations in relation to Air Quality and Noise are as follows:

- The construction of residential, commercial or transport related development may have a negative impact on local air quality and create noise pollution.
- Transport related development may have impacts on noise pollution, particularly towards sensitive receptors which are in close proximity.
- Active travel development may promote sustainable transport and support improvements in local air quality in the town.
- Renewable energy developments may have impacts on noise pollution, particularly towards sensitive receptors which are in close proximity.
- Protecting existing designated quiet areas in open country.
- Transboundary impacts of air pollutants on Northern Ireland.
- Failure to contribute towards sustainable transport and associated impacts - emissions to air including greenhouse gas emissions and other emissions.
- Impacts of ammonia emission to air from agricultural installations in the pig and poultry sector in the border region on nearby Natura 2000 sites and designated sites in Northern Ireland.



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Legend

Local Authority Boundary

Northern Ireland

**Noise Round 3 Rail - Lden**

- 55-59dB
- 60-64dB
- 65-69dB
- 70-74dB
- Greater than 75dB



**Noise Round 3 Road - Lden**

- 55-59dB
- 60-64dB
- 65-69dB
- 70-74dB
- Greater than 75dB

**Noise Round 3 Airport - Lden**

- 55-59dB
- 60-64dB
- 65-69dB
- 70-74dB
- Greater than 75dB

Note: Noise data is only available for the Republic of Ireland

Noise Mapping Lden (Day, Evening, Night; a measurement over 24 hours)	
Monaghan County Council County Development Plan 2025-2031	
FIGURE NO:	4.10
CLIENT:	Monaghan County Council
DATE:	12/06/2024
SCALE:	1:225,000 @ A3
 	



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## 4.9 Water

The EU Water Framework Directive (WFD) (2000/60/EC) establishes a framework for the protection of both surface and groundwater. Transposing legislation outlines the water protection and water management measures required in Ireland to maintain high status of waters where it exists and to prevent any deterioration in existing water status. The second cycle of the River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) ran from 2018-2021, where separate plans were devised for all eight River Basin Districts (RBDs) with the objective of achieving at least 'good' status for all waters by 2027. The third cycle of the River Basin Management Plan is currently in the process of being prepared. It was noted also that DAERA has published the Draft River Basin Management Plan for Northern Ireland for the 3rd cycle period.

Water quality data is collected by the EPA<sup>53</sup>. The County is located mainly within the Erne, Lough Neagh and Lower Bann, and the Newry, Fane, Glyde and Dee catchments.

The EU Groundwater Directive (2006/118/EC) uses a holistic approach to groundwater by addressing the relationships between groundwater, surface water and ecological receptors. Groundwater is considered by its ecological status, which is based on two assessments: chemical and quantitative status. Both of these need to be in good condition for the overall water body to be classified as good.

The WFD groundwater status (2016-2021) underlying Monaghan is generally identified as being of Good status, with a section in the north of the County classified as Poor.

The WFD status of rivers and streams (2016-2021) draining Monaghan ranges from high (sections of rivers and streams, including the Scotstown), to good (sections of rivers and streams, including the Blackwater (Monaghan), Glyde, Fane, and the Blackwater (Annaghroe)), to moderate (sections of rivers and streams including: the Rossdreenagh, Clontibret, and Fin) and to poor (sections of rivers and streams including: Magherarney, Conawary, Dromore, and the Annahale).

The WFD Lake Waterbody Status (2016-2021) in Monaghan ranges from Moderate (lakes including: Muckno, Avaghon, Glaslough, and Hollywood), to poor (such lakes including: Lake Emy, Lake Inner, White Rockcorry, and Nagarnaman), to bad (Lake Egish).

Pressures on waterbodies that are failing to meet the WFD's overall objective of 'good' status has been identified by the SEA. This section provides information on aquifer vulnerability, aquifer productivity and entries to the WFD's Registers of Protected Areas.

Certain areas across the County are at risk of flooding from various sources including groundwater, pluvial, and fluvial. Rivers are the primary cause of flooding in Monaghan and historically severe flooding events are attributed to fluvial sources ranging from the major rivers. The Erne catchment comprising of the Dromore River, the Finn River and the Bunnoe river systems dominate the west of the county. The Blackwater River system is in the north of county and to the south are the Fane and Glyde river catchments.

The OPW is the lead agency tasked with the management of flood risk in the Republic of Ireland. In 2022, the OPW reviewed their 2016 Flood Risk Management Plans (FRMP). The purpose of each FRMP is to outline the long-term strategy to manage flood risk in Ireland. Several settlements were identified by the OPW in 2012 as requiring detailed assessment of flood risk (Areas for Further Assessment)<sup>54</sup>. These settlements are - Annaghkilly, Carrickmacross, Castleblaney, Clones, Drumgoole, Monaghan Town, Scotshouse, and Smithborough.

---

<sup>53</sup> [EPA Maps](#). Water.

<sup>54</sup> Available online at [Microsoft Word - PFRA Main Report - Rev D.doc](#).



A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA), as required by 'The Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines for Planning Authorities' (Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government and Office of Public Works, 2009) and Circular PL 2/2014 (Department of Environment, Community and Local Government), is undertaken alongside the preparation of the County Development Plan. This document provides information on land use zoning, flood risk management policy and flood risk indicators in the county.

The GSI rates groundwaters according to both their productivity and vulnerability to pollution. Aquifer vulnerability refers to the ease with which pollutants of various kinds can enter into groundwater. The vulnerability of aquifers underlying the County are mapped on Figure 4-15. The GSI also rates aquifers based on the hydrogeological characteristics and on the value of the groundwater resource. This is referred to as aquifer productivity and is mapped on Figure 4-16.

Mapping data for the Water Environment is presented in Figures 4-11 to 4-18, including, where available, baseline data for the Northern Irish water environment.

The Water assessment utilised information from the following sources:

- EPA - WFD Data.
- GSI data on groundwaters, aquifers and bedrock information.
- Catchment Flood Risk Assessment and Management (CFRAM) Study and associated FRMPs (OPW, as reviewed 2022).
- Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) Mapping<sup>55</sup> (OPW).

#### 4.9.1 Key Considerations relating to the Plan

The key considerations in relation to Water are as follows:

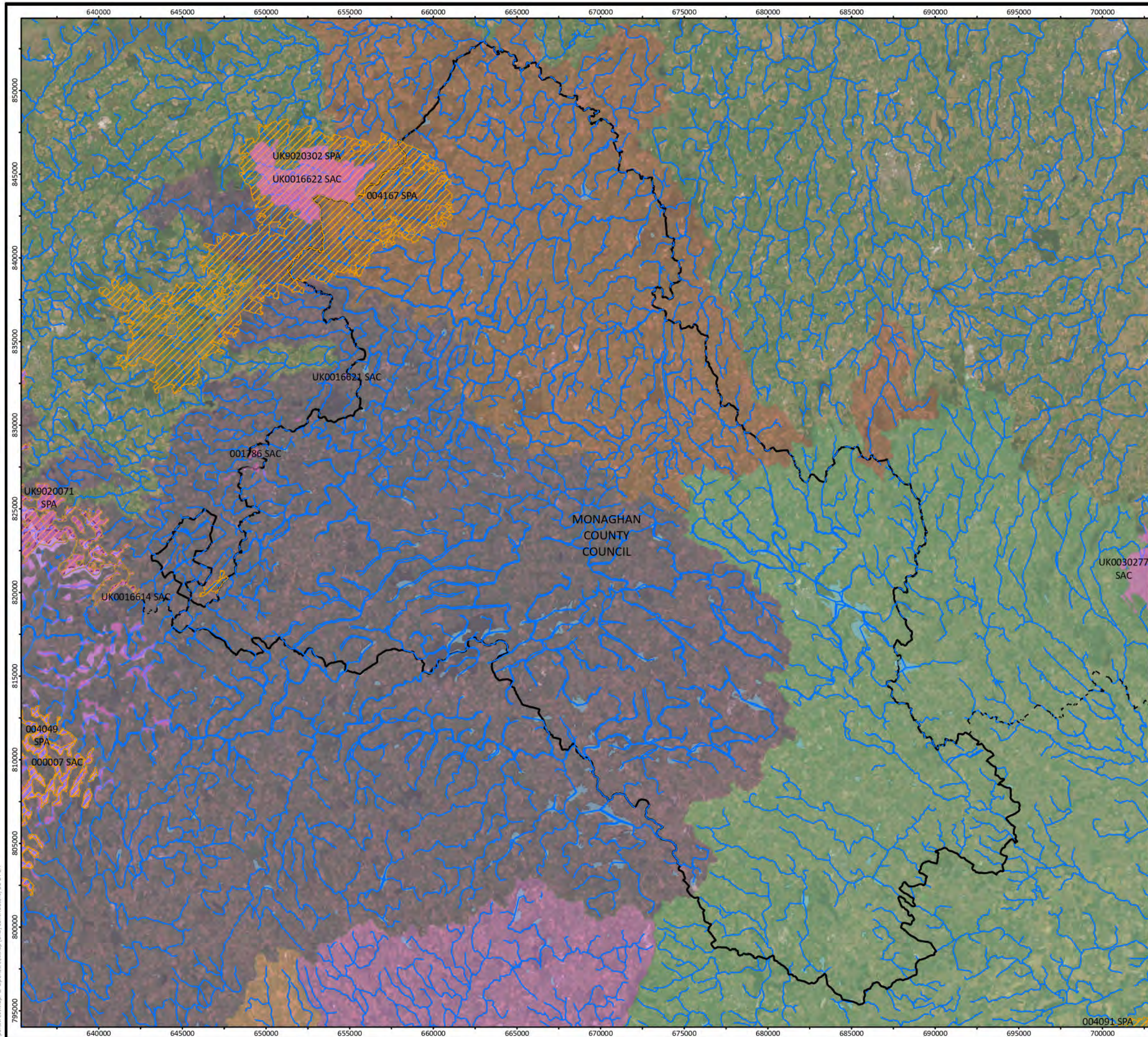
- Adverse impacts upon the status of water bodies, including bathing waters, arising from changes in quality, flow and/or morphology due to development.
- Significantly scaled development impacting upon hydrological/hydrogeological regimes.
- Increase in the risk of flooding and greenfield development inadvertently contributing to flood risk.
- Potential pressures and impacts on water body status from the construction of development and infrastructure projects (i.e. increased sedimentation and accidental spillage/run-off).
- Potential transboundary impacts on the water environment in Northern Ireland.
- The potential for incompatible development occurring in flood risk zones.
- Impacts of agricultural development on water quality.<sup>56</sup>
- The need to improve water quality in the Plan Area - in the context of agricultural pressures, drumlin topography and soil types and hydrology contributing to negative effects on water quality.

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<sup>55</sup> OPW (2022) Flood risk maps and data platform - Available at <https://www.floodinfo.ie/map/floodmaps/>


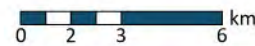
<sup>56</sup> Ireland's State of the Environment Report 2024 (EPA) notes 'There needs to be immediate, substantial and sustained reductions in nitrogen pollution...to prevent any further deterioration in the quality of our estuaries and coastal waters. Targeted measures to reduce phosphate run-off could deliver significant improvements in inland waters and offer multiple benefits for climate and biodiversity.'





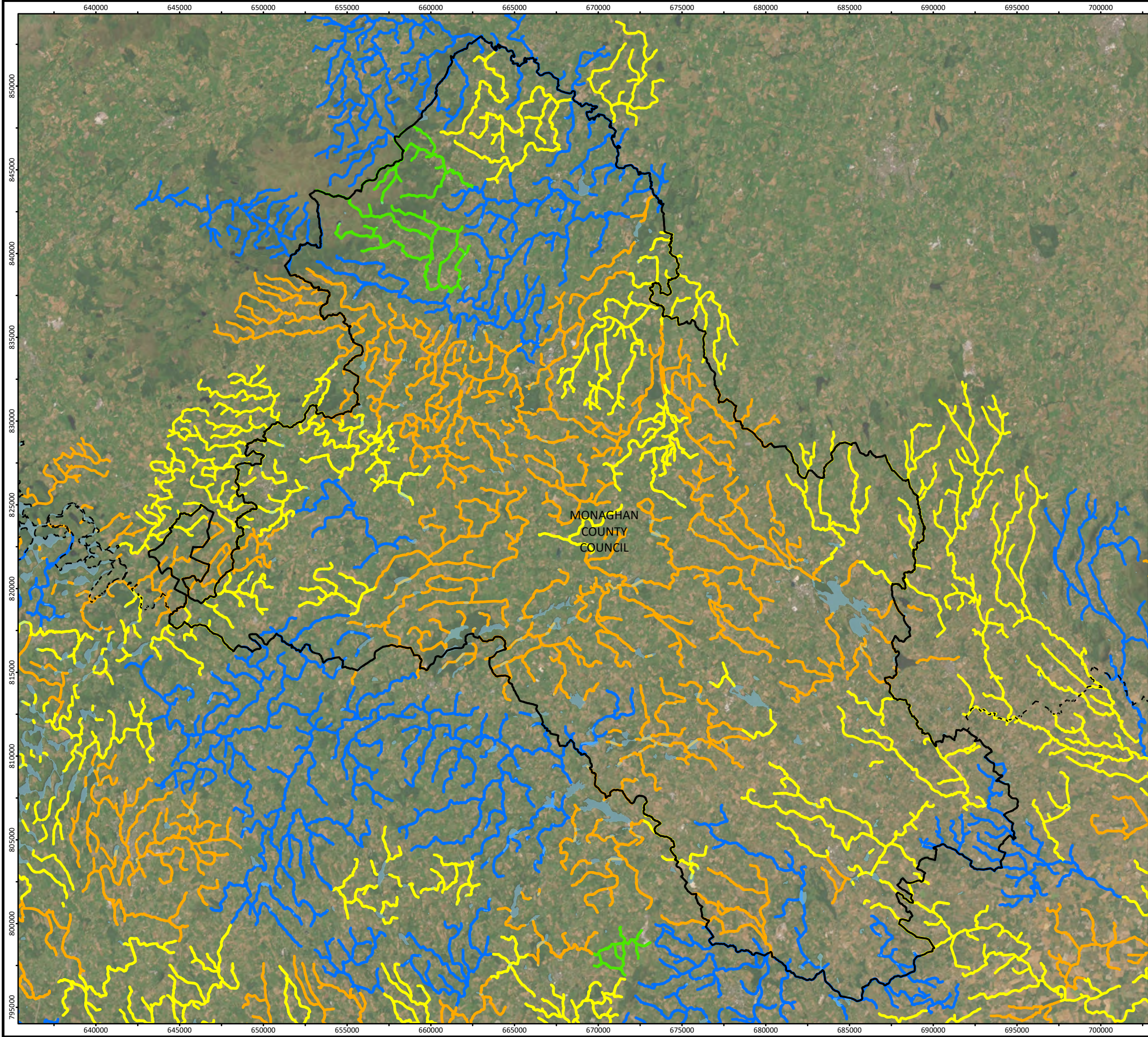
- Legend**
- Local Authority Boundary
  - Northern Ireland
  - Rivers
  - WFD Lake Segments
  - Special Protection Area (SPA)
  - Special Area of Conservation (SAC)
- WFD Catchments**
- Catchment Name**
- Boyne
  - Erne
  - Lough Neagh & Lower Bann
  - Newry, Fane, Glyde and Dee
  - Upper Shannon

Note: There is no catchment data available for Northern Ireland

Hydrology	
Monaghan County Council County Development Plan 2025-2031	
FIGURE NO:	4.11
CLIENT:	Monaghan County Council
DATE: 02/07/2024	SCALE: 1:225,000 @ A3
 	



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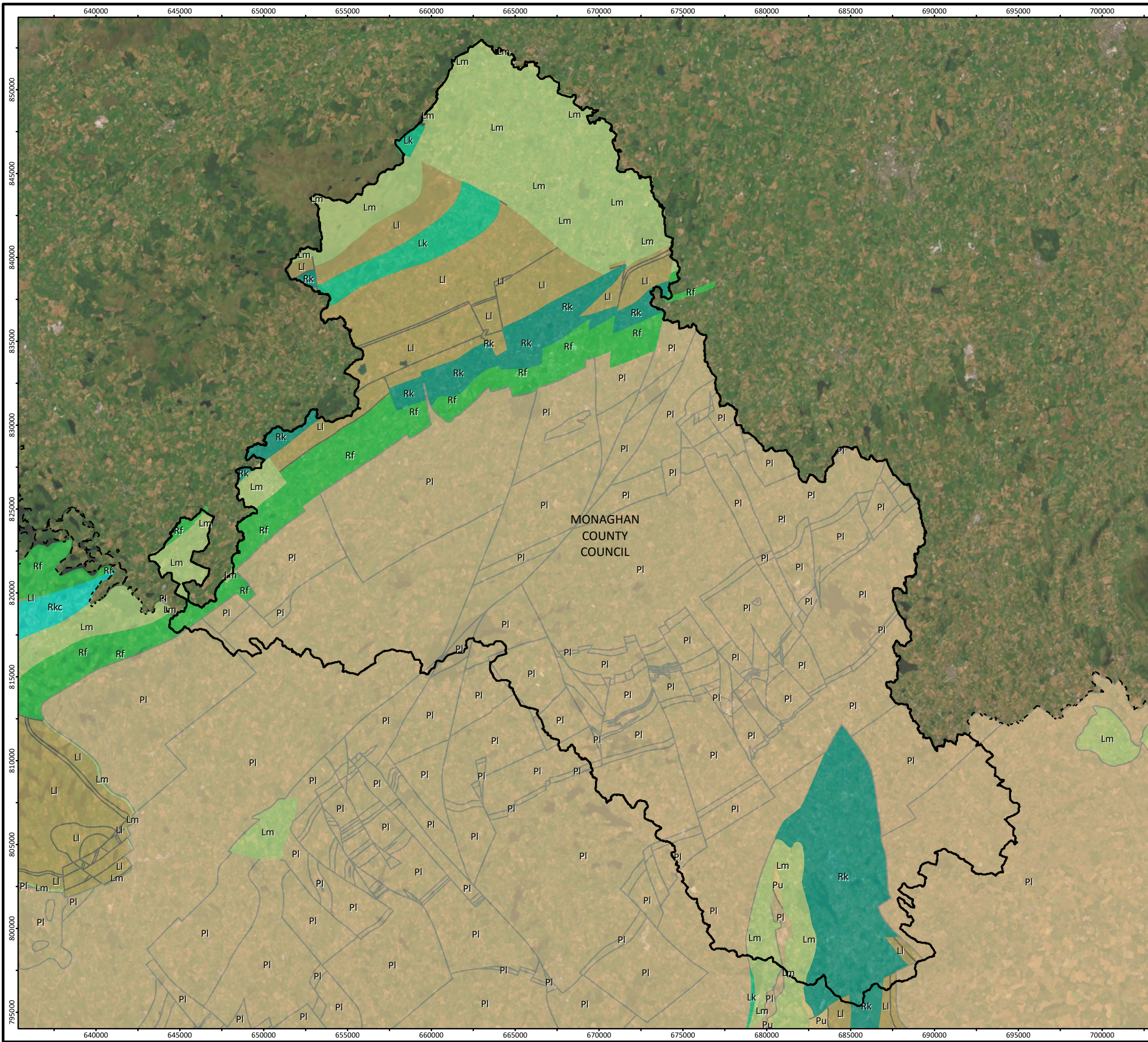


- Legend**
- Local Authority Boundary
  - Northern Ireland
  - EPA Rivers - WFD Status 2016 - 2021
    - Poor
    - Moderate
    - Good
    - High
  - WFD Lake Segments

Note: Surface water status data is only available for the Republic of Ireland

<b>WFD Surface Water Status</b>	
Monaghan County Council County Development Plan 2025-2031	
<b>FIGURE NO:</b>	4.12
<b>CLIENT:</b>	Monaghan County Council
<b>DATE:</b> 12/06/2024	<b>SCALE:</b> 1:225,000 @ A3





**Legend**



Local Authority Boundary

Northern Ireland

**Bedrock Aquifers**

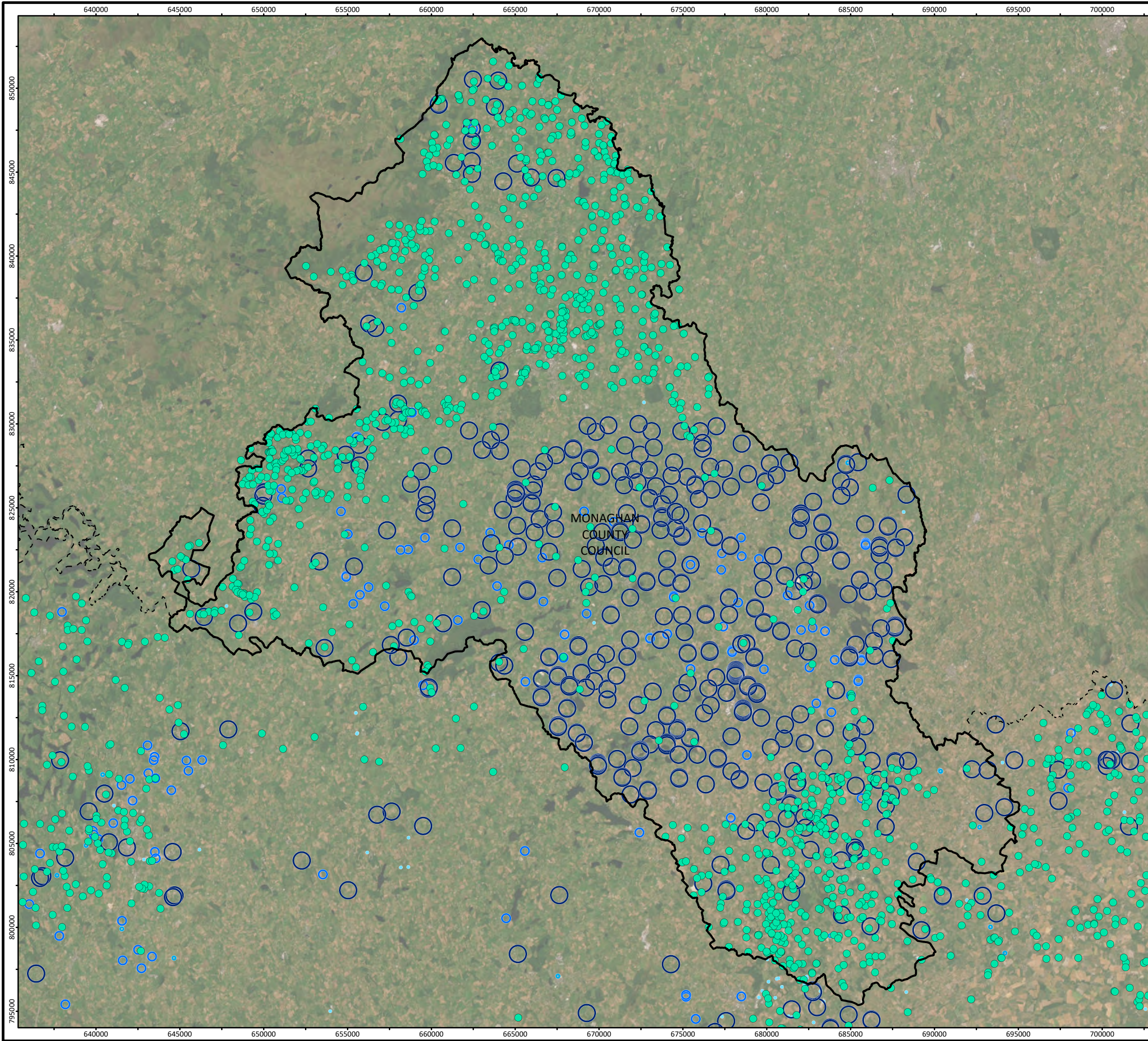
- Lk: Locally Important Aquifer - Karstified
- LI: Locally Important Aquifer - Bedrock Mod Productive Locally
- Lm: Locally Important Aquifer - Bedrock Generally Mod Productive
- PI: Poor Aquifer Bedrock Generally Unproductive Except Locally
- Pu: Poor Aquifer Bedrock Generally Unproductive
- Rf: Regionally Important Aquifer - Fissured Bedrock
- Rk: Regionally Important Aquifer - Karstified
- Rkc: Regionally Important Aquifer - Karstified (conduit)

Note: Aquifer data is only available for the Republic of Ireland


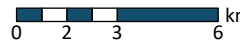
Aquifer Classification	
Monaghan County Council County Development Plan 2025-2031	
FIGURE NO:	4.13
CLIENT:	Monaghan County Council
DATE: 13/06/2024	SCALE: 1:225,000 @ A3
 	



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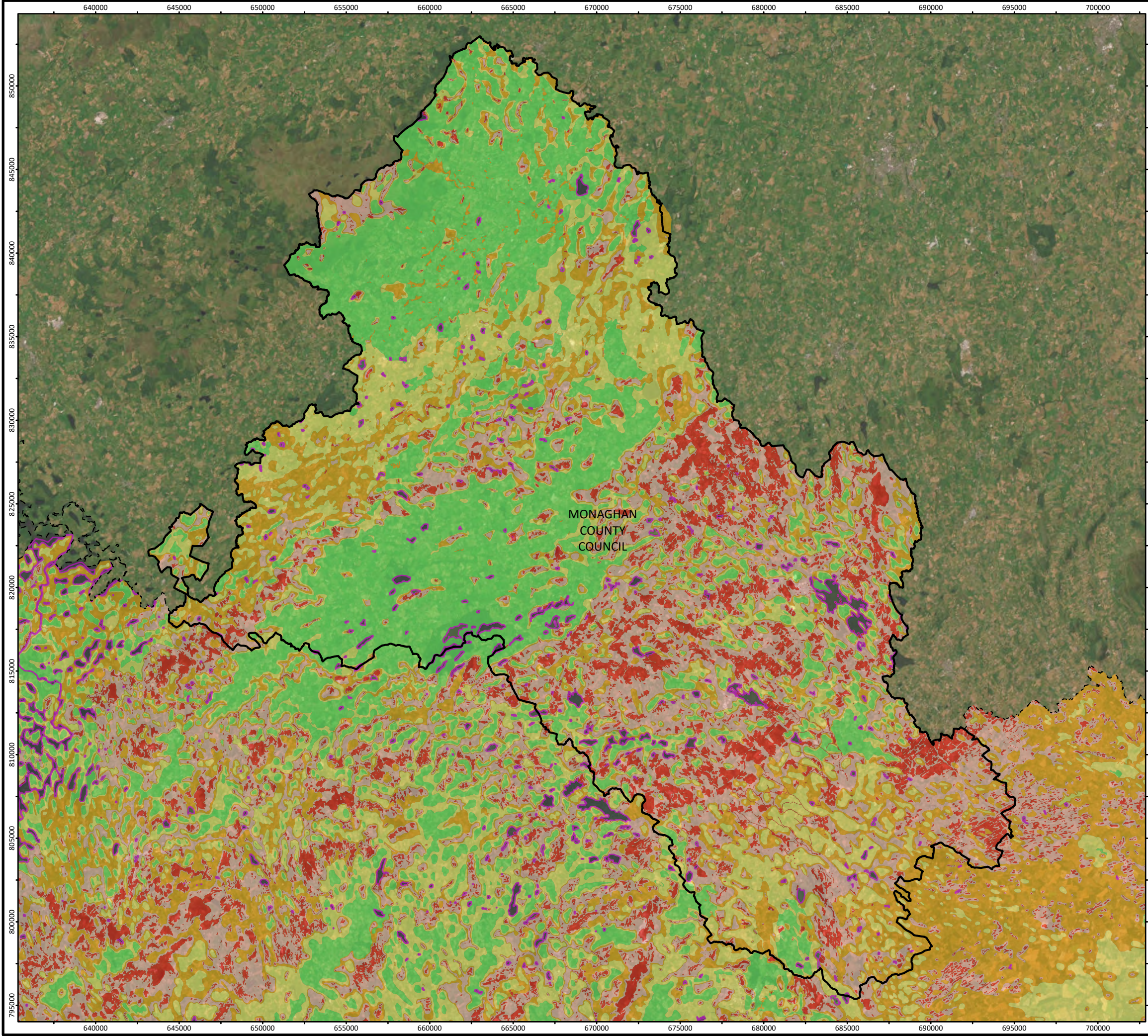


- Legend**
- Local Authority Boundary
  - Northern Ireland
  - Wells and Springs (10-50m Accuracy)
  - Wells and Springs (50-100m Accuracy)
  - Wells and Springs (100-200m Accuracy)
  - Wells and Springs (200-500m Accuracy)
  - Wells and Springs (500m-1km Accuracy)

Wells and Springs	
Monaghan County Council County Development Plan 2025-2031	
FIGURE NO:	4.14
CLIENT:	Monaghan County Council
DATE:	13/06/2024
SCALE:	1:225,000 @ A3
 	



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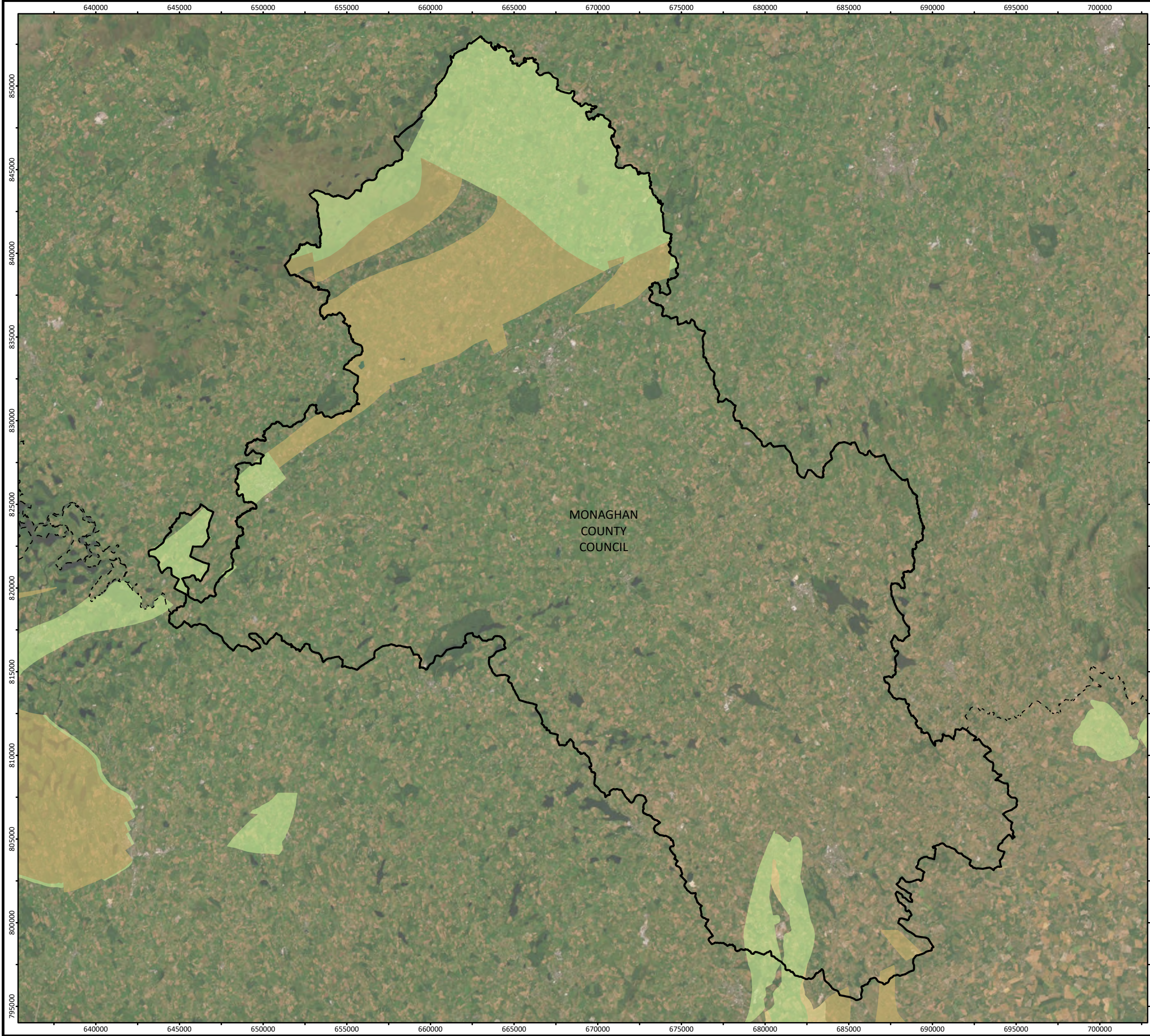
- Legend
- Local Authority Boundary
  - Northern Ireland
  - Groundwater Vulnerability
    - E - Extreme
    - H - High
    - M - Moderate
    - L - Low
  - Water
  - X - Rock Near Surface or Karst

Note: Groundwater vulnerability data is only available for the Republic of Ireland

Groundwater Vulnerability	
Monaghan County Council County Development Plan 2025-2031	
FIGURE NO:	4.15
CLIENT:	Monaghan County Council
DATE:	13/06/2024
SCALE:	1:225,000 @ A3
<div><div><div></div><div>N</div><div></div><div>W</div><div>E</div><div>S</div></div><div><div></div><div>0</div><div>2</div><div>3</div><div>6</div><div>km</div></div></div>	



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**Legend**

Local Authority Boundary

Northern Ireland


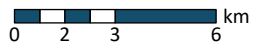
**Bedrock Aquifers**

Ll: Locally Important Aquifer - Bedrock Mod Productive Locally

Lm: Locally Important Aquifer - Bedrock Generally Mod Productive

Pu: Poor Aquifer Bedrock Generally Unproductive

Note: Groundwater productivity data is only available for the Republic of Ireland

Groundwater Productivity	
Monaghan County Council County Development Plan 2025-2031	
FIGURE NO:	4.16
CLIENT:	Monaghan County Council
DATE:	13/06/2024
SCALE:	1:225,000 @ A3
 	

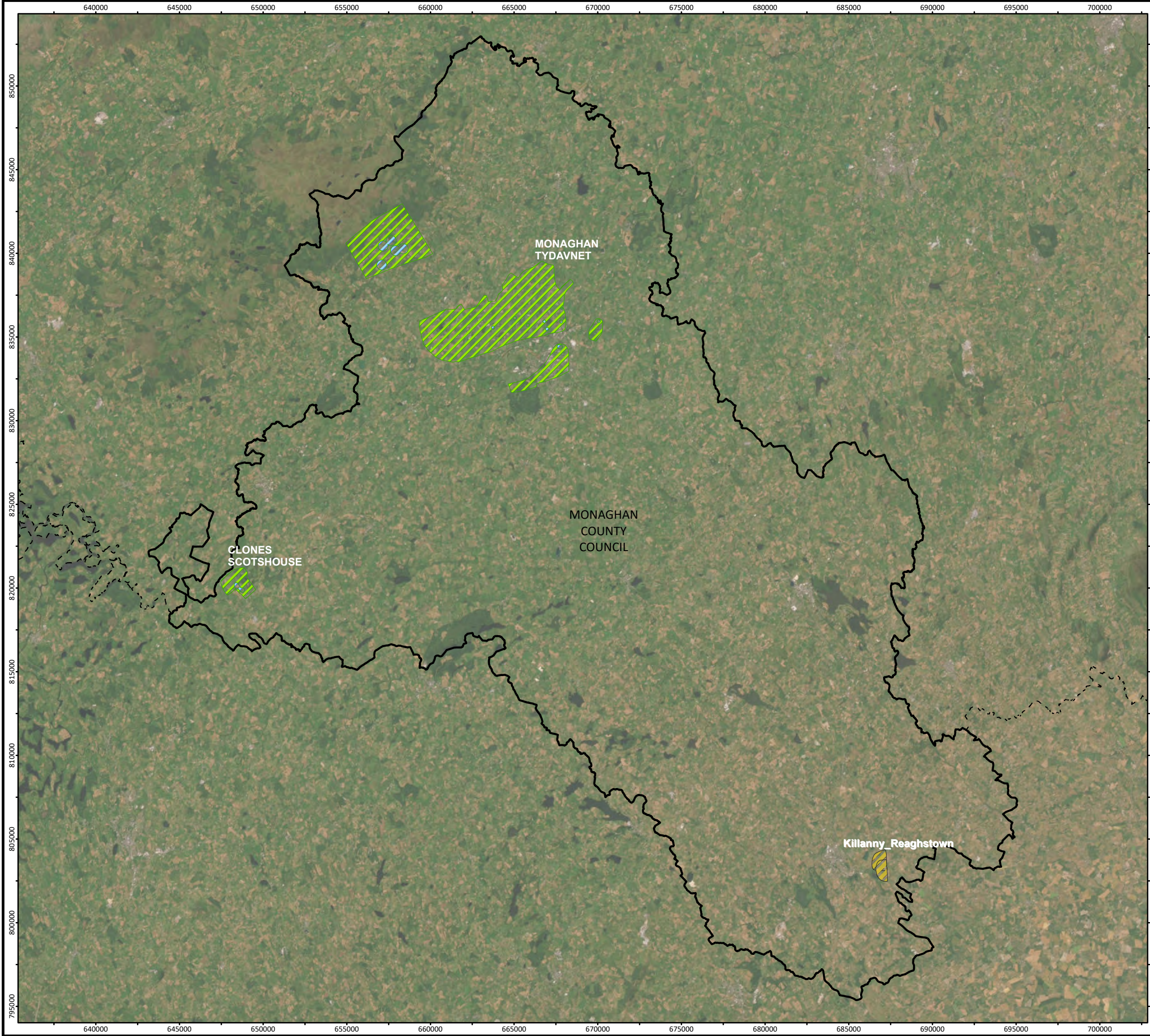


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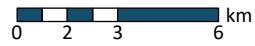
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**Legend**

- Local Authority Boundary
- Northern Ireland
- GSI Source Protection Areas**
  - Source Protection Area (Inner)
  - Source Protection Area (Outer)
  - Group Scheme Preliminary Source Protection Areas

*Note: Data is only available for the Republic of Ireland*

<b>Drinking-water Source Protection Areas</b>	
Monaghan County Council County Development Plan 2025-2031	
<b>FIGURE NO:</b> 4.17	
<b>CLIENT:</b> Monaghan County Council	
<b>DATE:</b> 13/06/2024	<b>SCALE:</b> 1:225,000 @ A3
 	

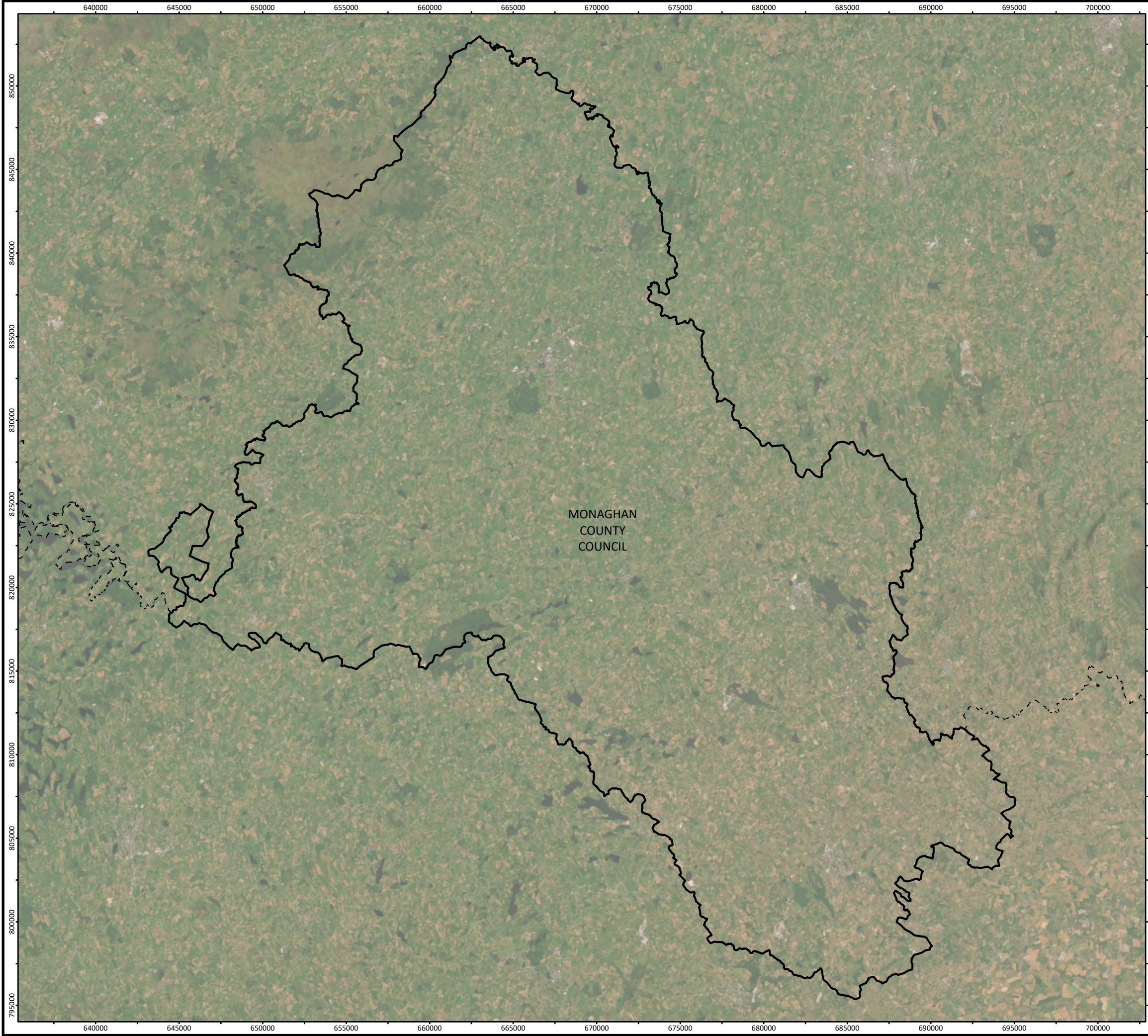


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- Legend
- Local Authority Boundary
  - Northern Ireland

Note: There is no data contained within the Local Authority Boundary. Data is also only available for the Republic of Ireland



WFD Register of Protected Areas	
Bathing Water Areas	
Monaghan County Council County Development Plan 2025-2031	
FIGURE NO: 4.18a	
CLIENT: Monaghan County Council	
DATE: 13/06/2024	SCALE: 1:225,000 @ A3
<div><div><div>N</div><div>W</div><div>E</div><div>S</div></div><div><div>0</div><div>2</div><div>3</div><div>6</div></div><div>km</div></div>	




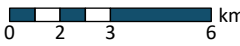
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Legend

-  Local Authority Boundary
-  Northern Ireland

Note: There is no data contained within the Local Authority Boundary. Data is also only available for the Republic of Ireland

WFD Register of Protected Areas	
Salmonid	
Monaghan County Council County Development Plan 2025-2031	
FIGURE NO: 4.18b	
CLIENT: Monaghan County Council	
DATE: 13/06/2024	SCALE: 1:225,000 @ A3
 	



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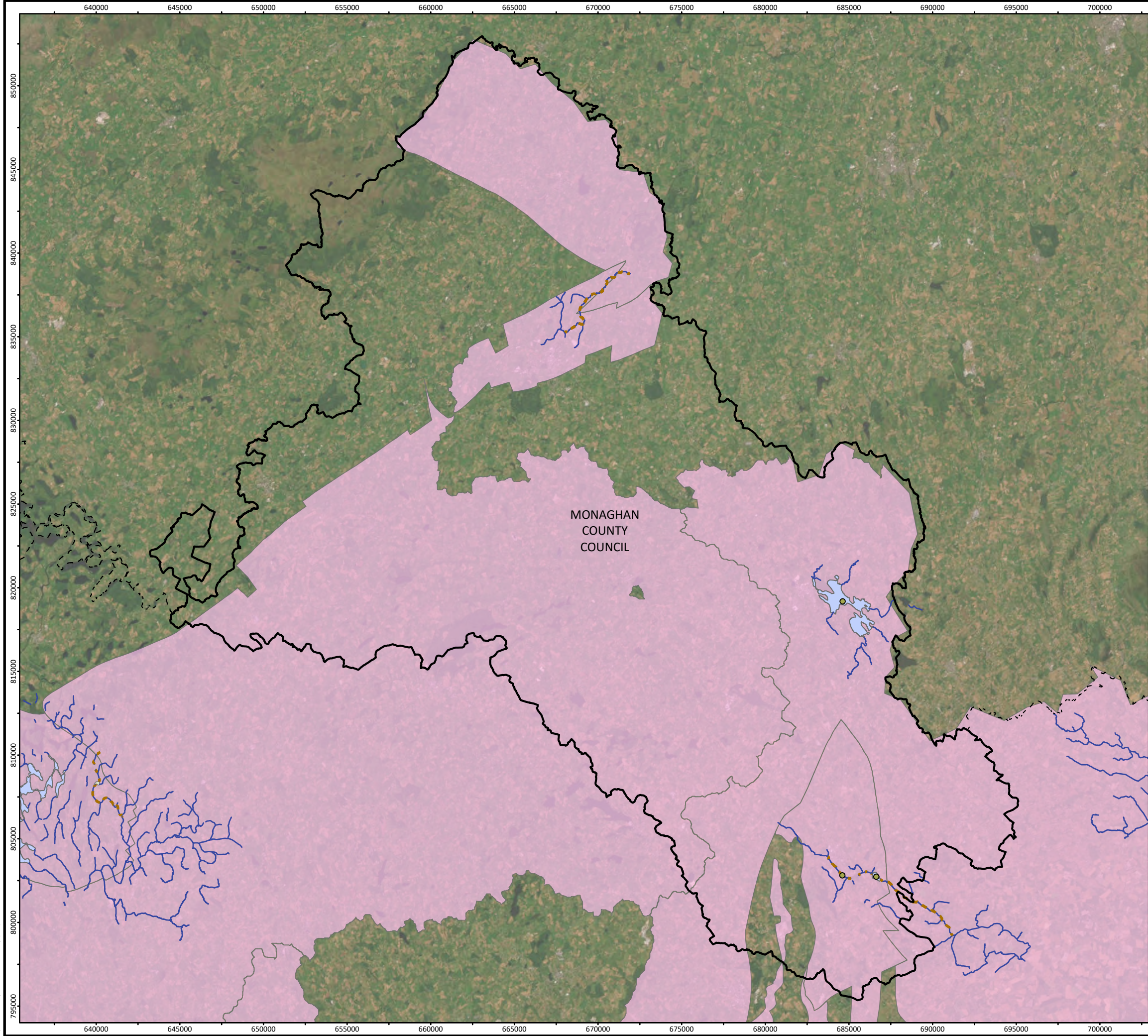
- Legend
- Local Authority Boundary
  - Northern Ireland
  - WFD Groundwater Bodies that intersect with WFD\_RPA\_Shellfish

Note: Data is also only available for the Republic of Ireland

WFD Register of Protected Areas	
Shellfish Areas	
Monaghan County Council County Development Plan 2025-2031	
FIGURE NO: 4.18c	
CLIENT: Monaghan County Council	
DATE: 13/06/2024	SCALE: 1:225,000 @ A3
A north arrow pointing upwards and a scale bar showing distances of 0, 2, 3, and 6 km.	


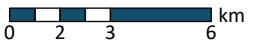


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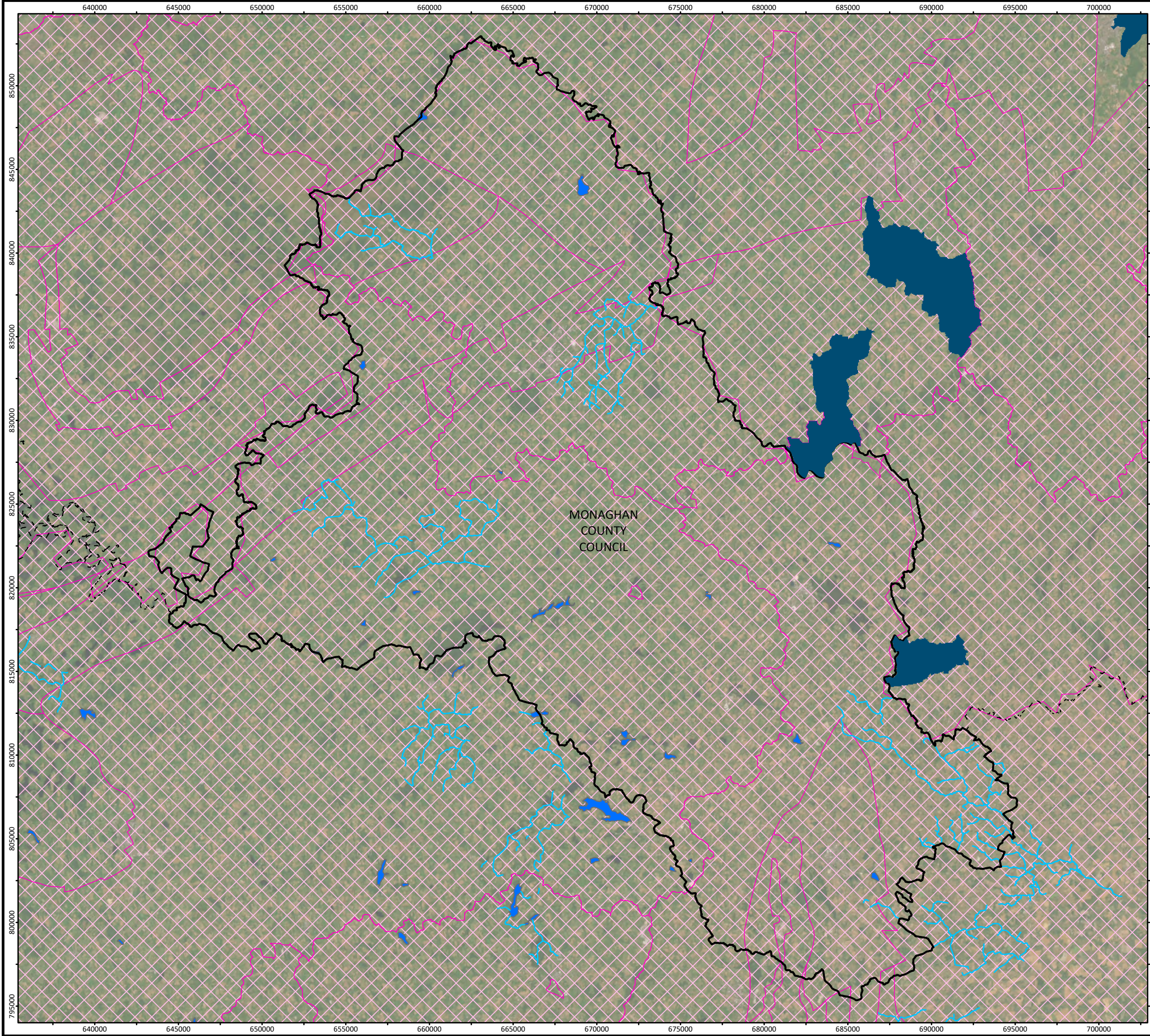
- Legend
- Local Authority Boundary
  - Northern Ireland
  - Designated Nutrient Sensitive Points
  - WFD Riverwater Bodies that intersect with Designated Nutrient Sensitive Areas (Pts, Polyline or Polygons)
  - Designated Nutrient Sensitive WFD\_RiverwaterBodies
  - WFD Surface Water Polygons that intersect with Designated Nutrient Sensitive Areas (Pts, Polyline or Polygons) (Lake, Coastal and Transitional Water Bodies)
  - WFD Groundwater Bodies that intersect with Designated Nutrient Sensitive Areas (Pts, Polyline or Polygons)
  - Designated Surface Water Nutrient Sensitive Areas

Note: Data is also only available for the Republic of Ireland

WFD Register of Protected Areas	
Nutrient Sensitive Areas	
Monaghan County Council County Development Plan 2025-2031	
FIGURE NO:	4.18d
CLIENT:	Monaghan County Council
DATE:	13/06/2024
SCALE:	1:225,000 @ A3
 	



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- Legend**
- Local Authority Boundary
  - Northern Ireland
  - WFD Riverwater Bodies that are protected for drinking water
  - WFD Lakewater bodies that are protected for drinking water
  - WFD Groundwaters that are protected for drinking water
  - Northern Ireland Surface Drinking Water Protected Areas

WFD Register of Protected Areas - Drinking Water	
Monaghan County Council County Development Plan 2025-2031	
FIGURE NO: 4.18e	
CLIENT: Monaghan County Council	
DATE: 13/06/2024	SCALE: 1:225,000 @ A3
<div><div><div>N</div><div>W</div><div>E</div><div>S</div></div><div><div>0</div><div>2</div><div>3</div><div>6</div></div><div>km</div></div>	





## 4.10 Material Assets

Other level material assets include transport infrastructure, power generation plants and supply networks, water supply, wastewater treatment infrastructure and waste disposal sites among others. Potential opportunities and conflicts associated with these assets were considered in the SEA. Other material assets covered by the SEA included archaeological and architectural heritage (see Section 4.5) and natural resources of economic value, such as soil<sup>57</sup>, air and water (see Sections 4.6, 4.8 and 4.9).

### 4.10.1 Water Services

#### 4.10.1.1 *Wastewater*

Wastewater demand and capacity information at settlements that were considered by the SEA, where available, include<sup>58</sup>:

- Population served.
- Loading.
- Capacity.
- Level of treatment.
- Spare capacity or shortfall.
- Compliance with the Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive.
- Wastewater infrastructure investment needs.

The EPA produces annual reports on the treatment of urban wastewater from cities, towns and urban communities. The latest EPA 2023 report<sup>59</sup> 'Urban Waste Water Treatment in 2022' identifies the priority areas where resources must be targeted, in order to protect the environment from the harmful effects of waste water and deliver environmental improvements where they are most needed. Based on the EPA's assessment of monitoring information provided by Uisce Éireann and the enforcement activities carried out by the EPA, this report identifies urban areas with the most important environmental issues that must be addressed. Castleblaney and Carickmacross in Monaghan are listed as priority areas.

#### 4.10.1.2 *Surface Water Drainage*

Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SuDS) can minimise the quantity and increase the quality of surface water runoff as well as mitigating adverse impacts of climate change. SuDS can also provide amenity and biodiversity benefits.

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<sup>57</sup> Soil and geological resources will be considered under this topic including with respect to mineral locations and aggregate potential.

<sup>58</sup> Detailed water services information has informed the preparation of the SEA Environmental Report.

<sup>59</sup> Available at [Monitoring & Assessment: Wastewater | Environmental Protection Agency \(epa.ie\)](https://www.epa.ie/monitoring/assessment/wastewater/)



#### 4.10.2 Waste Management

The Waste Management Act 1996 requires Local Authorities to make a waste management plan either individually or collectively for their functional areas. In 2015, Monaghan was guided by the *Connacht-Ulster Waste Management Plan 2015-2021* which provided the framework for solid waste management in the region. Post 2021, waste management in Ireland is guided by the first *National Waste Management Plan for a Circular Economy*, which replaces the existing regional plans. This Plan sets out a framework for the prevention and management of waste in Ireland for the period 2023 to 2029.

The most recent Circular Economy and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 2022 provides a legal basis to support the circular transition by: 1) incentivising the use of reusable and recyclable alternatives to a range of wasteful single-use disposable packaging and other items, 2) re-designating Ireland's existing Environment Fund as a Circular Economy Fund, 3) requiring mandatory segregation and incentivised charging for commercial waste, similarly to the system that already exists for the household market, and 4) improving our national regulatory processes, to encourage the safe and sustainable re-use of materials instead of treating them as wastes.

#### 4.10.3 Transport

There are four key road transport linkages in the region;

- Dublin – Belfast Corridor (M1/A1)
- North Western Route (N2/A5)
- Central Radial Route (N3/M3/A509)
- East West Link Road (Dundalk/Sligo route)

Monaghan is well served with Bus Eireann and Ulster bus services to Dublin, Belfast, Galway, Letterkenny and Derry. Within the county, there are two Local Link services providing a local service which links rural areas in to the towns; the M1 and M2. The M1 serves a route from Tydavnet to Monaghan Institute, and the M2 serves a route from Ballybay to Monaghan Institute.

#### 4.10.4 Green Infrastructure

Green infrastructure (GI) is a crucial component in building resilient communities capable of adapting to the consequences of climate change with trees, woodlands and wetlands providing carbon capture and slowing water flows while improving air quality. The Green Infrastructure strategy will identify, connect and protect green infrastructure resources and enhance their environmental and human benefits.

The existing Green Infrastructure in County boasts many key features such as uplands, bogs and wetlands to urban parks, and canals. It is notable that many of the features that make up County Monaghan's Green Infrastructure have a cross border dimension, such as Sliabh Beagh/Bragan, Mullyash, River Fane and the Ulster Canal.

#### 4.10.5 Public Assets and Infrastructure

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



#### 4.10.6 Land

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

#### 4.10.7 Renewable Energy Potential

Under EU Directive 2001/77/EC Renewable Energy, renewable energy sources are defined as renewable non-fossil energy sources such as, but not limited to wind, solar, geothermal, wave, tidal, hydropower, biomass, landfill gas, sewage treatment plant gas, biogases and biochar (i.e., the thermal treatment of natural organic materials in an oxygen-limited environment).

A Pre-Draft submission from the Department of the Environment, Climate & Communications noted the Renewable Electricity Spatial Policy Framework, which is currently being prepared pursuant to Action EL/23/2 of the Climate Action Plan 2023. This will be the national policy for onshore renewable electricity and will inform and reshape the development and distribution of onshore wind and solar PV generation.

Other available information on renewable energy potential within and adjacent to the County – and associated Plan provisions – was considered by the SEA.

##### *4.10.7.1 Energy Related Material Assets and Infrastructure*

SEAI (2020<sup>60</sup>) published the kilotonnes of oil equivalent (ktoe) data which showed that 86% of Ireland's energy came from fossil fuels at that time. Transportation and residential represented the highest resource demand. The generation of renewable energy has been increasing over the past ten years, with a growth in the number of wind farms (from 5.8% of gross final energy consumption (GFC) in 2010 to 13.5% of GFC in 2020<sup>61</sup>). This is an important feature of Monaghan's function.

All traditional power plants are in a process of transition to renewable/sustainable sources to align with the targets in the Climate Action Plan 2023.

The SEA of Material Assets utilised information from the following sources:

- Climate Change Advisory Council
- Department of Defence
- Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications, including the following:
  - SEAI's report on the National Energy Projections 2023 and the associated article (November 2023)
- Department of Housing, Local Government, and Heritage (DHLGH)<sup>62</sup>
- EPA
- Electricity Supply Board (ESB)
- Iarnród Éireann
- Irish Bioenergy Association (IrBEA)

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<sup>60</sup> SEAI. 2020. SEI01 - Energy Balance data resource; Available at [SEI01 - Energy Balance \(ktoe\) - Datasets - data.gov.ie](https://data.gov.ie/datasets/sei01-energy-balance-kt0e)

<sup>61</sup> SEAI. 2020. Overall renewable energy share - available at [Renewables | Energy Statistics In Ireland | SEAI](https://data.gov.ie/datasets/renewables-energy-statistics-in-ireland)

<sup>62</sup> [Energy Offshore Renewable - Datasets - data.gov.ie](https://data.gov.ie/datasets/energy-offshore-renewable)





- Irish Solar Energy Association (ISEA)
- Irish Wind Energy Association (IWEA)
- SEAI
- Transport Infrastructure Ireland (TII)
- Uisce Éireann

#### 4.10.8 Key Considerations relating to the Plan

It is not likely that the Plan will result in significant effects to wastewater treatment or water services in general, given the nature of the plan.

The key considerations in relation to Material Assets are as follows:

Economic growth and development have the potential to increase energy demand within the Plan area significantly.

- Failure to provide adequate and appropriate wastewater treatment (water services infrastructure and capacity is needed to ensure the mitigation of potential conflicts).
- Failure to comply with drinking water regulations and serve new development with adequate drinking water that is both wholesome and clean (water services infrastructure and capacity is needed to ensure the mitigation of potential conflicts).
- Impact on users of private water supply (borehole / well / spring).
- Increases in waste generation levels.
- Demands for linear infrastructure development (i.e. active travel routes) and improved transport connectivity to neighbouring settlements.
- Disruptions to existing transport infrastructure through the development of alternative options such as active travel routes could occur.
- Effects on sensitive receptors with increased demands for active travel/green/renewable infrastructure, in particular during the construction phase.
- Demands for increased renewable infrastructure and associated connection networks.
- The need to appropriately manage potentially large volumes of waste that could be generated during large-scale development projects, in accordance with the Waste Management Act and 'Waste Hierarchy' principles.
- The need to appropriately and sustainably manage traffic associated with major development occurring in the Plan Area.
- The need to manage development interaction with existing and planned energy, water supply and wastewater networks.



## 4.11 Tourism and Recreation

Tourism and recreation are influenced by a range of factors in Ireland. International tourism has increased in recent years. Fáilte Ireland has recently published their four brand strategies<sup>63</sup> which will define the spatial scope and spread of future tourism developments within Ireland. Monaghan hosts 'Ireland's Ancient East' and the success of the brand strategy will result in infrastructure demands to previously less trafficked areas. At a county level, Monaghan County Council has developed the Monaghan Tourism Strategy 2023-2028. Cultural Heritage sites also support heritage-related tourism and recreation, see Section 4.5. Landscape is also an important aspect in terms of Tourism, see Section 4.4.

The assessment of Tourism and Recreation utilised the following information sources:

- Department of Transport, Tourism and Sport
- Central Statistics Office (CSO)
- Recreational sailing groups and ferry operators
- Fáilte Ireland
- National Trails Office

### 4.11.1 Key Considerations relating to the Plan

The key considerations in relation to Tourism and Recreation are as follows:

- Development occurring in the Plan area may affect local heritage, archaeology or visual amenity and, in turn, local tourism or recreational features and activity in the area.
- Infrastructure development may have the potential to restrict or reduce the quality of resources important for recreation and/or tourism including angling facilities, boating activities and/or associated resources.
- The promotion or development of blueways and greenways could add additional loading pressures in terms of visitor interactions at sensitive areas such as trampling, disturbance, erosion, littering etc.

## 4.12 Climate Change

The recent Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021 was established to provide for the approval of plans by the Government in relation to climate change. This aims at pursuing the transition to a climate resilient, biodiversity rich and climate neutral economy by no later than the end of the year 2050. Ireland's Climate Action Plans 2023 and 2024 set out Ireland's national and sectoral targets in this regard.

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<sup>63</sup> Wild Atlantic Way, Dublin's a Breath of Fresh Air, Ireland's Ancient East and Ireland's Hidden Heartlands





Future changes in climate and associated impacts on sea level, rainfall patterns/intensity and river flow will influence flooding frequency and extent in the future. Local Authorities in compliance with the Regional Planning Guidelines are attempting to adopt sustainable flood risk strategies in areas likely to be at risk of flooding in the future in the context of climate change and changing weather patterns. Changes to climate could lead to an increase in flooding events in Ireland. The OPW has undertaken a number of Flood Risk Management Studies for different River Basin Districts (RBDs) in Ireland. These studies have identified the areas which are most at risk and future management plans have been advised; these are adopted by the OPW. In some cases, mitigation measures will involve the construction of physical flood defences. The SEA has considered data related to climate from the following sources:

- Climate Change Advisory Council's Annual Review 2023
- Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications, including the following:
  - EPA's report on Ireland's Provisional Greenhouse Gas Emissions 1990-2022
- EPA
- CFRAM Studies<sup>64</sup>

#### 4.12.1 Key Considerations relating to the Plan

The key considerations in relation to Climate Change are as follows:

- SEA processes can be utilised to maximise positive climate effects and co-benefits associated with the Plan.
- The potential impact of changes in climate, including climate related flood risk.
- The climate change impact of development (construction phase embodied carbon, operational phase greenhouse gas emissions).
- Opportunities to promote green/net zero buildings/development.
- Opportunities to promote carbon sequestration and enhanced land use.

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<sup>64</sup> Office of Public Works (2021) Catchment-based Flood Risk Assessment and Management (CFRAM) Programme [gov.ie](http://www.gov.ie) - [CFRAM Programme \(www.gov.ie\)](http://www.gov.ie)



## 4.13 Constraints and Opportunities

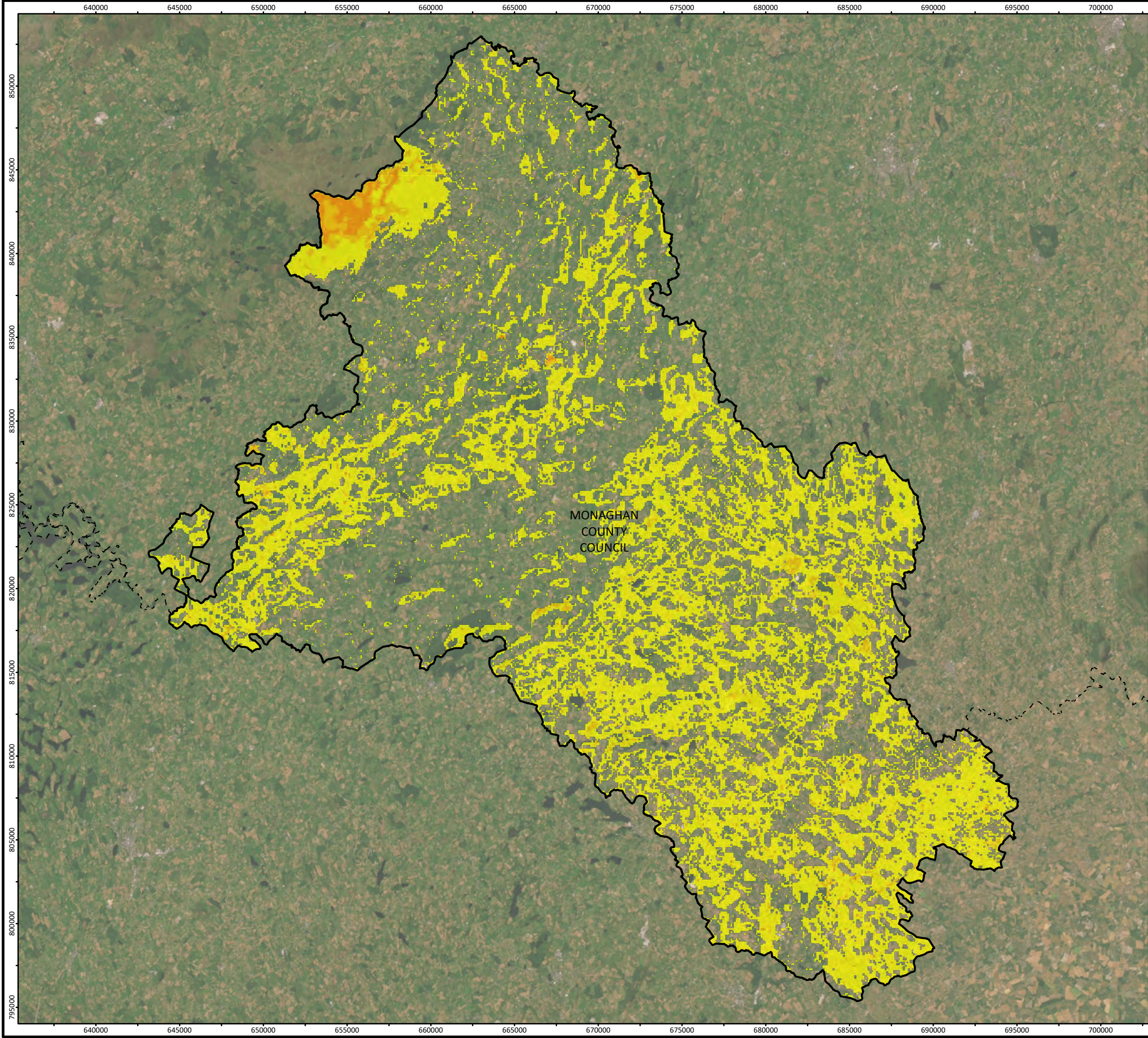
The environmental baseline data was overlaid in raster form and ranked accordingly to produce an overall constraints and opportunities map for the Council's administrative boundary (Figure 4-19). The map was prepared using Geographical Information System (GIS) software that allowed for a weighting system to be applied with differentiation in certain layers as follows:

Vector Layer	Weighting	Rationale
SAC	1	Protected
SPA	1	Protected
NHA	1	Protected
pNHA	0.5	Not fully protected
Archaeological Heritage	1	Protected
WFD High	0.5	High quality most sensitive to perturbation
Wells and Springs	1	Protected
Groundwater High	1	High vulnerability most sensitive to perturbation
Salmonid Water	1	Protected

Where the mapping shows a concentration of environmental sensitivities there is an increased likelihood that development or activities supported by Plan action will conflict with these sensitivities and cause environmental deterioration. However, the occurrence of environmental sensitivities does not preclude development or activities; rather it flags at a strategic level that the mitigation measures - which have been integrated into the Plan - will need to be complied with in order to ensure that the implementation of the plan contributes towards environmental protection.



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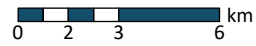
**Legend**

- Local Authority Boundary
- Northern Ireland

**Constraints & Opportunities**

**Value**

- 0-1
- 1-2
- 2-3
- 3-4
- 4-5
- 5-6

Constraints and Opportunities	
Monaghan County Council County Development Plan 2025-2031	
FIGURE NO:	4.19
CLIENT:	Monaghan County Council
DATE:	13/06/2024
SCALE:	1:225,000 @ A3
 	





#### 4.14 Evolution of the Baseline Environment without the implementation of the Plan

The SEA Directive requires that consideration is given to the likely evolution of the baseline environment in the event the Plan is not adopted and implemented

It is predicted that the following would occur in the event the Monaghan County Development Plan 2019 – 2025 expires and the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025 – 2031 is not adopted and implemented:

- There would be absence of an appropriately focused strategy for the proper planning and sustainable development of Monaghan.
- There would be an absence of appropriately focused planning and development related environmental protection objectives and policy for Monaghan.
- Environmental protection requirements defined in legislation and higher order plans would still apply to Monaghan.
- There would be less policy support for renewable energy development, energy efficient development, nearly zero energy development and the reduction of GHG emissions across various sectors in the County.
- The baseline environment would still be strongly influenced by the Monaghan Local Authority Climate Action Plan (LACAP) 2024-2029, Monaghan Biodiversity and Heritage Strategic Plan 2020-2025 and Local Area Plans (LAPs) for the County.
- Planning and development in Monaghan would not be subject to appropriate control, however. There would be a greater risk of improper planning and unsustainable development occurring in the County. This scenario has the potential to result in significant adverse environmental effects on all environmental components due to the carrying out of inappropriate development, including effects on:
  - Population and Human Health – e.g., through reductions in residential amenity, noise, dust.
  - Biodiversity – e.g., loss of valuable habitat, habitat fragmentation, impacts on protected species.
  - Landscape Character and Visual Amenity – e.g., loss of scenic value, diminishment of landscape character.
  - Cultural Heritage – e.g., diminishment of built heritage including protected structures and historic fabric.
  - Soils – e.g., ground contamination, impacts on soil structure and function.
  - Land use – e.g., promotion of unsustainable and incoherent land use.
  - Air Quality and Noise – e.g., generation of air and noise emissions resulting in significant negative effects on people.
  - Water – e.g., the carrying out development that contributes to polluting emissions to waters or increased flood risk.
  - Material Assets – e.g., the failure to provide appropriate services to the development carried out in the County (e.g., water supply, wastewater services).
  - Tourism and recreation – e.g., the failure to create sustainable tourism in the County, the diminishment of tourism and recreation assets in the county.
  - Climate Change – e.g., failure to provide a suitable framework for Renewable Energy Development in the County – resulting in a failure to reduce Energy and Residential sector Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions in the county.





- The multitude of positive environmental effects across all environmental components associated with Plan objectives and policies pertaining to sustainable development and environmental protection and enhancement would not be realised, such as positive effects on:
  - Population and Human Health – e.g., achieved through proper planning and protection and enhancement of residential amenity and community infrastructure
  - Biodiversity – e.g., through the implementation of objectives/policies that afford protection to biodiversity, including designated sites, non-designated sites of local importance, ecological connected and protected species
  - Landscape Character and Visual Amenity – e.g., through the implementation of objectives/policies that control the scale of built development and serve to protect and enhance landscape designation and visual amenity
  - Cultural Heritage – e.g., through objectives/policies that ensure appropriate consideration is given to built and archaeological heritage impacts during the carrying out of development, and through objectives/policies promoting sensitive town regeneration.
  - Soils – e.g., through objectives/policies that promote good soil management during development and remediation.
  - Land use – e.g., achieved through the promotion of sustainable, well-balanced land use planning.
  - Air Quality and Noise – e.g., through promotion of active travel measures supporting modal shift resulting in local air quality improvements, objectives/policy supporting noise minimisation and control.
  - Water – e.g., through pollution prevent and the application of good and proper flood risk management during the planning process.
  - Material Assets – e.g., through the appropriate delivery of services in the County (e.g., water supply, wastewater services) in collaboration with relevant statutory bodies (e.g., Uisce Eireann)
  - Tourism and recreation – e.g., through the application of environmental protection measures that result in the protection and enhancement of tourism and recreation assets and the creation of sustainable tourism in the County.
  - Climate Change – e.g., via the provision of a robust framework for renewable energy development, energy efficient development and nearly zero energy development in the county.



## 5. STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES

The SEA Directive states that an SEA should also look at *'the environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation.'* The identification of environmental protection objectives relevant to a plan provide the basis for evaluating the significance of impacts during the SEA process. All environmental protection objectives relevant to the Plan were identified. Further information on other P/P's that define inter-related environmental protection objectives relevant to the Plan is provided in Appendix 1 to this document.

Strategic Environmental Objectives (SEOs) are methodological measures which facilitate the development of targets against which the environmental effects of the Plan can be tested. SEOs are based on wider environmental protection objectives on local, regional, national, European and international level that are relevant to MCC's Plan. They are high-level in nature and set strategic goals for improvement.

In this section, SEOs were defined for range of Environmental Components and can be used as standards against which the provisions of the Plan can be evaluated in order to help identify areas in which potential significant adverse impacts may occur. The use of these objectives ensured that the SEA focused only on those environmental issues that are most relevant and significant to the Plan and the Study Area.

The development of SEOs was appropriately informed by the SEA Scoping stage of the SEA process, including consultation with the statutory environmental authorities.

All SEOs applicable to the Plan are presented in Table 5-1.

**Table 5-1: Strategic Environmental Objectives**

Environmental Component	SEO Code	Strategic Environmental Objective
Population and Human Health	PHH1	Avoid or minimise impacts to population and human health.
	PHH2	Promote economic activity and growth
	PHH3	Ensure supporting infrastructure and services in the area are developed in a manner commensurate with population growth.
	B1	Ensure compliance with the Habitats and Birds Directives with regard to the protection of European Sites and Annexed habitats and species <sup>65</sup> .
	B2	Ensure compliance with Article 10 of the Habitats Directive with regard to the management of features of the landscape which - by virtue of their linear and continuous structure or their function act as stepping stones (designated or not) - are of major importance for wild fauna and flora and essential for the migration, dispersal and genetic exchange of wild species.

<sup>65</sup> Annexed habitats and species' refer to those listed under Annex I, II & IV of the EU Habitats Directive and Annex I of the EU Birds Directive.





Environmental Component	SEO Code	Strategic Environmental Objective
	B3	Avoid or minimise significant impacts on semi-natural habitats, species, environmental features, or other sustaining resources in designated national sites, non-designated locally important sites, sites proposed for designation, and Areas of Special Scientific Interest; and to comply with the Wildlife Act (as amended) with regard to listed species.
	B4	Aim for no net contribution to biodiversity losses or deterioration in response to the biodiversity emergency.
	B5	To sustain existing sustainable rural management practices - and the communities who support them - to ensure the continuation of long established managed landscapes and the flora and fauna that they contain.
Landscape and Visual Amenity	L1	To minimise significant adverse visual impacts within and adjacent to the County, especially with regard to landscape and amenity designations included in Land Use Plans
Cultural Heritage - Archaeological & Architectural	CH1	Protect, conserve and enhance designated and non-designated archaeological heritage, including entries to the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) and the Northern Ireland Sites and Monuments Record (NISMR).
	CH2	Protect, conserve and enhance designated and non-designated architectural heritage, including entries to the Record of Protected Structures (RPS) and National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH), industrial heritage, ACAs and conservation areas (Northern Ireland).
Soils	S1	Avoid or minimise effects on the hydrogeological and ecological function of the soil resource.
	S2	Avoid adverse effects on the physico-chemical properties of soil.
	S3	Ensure appropriate management of all soil and excavation material. Promote sustainable material reuse wherever appropriate.
Land Use	LU1	Avoid or minimise effects on existing land use.
Air Quality and Noise	AQN1	Reduce travel related emissions and to encourage modal change from private car to sustainable modes of travel, including public transport, walking and cycling.
	AQN2	Avoid or minimise effects on local air quality.
	AQN3	Avoid or minimise adverse noise impacts on existing or proposed sensitive receptors.



Environmental Component	SEO Code	Strategic Environmental Objective
Water	W1	Maintain and/or improve, the quality and status of surface water bodies.
	W2	Maintain and/or improve, the chemical and quantitative status of groundwaters.
	W3	Prevent impact upon the WFD status of surface waters and groundwater in line with the requirements of the WFD.
	W4	Comply as appropriate with the provisions of the Planning System and Flood Risk Management: Guidelines for Planning Authorities (DEHLG and OPW, 2009) <sup>66</sup>
	W5	Promote sustainable drainage practices to improve water quality and flow.
	W6	Prevent impact upon drinking water quality.
Material Assets	MAI1	Serve new development with adequate and appropriate waste water treatment.
	MAI2	Serve new development with adequate drinking water that is both wholesome and clean.
	MAI3	Avoid or minimise effects on built/amenity assets and infrastructure.
	MAI4	Avoid or minimise effects upon existing and (where known) planned infrastructure.
	MAI5	Promote sustainable transportation and deliver enhanced traffic and transport conditions, where possible.
	MAI6	Promote sustainable waste/material management and the circular economy.
Tourism and Recreation	TR1	Avoid or minimise effects upon tourism and recreation amenities, and enhance tourism and recreation, where possible.
Climate Change	CC1	Support in the achievement of the 2030 target of a 51% reduction in carbon emissions.
	CC2	Actively support the delivery of all national climate policy as appropriate to the county with the prioritisation and acceleration of evidence-based measures.
	CC3	Assist in the delivery of the climate neutrality objective at county level.

<sup>66</sup> Corresponding guidance from UK Department for Communities and Local Government: National Planning Policy Framework and associated planning practice guidance on Flood risk and coastal change (March 2014)





Environmental Component	SEO Code	Strategic Environmental Objective
	CC4	Promote the carrying out of climate resilient development.
	CC5	Promote low carbon and net zero development.
	CC6	Promote the carrying out of development that incorporates nature-based solutions.
	CC7	Promote active travel and reduce reliance on the use of private vehicles for transport.
	CC8	Support the transition to zero or low carbon Electric Vehicles.



## 6. DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION OF PLAN ALTERNATIVES

### 6.1 Introduction

Article 5(1) of the SEA Directive states that: *'Where an environmental assessment is required under Article 3(1), an environmental report shall be prepared in which the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme, and reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and the geographical scope of the plan or programme, are identified, described and evaluated.'*

The SEA Directive requires that reasonable alternative means of achieving the strategic goals of the Plan (taking into account the objectives and the geographical scope of a plan or programme) are identified, described and evaluated for their likely significant effects on the environment. Such reasonable alternatives must be realistic and capable of implementation.

This section of the SEA Environmental Report examined reasonable alternatives to MCC's Plan and systematically evaluated the likely significant effects of these alternatives.

Reasonable alternatives to the Plan were initially explored and examined during the SEA Scoping stage of the SEA process, having regard to the scope, function and strategic aims and main objectives of the Plan. This process facilitated the accurate identification of reasonable alternatives to the Plan and also suitably informed the plan-development process, ensuring optimal environmental outcomes.

The reason for considering identified reasonable alternatives within the scope of the environmental assessment was clearly described and documented. A description of how the assessment of alternatives was carried out is provided.

Reasonable alternatives were assessed against the Strategic Environmental Objectives (SEOs) established for the aspects of the baseline environment which are likely to be significantly affected by the Plan. The purpose of this was to determine if the reasonable alternative resulted in positive, negative, neutral or uncertain environmental outcomes.

The description and evaluation of reasonable alternatives in this report was undertaken in accordance with guidelines defined in the following two guidance documents primarily:

1. Implementation of SEA Directive (2001/42/EC): Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment, DEHLG 2004.
2. Developing and Assessing Alternatives in Strategic Environmental Assessment, EPA 2015.

### 6.2 Goal of the Reasonable Alternative Evaluation Process in SEA

The underpinning goal of the reasonable alternative evaluation process is to ensure that the selection of preferred alternatives by the Local Authority is informed by environmental considerations, including:

- Which alternative best promotes and facilitates proper planning and sustainable development in the County.
- Which alternative best supports the Strategic Aim and Objectives of the Plan.
- Which alternative best supports the Strategic Environmental Objectives defined for the Plan.
- Which alternative best supports with the objectives of inter-related plans and policy, including their environmental protection objectives.





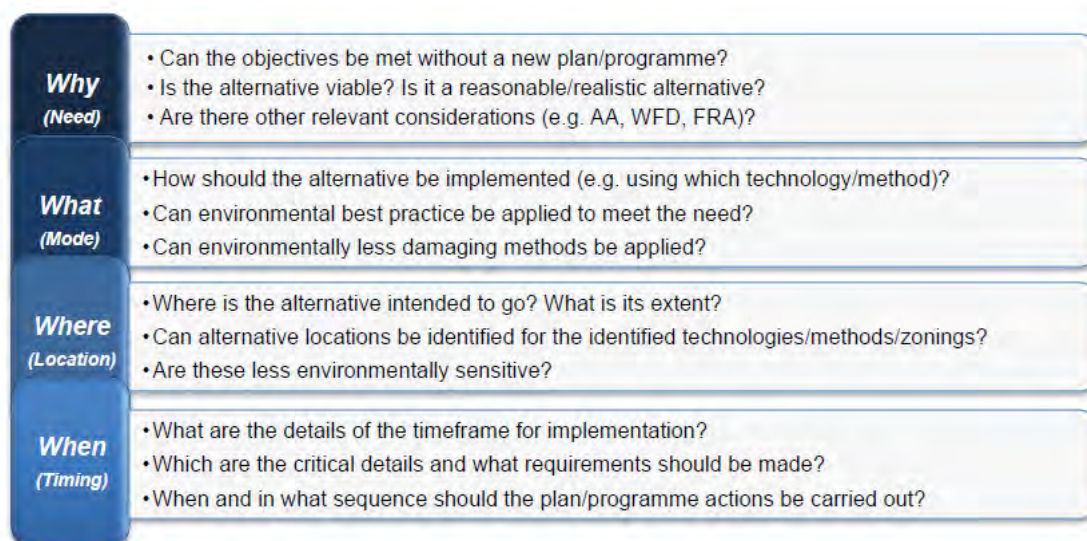
- The potential positive environmental effects associated with the alternative.
- The potential negative environmental effects associated with the alternative.

### 6.3 Approach to Developing Reasonable Alternatives

A range of alternatives to the Plan were considered during the Plan-development process. The approach for identifying reasonable alternatives to the Plan is defined below:

1. Iterative communication was held between the Plan-development and environmental assessment teams to identify the various alternative approaches and options being considered to achieve the Strategic Aim and Objectives of the Plan.
2. Reasonable alternatives considered were identified. For an alternative to be considered reasonable, it must be practical/functional, realistic and implementable. An evaluation of whether each alternative was practical/functional, reasonable and implementable took place. This evaluation considered the following factors:
  - The strategic aim and objectives of the Plan.
  - The geographic scope of the Plan.
  - The actual powers and functions of the Local Authority.
  - The genuine ability of the alternative to achieve the Plan aims and objectives.
  - The technical feasibility of the alternative.
  - The availability of resources, including financial resources to deliver the Plan within the required timeframe.
  - The policy hierarchy and the parameters placed around the Plan by higher-level policy.
  - The legislative context and the parameters placed around the Plan by climate action and environmental related legislation.

The toolkit contained in the EPA's guidelines entitled '*Developing and Assessing Alternatives in Strategic Environmental Assessment Good Practice Guidance*' (2015) was utilised when identifying reasonable alternatives. The 'Why? What? Where? When?' Model defined in the guidelines were used when framing reasonable alternatives, as shown in Figure 6-1.



**Figure 6-1: 'Why? What? Where? When?' Model for framing alternatives - Adapted from Figure 4.3 Developing and Assessing Alternatives in the Strategic Environmental Assessment Process (EPA, 2015).**

## 6.4 Limitations in Assessing Reasonable Alternatives

A 'Do Nothing' or 'Do Minimum' alternative is not a reasonable alternative in this instance as the preparation of a comprehensive and effective CDP is a statutory requirement under Planning and Development Act.

The range of Reasonable Alternatives open to the Plan-making team is limited by the need to ensure compliance with relevant legislation and alignment with higher order policy, particularly policy defined in the NPF and Northern and Western Region RSES.

## 6.5 Identification and Description of Reasonable Alternatives

Reasonable alternatives to the Plan were identified as the Plan-making process evolved. Details on all Reasonable Alternatives considered during Plan-making are presented in Table 6-1.





**Table 6-1 Reasonable Alternatives considered during Plan-making**

Theme	Description of Reasonable Alternatives
Planning for development at Lough Muckno at its environs	Alternative 1: Using the County Development Plan land use planning framework to provide for and control planning and development at Lough Muckno and its environs.
	Alternative 2: Preparing and utilising a focused Masterplan and Development Framework, which would sit under the CDP, to provide for and control planning and development at Lough Muckno and its environs.
Approach to Rural Development and Settlement Development	Alternative 1: Ad Hoc Rural Development and Settlement Expansion - Presumption in favour of rural housing throughout the County and settlements expanding beyond existing built up footprint (mainly greenfield development).
	Alternative 2: Managed Rural Development and Settlement Expansion - Presumption against rural housing in pressure areas only (justification required) with settlements expanding beyond existing built up footprint (mainly greenfield development).
	Alternative 3: Managed Rural Development and Settlement Consolidation - Presumption against rural housing in pressure areas only (justification required) with settlement growth contained within existing built up footprint (mainly brownfield development).
	Alternative 4: Controlled Rural Development and Settlement Expansion - Presumption against rural housing throughout the County (justification required) with settlements expanding beyond existing built up footprint (mainly greenfield development).
	Alternative 5: Controlled Rural Development and Settlement Consolidation - Presumption against rural housing throughout the County (justification required) with settlement growth contained within existing settlement built up footprint (mainly brownfield development).
Level of Residential Land Use Zoning in Clones	Alternative 1: No change to Residential land use zoning in Clones.
	Alternative 2: Change to Residential land use zoning in Clones.
Industry/Enterprise/Employment Zoning in Castleblayney and Ballybay	Alternative 1: Change of Industry/Enterprise/Employment land use zoning at peripheral areas of the settlement.
	Alternative 2: Retention of Industry/Enterprise/Employment land use zoning at peripheral areas of the settlement.



Theme	Description of Reasonable Alternatives
Noise Alleviation	Alternative 1: Continue to rely on Noise Alleviation objectives previously defined in the Monaghan County Development Plan 2019 - 2025.
	Alternative 2: Augment Noise Alleviation objectives - improving the focus and specificity of these objectives





## 6.6 Evaluation of Reasonable Alternatives

An evaluation of the potential effects of the reasonable alternatives on the baseline environment was carried out in accordance with the SEA Directive and best practice guidelines. A standardised evaluation matrix was developed to facilitate the evaluation of the environmental effects of reasonable alternatives on SEOs relating to each Environmental Component.

Potential effects of the reasonable alternatives were categorised as follows in the matrix:

- Potential Positive Environmental Impact (indicated in the matrix by a '+').<sup>67</sup>
- Potential Negative Environmental Impact (indicated in the matrix by a '-').<sup>68</sup>
- Potential Positive and Negative Environmental Impacts (indicated in the matrix by a '+/-').
- Uncertain Environmental Impact (indicated in the matrix by a '?').
- Neutral, No or Insignificant Environmental Impact (indicated in the matrix by a '0').
- Where positive effects are more likely or of a greater magnitude for a particular alternative, these effects are indicated in the matrix by a '++').

The evaluation of all Reasonable Alternatives considered during the Plan-making process is presented Tables 6-2 to 6-7. Reasons for selecting Preferred Alternatives are presented

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<sup>67</sup> Potential Positive Environmental Impacts are defined as having the potential to support the achievement of an SEO.

<sup>68</sup> Potential Negative Environmental Impacts are defined as having the potential to hinder the achievement of an SEO.



**Table 6-2: Planning for development at Lough Muckno at its environs**

Environmental Component	SEO Code	Alternative 1: Using the County Development Plan land use planning framework to provide for and control planning and development at Lough Muckno and its environs	Alternative 2: Preparing and utilising a focused Masterplan and Development Framework, which would sit under the CDP, to provide for and control planning and development at Lough Muckno and its environs
Population & Human Health	PHH1	+	++
	PHH2	+	++
	PHH3	0	0
Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna	B1	+	++
	B2	+	++
	B3	+	++
	B4	+	++
	B5	0	0
Landscape & Visual Amenity	L1	+	++
Cultural Heritage - Archaeology & Architectural	CH1	+	++
	CH2	+	++
Soils	S1	+	+
	S2	+	+
	S3	+	+
Land Use	LU1	+	++
Air Quality and Noise	AQN1	0	0
	AQN2	+	++
	AQN3	+	++





Environmental Component	SEO Code	Alternative 1: Using the County Development Plan land use planning framework to provide for and control planning and development at Lough Muckno and its environs	Alternative 2: Preparing and utilising a focused Masterplan and Development Framework, which would sit under the CDP, to provide for and control planning and development at Lough Muckno and its environs
Water	W1	+	++
	W2	+	++
	W3	+	++
	W4	+	++
	W5	+	++
	W6	+	++
Material Assets	MAI1	+	+
	MAI2	+	+
	MAI3	+	+
	MAI4	+	+
	MAI5	+	+
	MAI6	+	+
Tourism & Recreation	TR1	+	++
Climate Change	CC1	+	+
	CC2	+	+
	CC3	+	+
	CC4	+	+
	CC5	+	+
	CC6	+	+



Environmental Component	SEO Code	Alternative 1: Using the County Development Plan land use planning framework to provide for and control planning and development at Lough Muckno and its environs	Alternative 2: Preparing and utilising a focused Masterplan and Development Framework, which would sit under the CDP, to provide for and control planning and development at Lough Muckno and its environs
	CC7	+	+
	CC8	+	+
<p><u>Preferred Alternative</u></p> <p>Alternative 2: Preparing and utilising a focused Masterplan and Development Framework, which would sit under the CDP, to provide for and control planning and development at Lough Muckno and its environs.</p> <p><u>Reasons for Selecting the Preferred Alternative</u></p> <p>Lough Muckno covers a wide geographical area and includes various attributes such as lakeland habitats, woodlands / recreational areas and protected structures and given its environmental attributes, its size, characteristics and features, it is of great importance to County Monaghan and the wider region.</p> <p>Using the CDP land use planning framework to provide for and control planning and development at Lough Muckno and its environs has the potential to generate a range of positive environmental effects across various environmental components. Appropriate environmental mitigation has been incorporated into the CDP to support environmental enhancement, and avoid, prevent offset as far as possible adverse environmental associated with the implementation of the Plan.</p> <p>An appropriately focused and more detailed and granular Masterplan and Development Framework for Lough Muckno will however ensure more focused and careful consideration of environmental sensitivities associated with Lough Muckno and its environs. Lough Muckno has huge potential for recreation and tourism, due to its strategic location in the east of the Country, and in terms of economic potential for Castleblayney and its rural hinterland. It has been agreed that a Masterplan would be more suitable to sensitively address all features contained within this area. A Masterplan will set clear and area specific policy and objectives to address any development in a sustainable, appropriately managed and balanced manner.</p> <p>Such a Masterplan shall be subject to SEA and AA, which would serve to define a framework of environmental protection measures specific to the area.</p>			





Environmental Component	SEO Code	Alternative 1: Using the County Development Plan land use planning framework to provide for and control planning and development at Lough Muckno and its environs	Alternative 2: Preparing and utilising a focused Masterplan and Development Framework, which would sit under the CDP, to provide for and control planning and development at Lough Muckno and its environs
<p>As such, preparing and utilising a focused Masterplan and Development Framework, which would sit under the CDP, to provide for and control planning and development at Lough Muckno and its environs has greater potential to ensure positive environmental outcomes – across a number of environmental components, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Population and Human Health – by defining area specific environmental mitigation measures to prevent development related impacts on population and human health (i.e. residential amenity, existing businesses, the local economy etc.)</li> <li>• Biodiversity – by focusing development in appropriate locations away from sensitive ecological receptors, by defining area specific mitigation measures to prevent impact on both terrestrial and marine ecology, and through providing an area specific framework for biodiversity protection and enhancement</li> <li>• Landscape &amp; Visual Amenity – by focusing development in appropriate locations and by putting parameters around the sizing, scale and architectural design of development in the area.</li> <li>• Cultural Heritage - Archaeology &amp; Architectural</li> <li>• Land Use – by providing a more focused and carefully considered land use planning framework for the area, resulting in sustainable, well-balanced and appropriately located and scaled development in the area.</li> <li>• Air Quality and Noise – by defining area specific air quality and noise mitigation measures to prevent development impacts on residential amenity and biodiversity.</li> <li>• Water - through the adoption of area specific measures aimed at protecting and enhancing water quality at Lough Muckno.</li> <li>• Tourism &amp; Recreation – through more careful planning of tourism and recreation proposals in the area, and by contributing to enhanced tourism and recreation amenities in the area.</li> </ul> <p>A Strategic Objective to provide a Masterplan for Lough Muckno has therefore been included in the CDP.</p>			



**Table 6-3: Approach to Rural Development and Settlement**

Environmental Component	SEO Code	Alternative 1: Ad Hoc Rural Development and Settlement Expansion	Alternative 2: Managed Rural Development and Settlement Expansion	Alternative 3: Managed Rural Development and Settlement Consolidation	Alternative 4: Controlled Rural Development and Settlement Expansion	Alternative 5: Controlled Rural Development and Settlement Consolidation
Population & Human Health	PHH1	-	-	-	-	-
	PHH2	0	0	-	-	-
	PHH3	-	-	+	+	+
Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna	B1	-	-	+	+/-	+
	B2	-	-	+	+/-	+
	B3	-	-	+	+/-	+
	B4	-	-	+	+/-	+
	B5	-	-	+	+/-	+
Landscape & Visual Amenity	L1	-	-	+	+/-	+
Cultural Heritage - Archaeology & Architectural	CH1	-	-	+	+/-	+
	CH2	-	-	+	+/-	+
Soils	S1	-	-	+	+/-	+
	S2	-	-	+	+/-	+
	S3	-	-	+	+/-	+
Land Use	LU1	-	-	+	+/-	+
Air Quality and Noise	AQN1	0	0	0	0	0
	AQN2	0	0	0	0	0
	AQN3	0	0	0	0	0
Water	W1	-	-	+	+/-	+





Environmental Component	SEO Code	Alternative 1: Ad Hoc Rural Development and Settlement Expansion	Alternative 2: Managed Rural Development and Settlement Expansion	Alternative 3: Managed Rural Development and Settlement Consolidation	Alternative 4: Controlled Rural Development and Settlement Expansion	Alternative 5: Controlled Rural Development and Settlement Consolidation
	W2	-	-	+	+/-	+
	W3	-	-	+	+/-	+
	W4	-	-	+	+/-	+
	W5	-	-	+	+/-	+
	W6	-	-	+	+/-	+
Material Assets	MAI1	-	-	+	+/-	+
	MAI2	-	-	+	+/-	+
	MAI3	-	-	+	+/-	+
	MAI4	-	-	+	+/-	+
	MAI5	-	-	+	+/-	+
	MAI6	-	-	+	+/-	+
Tourism & Recreation	TR1	-	-	+	+/-	+
Climate Change	CC1	-	-	+	+/-	+
	CC2	-	-	+	+/-	+
	CC3	-	-	+	+/-	+
	CC4	-	-	+	+/-	+
	CC5	-	-	+	+/-	+
	CC6	-	-	+	+/-	+
	CC7	-	-	+	+/-	+
	CC8	-	-	+	+/-	+



Environmental Component	SEO Code	Alternative 1: Ad Hoc Rural Development and Settlement Expansion	Alternative 2: Managed Rural Development and Settlement Expansion	Alternative 3: Managed Rural Development and Settlement Consolidation	Alternative 4: Controlled Rural Development and Settlement Expansion	Alternative 5: Controlled Rural Development and Settlement Consolidation
<p><u>Preferred Alternative</u></p> <p>Alternative 3: Managed Rural Development and Settlement Consolidation</p> <p><u>Reasons for Selecting the Preferred Alternative</u></p> <p>It has been determined that Ad Hoc Rural Development and Settlement Expansion has the potential to generate a greater level of adverse environmental effects by comparison to the other alternatives considered, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Greater potential for adverse biodiversity impacts e.g., land-take at greenfield sites causing loss of habitat or habitat fragmentation, more widespread disturbance to species.</li> <li>• Dispersed or expansive development has the potential to generate a greater quantum of adverse landscape and visual amenity effects.</li> <li>• Greater levels of greenfield development increase the likelihood of development impacts on unknown archaeological remains or other heritage assets.</li> <li>• More extension greenfield development (and associated excavation and management of soils) has the potential to generate a greater magnitude of effect on soils.</li> <li>• Dispersed or expansive development has the potential to contribute to unbalanced development and unsustainable land use.</li> <li>• Greater levels and more widespread greenfield development has the potential to widespread water quality and hydrological impacts.</li> <li>• Unsustainable forms of development will potential lead to greater pressure on Material Assets (water supply, wastewater supply etc.). Failure to provide adequate services to dispersed development is more likely. A greater quantum of Material Asset infrastructure will be required to serve dispersed development (potentially result in greater levels of land-take and construction activities to facilitate such infrastructure). There is likely to be an increased reliance on dispersed on-site wastewater treatment system that can contribute to water quality problems.</li> <li>• Dispersed or expansive development has the potential to generate effects on landscape and visual amenity and cultural heritage assets that support tourism and recreation in the Plan Area.</li> <li>• Unsustainable land use will make people more reliant on sustainable modes of transport – contributing to increased Transport sector GHG emissions.</li> </ul> <p>The Controlled Rural Development and Settlement Consolidation alternative has the potential to result in more beneficial environmental outcomes across a number of environmental components, including:</p>						





Environmental Component	SEO Code	Alternative 1: Ad Hoc Rural Development and Settlement Expansion	Alternative 2: Managed Rural Development and Settlement Expansion	Alternative 3: Managed Rural Development and Settlement Consolidation	Alternative 4: Controlled Rural Development and Settlement Expansion	Alternative 5: Controlled Rural Development and Settlement Consolidation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lesser potential for development related biodiversity impacts, impacts on unknown archaeological remains, impacts on landscape character and visual amenity, impacts on soil resources, impacts on water quality and hydrology.</li> <li>• The sustainable provision and optimised utilisation of Material Assets.</li> <li>• Well-balanced, well-connected and integrated development, resulting in sustainable land use in the Plan area. This approach to land use planning will support use of sustainable modes of transport, potentially resulting in reduced GHG emissions.</li> </ul> <p>Highly constrained rural development has the potential negatively affect the Population and Human Health component (e.g. people, local communities, the local/rural economy), however.</p> <p>It has been determined that the Managed Rural Development and Settlement Consolidation is the most favourable alternative - having regard to positive and negative environmental effects associated with the various alternatives considered.</p> <p>This alternative will facilitate appropriately located and scaled rural development in areas not designated as pressure areas. Well-balanced rural development has the potential to generate positive effects on a number Population and Human Health elements e.g., rural communities, local cultural heritage, rural economic activity and growth - whilst ensuring an appropriate level of environmental management and protection.</p> <p>Settlement Consolidation aligns with compact growth principles defined under the NPF and has lesser potential to generate the adverse environmental effects associated with expansive settlement referenced above. In addition, this approach supports sustainable land use and transportation, and will promote the sustainable provision and optimised utilisation of Material Assets.</p> <p>Adopting the Managed Rural Development and Settlement Consolidation alternative will provide an appropriately balanced land use framework in the County. This preferred alternative has the potential to generate the greatest magnitude of positive environmental effects across environmental components, whilst ensuring rural development and settlement development is managed and controlled in an appropriate manner that does not contribute to unsustainable land use patterns or increase the scale and magnitude of possible development related environmental effects in the Plan Area.</p>						



**Table 6-4: Level of Residential Land Use Zoning in Clones**

Environmental Component	SEO Code	Alternative 1: No change to Residential land use zoning in Clones	Alternative 2: Change to Residential land use zoning in Clones
Population & Human Health	PHH1	0	0
	PHH2	0	0
	PHH3	0	+
Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna	B1	-	+
	B2	-	+
	B3	-	+
	B4	-	+
	B5	-	+
Landscape & Visual Amenity	L1	-	+
Cultural Heritage - Archaeology & Architectural	CH1	-	+
	CH2	-	+
Soils	S1	0	0
	S2	0	0
	S3	0	0
Land Use	LU1	0	+
Air Quality and Noise	AQN1	0	0
	AQN2	0	0
	AQN3	0	0
Water	W1	0	0
	W2	0	0





Environmental Component	SEO Code	Alternative 1: No change to Residential land use zoning in Clones	Alternative 2: Change to Residential land use zoning in Clones
	W3	0	0
	W4	0	0
	W5	0	0
	W6	0	0
Material Assets	MAI1	0	+
	MAI2	0	+
	MAI3	0	+
	MAI4	0	+
	MAI5	0	+
	MAI6	0	+
Tourism & Recreation	TR1	0	0
Climate Change	CC1	0	+
	CC2	0	+
	CC3	0	+
	CC4	0	+
	CC5	0	+
	CC6	0	+
	CC7	0	+
	CC8	0	+



Environmental Component	SEO Code	Alternative 1: No change to Residential land use zoning in Clones	Alternative 2: Change to Residential land use zoning in Clones
<p><u>Preferred Alternative</u></p> <p>Change to Residential land use zoning in Clones.</p> <p><u>Reasons for Selecting the Preferred Alternative</u></p> <p>During the course of the Plan-making process, MCC conducted a review pre-existing land use zoning in Clones. MCC considered the following alternative options for Residential land use zoning in the town:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Retaining pre-existing Residential zoning in the town - considering the need for settlement consolidation and settlement growth aspirations.</li> <li>2. Changing Residential zoning in the town - to avoid potential effects on sensitive environmental features at certain lands, and to ensure settlement consolidation is more compact.</li> </ol> <p>Sensitive environmental features are present at lands in Clones previously zoned for Residential land use. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The presence of the bird species Snipe at land zoned for Residential land use in the town.</li> <li>• Land that are elevated and where a Protected Monument (Ref: MO011-011) is located on site.</li> </ul> <p>There is also a land parcel in the town that has been determined to be at risk of flooding.</p> <p>At the same time, there is land in the town that was previously zoned for Community Services/Facilities. This site is a serviced, brownfield site and is in close proximity to the town centre.</p> <p>MCC therefore decided to change Residential zoning at the relevant lands in the town, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lands which contained sensitive environmental features or which were subject to flood risk were re-zoned for Landscape Protection/Conservation.</li> <li>• The serviced brownfield site was re-zoned for Residential land use so as to compensate for the reduction in the level of Residential land use zoning in the town and to promote appropriate compact growth and town regeneration.</li> </ul> <p>These Residential land use zoning changes are summarised below:</p>			





Environmental Component				SEO Code	Alternative 1: No change to Residential land use zoning in Clones	Alternative 2: Change to Residential land use zoning in Clones
<b>Reference (On Clones Town Zoning Map)</b>	<b>Approx. Size of Area (Ha)</b>	<b>Summary of Zoning Change</b>	<b>Reason for Change</b>			
2	1.006	Proposed Residential B to Landscape Protection / Conservation	Presence of Snipe Bird on site.			
4	0.8004	Proposed Residential B to Landscape Protection / Conservation	Lands subject to flood risk.			
5	0.2070	Proposed Residential B to Landscape Protection / Conservation	Topography difficult to develop/elevated lands/access issues.			
6	0.7148	Proposed Residential B to Landscape Protection / Conservation	Elevated lands/Protected Monument MO011-011 located on site.			
8	0.9744	Community Services / Facilities to Proposed Residential A	Serviced brownfield site (previous school site) within proximity to Town Centre.			

In summary, these changes to zoning in Clones were made to:

- Avoid and minimize potential negative environmental effects on sensitive environmental features and the better prevent the occurrence of flooding.
- Better promote compact growth and town regeneration.

It was assessed that selected preferred alternative has the potential to generate a variety of more positive environmental outcomes by comparison to the alternative of not changing Residential land use zoning in town, such as:

- Positive effects on Population and Human Health – by better promoting sustainable, compact and well-serviced development in the town and town regeneration.
- Avoidance of potential adverse effects on biodiversity, including habitat and protected species (i.e. Snipe).
- Avoidance of potential effects on protected heritage features in the town.
- Supporting sustainable development and optimised utilisation of Material Assets (utilities).
- Promotion of compact and well-integrated town development at a brownfield – which can support sustainable transport and GHG emission reductions.



**Table 6-5: Industry/Enterprise/Employment Zoning in Castleblayney and Ballybay**

Environmental Component	SEO Code	Alternative 1: Change of Industry/Enterprise/Employment land use zoning at peripheral areas of the settlement	Alternative 2: Retention of Industry/Enterprise/Employment land use zoning at peripheral areas of the settlement
Population & Human Health	PHH1	0	0
	PHH2	+	+
	PHH3	+	0
Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna	B1	0	0
	B2	0	0
	B3	0	0
	B4	0	0
	B5	0	0
Landscape & Visual Amenity	L1	0	0
Cultural Heritage - Archaeology & Architectural	CH1	0	0
	CH2	0	0
Soils	S1	0	0
	S2	0	0
	S3	0	0
Land Use	LU1	+	0
Air Quality and Noise	AQN1	0	0
	AQN2	0	0
	AQN3	0	0
Water	W1	0	0
	W2	0	0





Environmental Component	SEO Code	Alternative 1: Change of Industry/Enterprise/Employment land use zoning at peripheral areas of the settlement	Alternative 2: Retention of Industry/Enterprise/Employment land use zoning at peripheral areas of the settlement
	W3	0	0
	W4	0	0
	W5	0	0
	W6	0	0
Material Assets	MAI1	+	0
	MAI2	+	0
	MAI3	+	0
	MAI4	+	0
	MAI5	+	0
	MAI6	0	0
Tourism & Recreation	TR1	0	0
Climate Change	CC1	+	0
	CC2	+	0
	CC3	+	0
	CC4	+	0
	CC5	+	0
	CC6	0	0
	CC7	+	0
	CC8	0	0



Environmental Component	SEO Code	Alternative 1: Change of Industry/Enterprise/Employment land use zoning at peripheral areas of the settlement	Alternative 2: Retention of Industry/Enterprise/Employment land use zoning at peripheral areas of the settlement
<p><u>Preferred Alternative</u></p> <p>Change of Industry/Enterprise/Employment land use zoning at peripheral areas of the settlement</p> <p><u>Reasons for Selecting the Preferred Alternative</u></p> <p>MCC considered the following two Reasonable Alternatives for the towns of Castleblayney and Ballybay:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Change of Industry/Enterprise/Employment land use zoning at peripheral areas of the settlement - in order promote compact development occurring closer to the town centre.</li> <li>2. Retention of Industry/Enterprise/Employment land use zoning at peripheral areas of the settlement – to facilitate economic growth.</li> </ol> <p>A number of lands at the periphery of Castleblayney and Ballybay were previously zoned for Industry/Enterprise/Employment land use. MCC determined that a sufficient level of land was zoned for Industry/Enterprise/Employment at locations closer to the town centres of Castleblayney and Ballybay, however.</p> <p>MCC decided to change the zoning at the subject lands at the periphery of these settlements. The Industry/Enterprise/Employment land use zoning was removed at these lands. Environmental assessment informed the selection of the preferred alternative in this instance. The environmental rationale for these zoning changes is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Locating this type of development in appropriate locations closer to the centres of these towns accords will better promote sustainable land use patterns and the avoidance of settlement sprawl.</li> <li>• Sustainable land use patterns better promote and support the utilisation of sustainable modes of transport, potentially resulting in reduced Transport sector GHG emissions.</li> <li>• Locating commercial and industrial facilities at sites that are better serviced or closer to services will support sustainable development and optimised utilisation of Material Assets (utilities).</li> <li>• Lands zoned for Industry/Enterprise/Employment at the locations closer to the town centres of Castleblayney and Ballybay have been deemed to appropriately located. Development at these lands will be appropriately controlled and subject to the framework of environmental protection defined in the CDP. Potential adverse environmental effects associated with commercial and industrial development at these lands can be adequately mitigated under the land use planning framework.</li> </ul>			





**Table 6-6: Noise Alleviation**

Environmental Component	SEO Code	Alternative 1: Continue to rely on Noise Alleviation objectives previously defined in the Monaghan County Development Plan 2019 - 2025.	Alternative 2: Augment Noise Alleviation objectives - improving the focus and specificity of these objectives
Population & Human Health	PHH1	+	++
	PHH2	0	0
	PHH3	0	0
Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna	B1	+	++
	B2	+	++
	B3	+	++
	B4	+	++
	B5	0	0
Landscape & Visual Amenity	L1	0	0
Cultural Heritage - Archaeology & Architectural	CH1	0	0
	CH2	0	0
Soils	S1	0	0
	S2	0	0
	S3	0	0
Land Use	LU1	0	0
Air Quality and Noise	AQN1	0	0
	AQN2	0	0
	AQN3	0	0
Water	W1	0	0



Environmental Component	SEO Code	Alternative 1: Continue to rely on Noise Alleviation objectives previously defined in the Monaghan County Development Plan 2019 - 2025.	Alternative 2: Augment Noise Alleviation objectives - improving the focus and specificity of these objectives
	W2	0	0
	W3	0	0
	W4	0	0
	W5	0	0
	W6	0	0
Material Assets	MAI1	0	0
	MAI2	0	0
	MAI3	0	0
	MAI4	0	0
	MAI5	0	0
	MAI6	0	0
Tourism & Recreation	TR1	+	++
Climate Change	CC1	0	0
	CC2	0	0
	CC3	0	0
	CC4	0	0
	CC5	0	0
	CC6	0	0
	CC7	0	0
	CC8	0	0





Environmental Component	SEO Code	Alternative 1: Continue to rely on Noise Alleviation objectives previously defined in the Monaghan County Development Plan 2019 - 2025.	Alternative 2: Augment Noise Alleviation objectives - improving the focus and specificity of these objectives
<p><u>Preferred Alternative</u></p> <p>Augment Noise Alleviation objectives - improving the focus and specificity of these objectives</p> <p><u>Reasons for Selecting the Preferred Alternative</u></p> <p>MCC considered the following two Reasonable Alternatives during the Plan-making process:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Continue to rely on Noise Alleviation objectives previously defined in the Monaghan County Development Plan 2019 - 2025.</li> <li>2. Augment Noise Alleviation objectives - improving the focus and specificity of these objectives.</li> </ol> <p>The pre-existing CDP for the Plan Area provides for development-related noise mitigation measures that are extensive and general in nature, promoting compliance with Noise Directive 2002/49/EC and all associated Environmental Noise Regulations 2006. This level of noise protection is considered adequate.</p> <p>During this Plan-making process, MCC considered continuing to rely on these general noise related objectives/mitigation measures relevant to development planning, or alternatively, augmenting noise-related mitigation, adding a greater degree of focus and specificity - so as to better focus noise alleviation considerations during the development planning process.</p> <p>MCC decided to augment noise mitigation measures defined in the CDP. The environmental rationale for this as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The adoption and implementation of augmented, more robust and more focused noise mitigation measures has the potential to maximise beneficial environmental outcomes - on Population and Human Health (through the prevention of noise, the enhancement of the noise environment, and the protection of residential amenity and designated 'Quiet Areas'); Biodiversity (by preventing/minimising noise disturbance to species), and Tourism and Recreation (by protecting amenity value from noise impacts).</li> </ul> <p>The following Noise related objectives were therefore included in the CDP to augment pre-existing noise related mitigation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NO 2: Ensure development design considers noise alleviation measures, where appropriate, to reduce noise and vibration impacts on surrounding amenities, particularly residential amenity and other noise sensitive locations (e.g., places of worship, healthcare facilities).</li> <li>• ATIP 14: Ensure that traffic noise levels are considered as part of new developments along major roads in accordance with best practice guidelines.</li> <li>• ATIP 15: Apply the provisions of the County Noise Action Plan to protect the designated 'Quiet Areas' within the Plan Area from increased exposure to noise.</li> </ul>			



## 6.7 Data Gaps relating to the Identification and Evaluation of the Reasonable Alternatives

There were no data gaps that inhibited the ability of the project team to identify and evaluate Reasonable Alternatives considered during the Plan development process.





## 7. EVALUATION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

### 7.1 Introduction

An evaluation of the potential effects of the Plan on the baseline environment as characterised and described in Section 4 of this report was carried out and is documented in this section of the report. This evaluation was carried out against the Strategic Environmental Objectives (SEOs) established for the aspects of the baseline environment which are likely to be significantly affected by the Plan. These SEOs are documented in Section 5 of this report.

### 7.2 Evaluation of the Environmental Effects of Plan Implementation

A detailed evaluation of the potential effects of the Plan on the baseline environment was carried out in accordance with the SEA Directive and best practice guidelines. A standardised evaluation matrix was developed to facilitate the evaluation of the Preferred Plan on SEOs relevant to each Environmental Component. An explanation of the approach and methodology for this detailed evaluation and completed evaluation matrices presenting the detailed evaluation are contained in Appendix 3 of this report.

An overview of the key environmental effects the Plan may have on Environmental Components is presented below:

#### Potential Negative Environmental Effects (in the absence of environmental mitigation)

- The Plan supports the carrying out of infrastructural development (e.g., housing, social, economic, transport etc.). The construction phases of this development has the potential to result in environmental impacts, such as dust, noise, or traffic disruption, that may affect various environmental components, including population and human health, the air quality environment, the noise environment, the water environment, biodiversity or traffic and transport conditions. The operational phases of this development has the potential to result in environmental effects on various environmental components, such as population and human health, traffic and transport conditions, landscape character and visual amenity.
- Development construction activities, generally, may generate dust emissions, vibration or noise that may impact residential amenity, human health and well-being, and biodiversity.
- The Plan provides a land use framework for development that has the potential to generate environmental impacts (e.g. land-take, dust, noise, light, polluting aqueous discharges) that directly or indirectly cause effects on European sites present or connected to the plan area, such as loss/reduction of habitat, habitat or species fragmentation, disturbance to key species (i.e. through human activity/movement, noise, light), reduction in species density, impact on non-designated sites or habitat that support European sites, or changes on indicators of conservation value (i.e. water quality, air quality, habitat quality).
- Development may lead loss of/damage to biodiversity in designated sites (including European Sites and other designated sites (both in Ireland and Northern Ireland)) and Annexed habitats and species, listed species, ecological connectivity and non-designated habitats; and disturbance to biodiversity and flora and fauna.
- Development may generate an increase in the quantum of light transmitted to sensitive ecological receptors, resulting in increased vulnerability and sensitivity of light-sensitive species.



- The Plan supports development construction at greenfield locations where invasive species may exist. Construction and waste management activities may increase the risk of the spread of invasive species.
- The Plan provides a land use framework for renewable energy development (e.g., solar, wind etc.). Such development has the potential to generate effects on various environmental components, particularly residential amenity (e.g. due to wind farm noise), biodiversity, flora and fauna (e.g., increased risk of bird collision at wind farms) and landscape character and visual amenity,
- The Plan provides a development management framework for agriculture development, including development in the pig and poultry sector. Such agriculture development has the potential to contribute to water quality pressures experienced in the County. Such development may also generate ammonia emissions to air which can be transmitted to and can have an effect on sensitive ecological receptors, including European sites, other designated sites and important habitats and species.
- The Plan is supportive of the carrying out of development at sensitive locations (such as Lough Muckno and its environs) which could potentially impacts sensitive aspects of the environment, including landscape character and visual amenity, built and archaeological heritage and important habitats and species.
- Greenfield development may impact and damage unknown archaeological remains.
- Development, including town centre regeneration related development may generate negative impacts on built heritage (e.g., protected structures) and historic fabric, including historic structures present in town centres. Development supported by the Plan may impacts on the setting of heritage assets and sense of place, generally.
- Development supported by the Plan can have negative impacts on visually sensitive areas, such as designated landscapes. Significantly scaled residential and commercial development may also impact visual amenity in the vicinity of these developments, streetscape character and wider landscape character.
- Transport related development supported by the Plan may have impacts on noise pollution, particularly towards sensitive receptors which are in close proximity.
- Inappropriate or improperly designed greenfield development may contribute to significant hydrological changes and increases in flood risk.
- Development may generate adverse impacts upon the status of water bodies, including bathing waters, arising from changes in quality, flow and/or morphology.
- Development will increase the quantum of water supply, wastewater and energy provisions and infrastructure required in the County.
- Major development in the county may generate an increase in traffic levels and effects on the traffic and transportation conditions.
- Development related excavation at greenfield and brownfield has the potential to result in the generation of substantial levels of material and waste, including potentially contaminated material) that will need to be appropriate and sustainably managed in accordance with Waste Hierarchy principles.
- Development occurring in the Plan area may affect local heritage, archaeology or visual amenity and, in turn, local tourism or recreational features and activity in the area.
- Infrastructure development may have the potential to restrict or reduce the quality of resources important for recreation and/or tourism including angling facilities, boating activities and/or associated resources.





- The promotion or development of blueways and greenways could add additional loading pressures in terms of visitor interactions at sensitive areas such as trampling, disturbance, erosion, littering etc.
- Linear transport development (including active travel development) has the potential to negatively affect biodiversity and ecological connectivity (through habitat loss/fragmentation).
- Industrial development supported by the Plan may generate operational phase emissions (e.g., dust, noise, air, aqueous emissions) that may have an adverse effect on the quality of environmental media, and in turn, human health and well-being and sensitive ecological receptors.
- The Plan may support development (e.g., transport projects) that could generate transboundary impacts on environmental receptors situated in Northern Ireland. Impacts on environmental components such as landscape character, water quality, residential amenity, heritage, air quality and biodiversity may be transmitted across the border.

#### Potential Positive Environmental Effects

- The strategic objectives, as defined, have the potential to contribute to sustainable development and proper planning in accordance with the land use planning framework and higher order planning policy and other inter-related policy, resulting in positive effects across all environmental components. The implementation of the Plan strategic objectives has the potential to support balanced, integrated and socially beneficial development and environmental protection and enhancement in the Plan area.
- Managed rural development will facilitate appropriately located and scaled rural development in areas not designated as pressure areas. Well-balanced rural development has the potential to generate positive effects on a number population and human health elements e.g., rural communities, local cultural heritage, rural economic activity and growth - whilst ensuring sustainable development and an appropriate level of environmental management and protection.
- Settlement consolidation promoted by Plan objectives/policies will support to compact growth, sustainable land use, sustainable transportation, and the sustainable provision and optimised utilisation of Material Assets.
- The promotion of sustainable urban development (including residential development) in accordance with compact growth principles has the potential to generate positive effects on population and human health (through the provision of much-needed housing), material assets, lands, soils and geology (through the avoidance of building on greenfield sites, promotion of compact development and prevention of sprawl) and air and climate (by promoting compact development, reducing the need to travel by private car).
- The delivery of social housing and community infrastructure – in accordance with Universal Design principles has the potential to generate positive effects on population and human health (people and communities)
- Town regeneration related development has the potential to facilitate the sustainable development of town centres in the County. The regeneration and enhancement of town centres may contribute to positive effects on communities, businesses, tourism and recreation amenities and cultural heritage.
- The promotion of sustainable land use, sustainable transportation and public may support modal shift and the use of public transportation in the County, resulting in potential positive effects on population and human health, local air quality and climate.



- The Plan supports the development, expansion and management of safe active travel networks. The delivery of an expanded safe active travel network has the potential to promote the use of sustainable and active travel modes in the community, encourage modal shift, reduce traffic related risks and support the reduction of vehicle related emissions - thereby positively impacting population and human health, local air quality and the climate environment.
- The promotion of economic development will support people, business and the local economy, through the generation of business activities and employment.
- The promotion of renewable energy infrastructure in the county has the potential to generate positive effects on climate through the reduction of Energy, Residential and Industrial sector GHG emissions.
- The plan is supportive community and local area based renewable energy development, which will have a positive effect on the climate environment.
- The plan supports flood alleviation and the minimisation of flood risk in the County. This will generate positive environmental effects on water quality, hydrology and biodiversity. The delivery of flood alleviation has the potential to reduce flood risk and prevent flood events. Reducing flood risk can generate significant, positive effects for a variety of environmental receptors that could be negatively impacted by flood events; including human receptors, ecological receptors and cultural heritage assets.
- The Plan supports measures promoting and enhancing circularity and resource efficiency (e.g., the utilisation of Resource and Waste Management plans during major development). These measures have the potential to positively affect material assets.
- The plan supports the development of nature based solutions - in response to flood and climate related risk - which are supportive of biodiversity protection and enhancement. The promotion of NBS has the potential to create positive effects for biodiversity, flora and fauna, water quality and hydrology.
- The Plan promotes collaboration with utility providers under the land use planning framework. This will support the sustainable provision of appropriately integrated material asset infrastructure (e.g., water supply, wastewater, energy etc.)
- The framework of environmental protection and enhancement related objectives and policies and defined Development Management Standards support the carrying out of considered, appropriate development sensitive to the receiving environment. Generally, this has the potential to generate positive impacts on all environmental components.





## 7.3 Potential Cumulative Effect of the Plan in combination with other Plans and Projects

The cumulative effects of a plan are an important consideration in SEA given that a plan may envisage the occurrence of many different actions and developments taking place in parallel with each other in a particular location/geographic area over a particular time period. One benefit of SEA is being able to evaluate the in-combination environmental effects of multiple envisaged projects.

The following types of cumulative effects can occur due to the implementation of a plan:

- Intra-plan Cumulative Effects - Individual environmental effects associated with a single plan interacting and combining to create a larger environmental effect.
- Inter-plan Cumulative Effects - The environment effects of a plan and the environmental effects of another plan interacting and combining to create a larger environmental effect.

### 7.3.1 Intra-plan Cumulative Effects

The evaluation of Plan intra-plan cumulative effects was embedded into the detailed evaluation of environmental effects presented in Appendix 3. Potential intra-plan cumulative effects are presented below:

- The objectives/policies of the Plan may combine and collectively support extensive development that contributes toward GHG and other emissions to air.
- Objectives/policies of the Plan will support extensive development in the County, including housing, commercial, industrial and transport development. The cumulative effect of this development may result in increased pressure of material assets (i.e. water supply, wastewater and energy infrastructure)
- The combination of development proposals supported by the Plan may generate a cumulative adverse effect on various environmental components, including water quality, soils, landscape character and visual amenity, biodiversity and European and other designated sites.
- The carrying out extensive development in the County may contribute to cumulative effects on flood risk via development at greenfield sites or through the obstruction of flood paths.
- The Plan provides for measures which support the delivery of development and infrastructure projects which could contribute - if incorrectly managed - to cumulative impacts through construction related environmental effects (site run-off, dust, noise pollution etc.).
- Increased access to natural amenity sites could be facilitated by the combination of tourism and recreation related objectives/policies in the Plan. Therefore, there could be cumulative effects related to this.
- The Plan supports a variety of measures relating to flood resilience and alleviation projects - which could introduce catchment level cumulative impacts on water quality, flow and hydrological regime/characteristics.
- The effects of multiple Plan objectives/policies have the potential to combine to robustly support a shift to sustainable and active travel modes of transport. This has the potential to generate a variety of cumulative positive environmental effects, including positive effects on local air quality, human health and climate.
- The variety of positive effects of associated with the implementation of Plan objectives/policies have the potential to combine and interact and have long-term and wide encompassing positive environmental effects on a variety of environmental components, including population and human health, climate biodiversity, water quality and hydrology, traffic and transport, material assets, cultural heritage and landscape and visual amenity.



- The variety of positive climate related measures associated with the Plan have the potential to combine to create a larger and very significant positive effect on climate - having regard to the share of GHG emission reductions that can be supported through the Plan relative to national GHG emission reduction targets and requirements.

The potential cumulative environmental effects listed above have the potential to extend beyond the boundary of the local authority functional area.

Plan objectives and policies that generate positive or negative environmental effects for one environmental component have the potential to indirectly generate positive or negative environmental effects for inter-related environmental components. For example, objectives supporting the delivery of SuDS will improve water quality, which in turn can have a positive effect on aquatic ecology. An assessment of impact inter-relationships and interactions is embedded in the evaluation of environmental effects that was carried out in this report (which is detailed in full in Appendix 3). This ensures that there was adequate coverage of all potential environmental effects associated with the implementation of the Plan. A matrix showing the existence of potential inter-relationships between environmental components was developed and is presented in Table 7-2 to aid in the understanding of these relationships.





**Table 7-1: Inter-relationship between Environmental Components**

Inter- relationship Matrix	Population and human health	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Water	Air Quality and Noise	Cultural heritage	Geology and Soils	Landscape and Visual Amenity	Material Assets	Tourism and Recreation	Climate
Biodiversity, flora and fauna	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Water	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Air Quality and Noise	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓
Cultural heritage	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Geology and Soils	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓
Landscape and Visual Amenity	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓	✓	
Material Assets	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	
Tourism and Recreation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		
Climate	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				



### 7.3.2 Inter-plan Cumulative Effects

Other plans and programmes that the Plan has a relationship are presented and discussed in Appendix 1. It should be noted that all other plans and programmes have been or will be subject to environmental assessment, including SEA, AA and SFRA, for the purpose of preventing and mitigating potential negative environmental effects wherever necessary. Potential inter-plan cumulative effects are presented below:

- The Plan supports development that may generate positive and negative cumulative environmental effects in combination with development and activities supported by other plans and programmes, including County Development Plans for neighbouring counties, the Northern Irish land use planning framework (e.g. Regional Development Strategy 2035) and other plans across all sectors of society, including renewable energy, transport and agricultural plans. The cumulative effects that may be generated by the Plan in-combination with other plans and programmes is consistent with the types of effect identified in Section 7.2
- The Plan provides for measures which support the delivery of development and infrastructure projects which could contribute - if incorrectly managed - to cumulative impacts through construction related environmental effects (site run-off, dust, noise pollution etc.), in combination with development and activities supported by other plans, including national plans (e.g., Eirgrid's Grid Implementation plan 2023 - 2028 for the Electricity transmission System in Ireland).
- The Plan supports a variety of measures relating to flood resilience and alleviation projects - which could introduce catchment level cumulative impacts on water quality, flow and hydrological regime/characteristics, in-combination with County Development Plans for surrounding counties and higher order plans (E.g., Flood Risk Management Climate Change Sectoral Adaptation Plan).
- The effects of multiple Plan objectives/policies that support a shift to sustainable and active travel modes of transport have the potential to combine with policy measures defined in other inter-related plans, including higher order plans (e.g., the National Sustainable Mobility Policy), support the utilisation of sustainable transport modes, and generate positive effects on local air quality, human health and climate.
- The variety of positive effects of associated with the implementation of Plan objectives/policies have the potential to combine and interact with policy measure contained in other plans and programmes, including County Development Plans for neighbouring counties, and have long-term and wide encompassing positive environmental effects on a variety of environmental components, including population and human health, climate biodiversity, water quality and hydrology, traffic and transport, material assets, cultural heritage and landscape and visual amenity.
- The variety of positive climate related measures defined in the Plan have the potential to generative a cumulative positive effect on climate – in combination with climate policy measures defined in other plans, including the Monaghan Local Authority Climate Action Plan (LACAP) and National Climate Action Plan 2024 and the Northern Ireland Energy Strategy 2050
- The variety of positive biodiversity related measures defined in the Plan have the potential to generative a cumulative positive effect on biodiversity – in combination with biodiversity policy measures defined in other plans, including the Monaghan Biodiversity and Heritage Strategic Plan 2020-2025 and the 4th National Biodiversity Action Plan 2023–2030
- Plan measures supporting the sustainable development of the agricultural sector may combine with policy measures defined in inter-related plans and programmes (such as Department of Agriculture's Common Agriculture Policy Strategic Plan), and generate positive effects on a range of environmental components, such as biodiversity and water quality.

The potential cumulative environmental effects listed above have the potential to extend beyond the boundary of the local authority functional area.





## 7.4 Potential Transboundary Environmental Effects

Transboundary Environmental Effects were a fundamental consideration during the carrying out of the environmental assessment and form an intrinsic part of the detailed environmental assessment presented in Appendix 3. In the absence of any mitigation, the identified effects, as presented in Section 7.2 and 7.3 have the potential to also impact Northern Irish receptors within the zone of influence of or connected to the local authority functional area.



## 8. MITIGATION MEASURES

Potential negative environmental effects that may occur as a result of the implementation of the Plan (without considering any mitigation) have been identified in Section 8 of this report. The SEA Directive requires that mitigation measures prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any potential significant negative environmental effects due to the implementation of a plan are defined. This section of the report describes the mitigation measures to ameliorate the potential negative environmental effects that may occur as a result of the implementation of the Plan.

In this case, the following forms of mitigation have been adopted to ameliorate the negative environments of the Plan and maximise potential positive effects of the Plan:

- Mitigation through consideration of alternatives.
- Mitigation through integration of environmental considerations into the Plan.

### 8.1 Mitigation through consideration of alternatives

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

### 8.2 Mitigation through integration of environmental considerations into the Plan

The Plan development process was carried out in parallel with the SEA, AA and SFRA processes. Regular communication and interaction took place between the environmental assessment team and the plan development team. Environmental considerations that came to light during the SEA, AA and SFRA processes, including consultation processes, were regularly communicated to the plan making team during the plan development process.

A strong level of embedded environmental mitigation was found to be present in early drafts of the Plan. As necessary, additional environmental mitigation measures to ameliorate the potential negative environmental effects of implementing the Plan were developed and then integrated into the earlier iterations of the Plan. This process was carried out in an iterative manner to ensure optimal plan making and environmental outcomes. Environmental considerations were also integrated into the plan so as to facilitate maximising identified positive environmental effects of the Plan.

Further additional text clarifying environmental protection related obligations and environmental enhancement opportunities has been attached to various previously defined objectives in the Plan. This text has been shaped to ensure that environmental considerations are appropriately taken into account during Plan implementation.





Environmental mitigation measures integrated into early iterations the Plan to prevent, reduce and fully offset potential significant negative environmental effects, and to maximise potential environmental benefits and co-benefits of the Plan, are presented in Table 8-1.

Additional Environmental Mitigation Measures (additional objectives/policies) recommended to augment environmental protection and enhancement objectives defined in earlier iterations of the Plan are presented in Table 8-2.

Additional text clarifying environmental protection related obligations and environmental enhancement opportunities has been attached to various previously defined objectives/policies in the Plan is presented in Table 8-3.

All recommendations have been fully integrated into the Plan.

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

**Table 8-1: Embedded Environmental Mitigation**

Objective/Policy Reference	Objective/Policy	Related Environmental Components
WPO 1	The protection of groundwater reserves in the Plan Area will have direct positive effects on population and human health, biodiversity, flora and fauna, water and soil. No interactions with other environmental receptors have been identified.	PHH, BFF, S, LU, W
WPO 2	To support the implementation of the relevant recommendations and measures as outlined in the relevant River Basin Management Plan, and associated Programmes of Measures, or any such plans that may supersede same during the lifetime of the plan.	BFF, L, S, LU, W
WPO 3	To contribute towards the protection of existing and potential water resources, and their use by humans and wildlife, including rivers, streams, groundwater and associated habitats and species in accordance with the requirements and guidance in the EU Water Framework Directive 2000 (2000/60/EC), the European Union (Water Policy) Regulations 2003 (as amended), the European Communities Environmental Objectives (Surface Waters) Regulations 2009 (SI No. 272 of 2009) (as amended), the Groundwater Directive 2006/118/EC and the European Communities Environmental Objectives (Groundwater) Regulations, 2010 (S.I. No. 9 of 2010) (as amended) and other relevant EU Directives, including relevant transposing regulations and policy guidance and any superseding versions of same).	PHH, BFF, L, S, LU, W
WPO 6	To support the application and implementation of a catchment planning and management approach to development and conservation, including the implementation of Sustainable Drainage System techniques (SuDS) for new development.	PHH, BFF, S, LU, AQN, W, MA
WPO 8	To protect waterbodies and watercourses from inappropriate development, including rivers, streams, associated undeveloped riparian strips, wetlands and	BFF, L, S, LU, W



Objective/Policy Reference	Objective/Policy	Related Environmental Components
	natural floodplains. This will include protection buffers in riverine and wetland areas as appropriate.	
FRMO 4	To protect rivers, streams, riparian corridors, flood plains and wetlands from inappropriate development which will contribute to increased flood risk.	PHH, BFF, L, S, LU, W, MA
SWDO 1	To promote and encourage the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems and Green-Blue Infrastructure in new developments including the public realm and retrofitted in existing developed areas, in line with National Policy Objective 57 of the National Planning Framework.	PHH, BFF, L, S, LU, W, MA, CC
AQO 1	To promote the preservation of best ambient air quality compatible with sustainable development in accordance with the EU Ambient Air, to ensure that all air emissions associated with new developments are within Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe (CAFE) Directive (2008/50/EC) and Environmental Quality Standards as out in the Air Quality Standards Regulations 2011 (SI No. 180 of 2011) (or any updated/superseding documents).	PHH, BFF, AQN, CC
HCLSO 1	To promote and encourage the conservation and preservation of the County's natural environment, cultural heritage and amenities in accordance with legislation, plans and policies developed to specifically address these areas and to ensure a rich cultural landscape, healthy environment and the full provision of ecosystems services in the county.	PHH, BFF, L, CH, S, LU, AQN, W, TR, CC
HCLO 2	To contribute as appropriate towards the protection of designated sites in compliance with relevant EU Directives and applicable National Legislation.	BFF, L, CH, S, LU, AQN, W, CC
HCLP 1	No projects giving rise to significant cumulative, direct, indirect or secondary impacts on Natura 2000 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 or projects ).	ALL
HCLO 6	To ensure the preservation of the County's landscapes, by having regard to the character, value and sensitivity of the landscape as identified in the County Monaghan Landscape Character Assessment (2008), and any new or updated/subsequent versions, when considering planning applications.	PHH, BFF, L, CH, S, LU, AQN, W, TR, CC
HCLP 2	To protect the landscapes and natural environments of the County by ensuring that any new developments in designated sensitive rural landscapes do not detrimentally impact on the character, integrity,	PHH, BFF, L, CH, S, LU, AQN, W, TR, CC





Objective/Policy Reference	Objective/Policy	Related Environmental Components
	distinctiveness or scenic value of the area. Any development which could unduly impact upon such landscapes shall be resisted.	
HCLP 4	To resist development in or adjacent to any Natura 2000 site (SPA or SAC) where it would result in the deterioration of that habitat or any species reliant on it. The onus will be on the developer to demonstrate that any such development will not adversely impact on the qualifying interest of such sites subject to the preparation of an appropriate assessment exercise under the provisions of the EU Habitats Directive.	BFF, L, CH, S, LU, W
HCLP 7	Any plan or projects that could have a significant adverse impact (either by themselves or in combination with other plans and projects) upon the conservation objectives of any Natura 2000 site will not be permitted.	BFF, L, CH, S, LU, AQN, W, CC
SRP 1	To prohibit development that would disrupt or adversely affect a view from/along any scenic route as identified in Appendix 5 of the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025 - 2031.	PHH, BFF, L, CH, S, LU, AQN, W
GIO 4	To contribute towards the protection and enhancement of biodiversity and ecological connectivity, including woodlands, trees, hedgerows, wetlands, rivers, streams, other landscape features and associated wildlife where these form part of the ecological network and/or may be considered as ecological corridors or stepping stones in the context of Article 10 of the Habitats Directive.	BFF, L, CH, S, LU, AQN, W, CC
TWP 2	To preserve trees and/or groups of trees that have a significant amenity value, and to designate Tree Preservation Orders where appropriate.	PHH, BFF, L, CH, S, LU, AQN, W, MA, CC
ISP 1	To ensure that development proposals do not lead to the spread of invasive species and to ensure that landscaping proposals do not include invasive species.	BFF, L, CH, S, W
BHO 1	To protect and conserve all structures included in the Record of Protected Structures and to encourage the sympathetic re-use and long-term viability of such structures without detracting from their special interest and character.	PHH, L, CH, MA, TR
BHO 2	To contribute, as appropriate, towards the protection of archaeological heritage, in particular by implementing the relevant provisions of the Act 2000 (as amended).	PHH, L, CH, MA, TR
BHP 1	To contribute towards the protection of architectural heritage by requiring that proposals for works shall be carried out in accordance with best practice, the legislative provisions of the Act 2000 (as amended) in relation to architectural heritage, and the policy guidance contained in the Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines 2011 (and any new or updated/superseding versions).	PHH, L, CH, MA, TR
ACO 3	To support and promote best practice conservation in works to structures and buildings within ACAs and to	PHH, L, CH, MA, TR



Objective/Policy Reference	Objective/Policy	Related Environmental Components
	encourage the use of tradespeople and professionals trained in the use of traditional skills, materials and building techniques.	
PMP 3	To protect the setting of archaeological sites and monuments which are listed in the Record of Monuments and Places in Appendix 4 (and any subsequent additions by the National Monuments Service) from being adversely impacted upon, co-operating with all of the recommendations of statutory bodies in the achievement of this objective.	PHH, L, CH, MA
DLP 1	To ensure that any new development will not adversely affect the site, setting or views to and from historic houses, gardens and designed landscapes.	PHH, L, CH, MA, TR
DLP 2	To require that any proposals for new development in the vicinity of historic houses or demesnes landscapes are accompanied by an evaluation of the impact of the development on the landscape, designed views and vistas to /from such a site.	PHH, BFF, L, MA, TR
TISO 1	To promote and facilitate a sustainable, efficient, and integrated transport system and ease of movement throughout County Monaghan by enhancing the existing and delivering new transport infrastructure in terms of road transport, public transport, cycling and pedestrian facilities, and by promoting more compact urban forms close to existing facilities to encourage more sustainable movement patterns and to reduce carbon emissions.	PHH, BFF, L, CH, S, LU, AQN, W, MA, TR, CC
TO 4	To support the creation of an integrated and sustainable transport system to promote a choice of transport modes and low-carbon travel options, including public transport and transport sharing, cycling, and walking facilities, and through the provision of ancillary infrastructure that facilitates modal shift or improves user experiences.	PHH, BFF, L, CH, S, LU, AQN, W, MA, TR, CC
TO 5	To optimise use of the County's transport infrastructure through projects, maintenance strategies and traffic management solutions to manage traffic appropriately, improve road safety, support sustainable mobility, improve climate resilience and reduce the impact of climate change on transportation in the County.	PHH, BFF, L, CH, S, LU, AQN, W, MA, TR, CC
TO 7	To support transport options that provide for reductions in carbon emissions by facilitating the transition to lower emission fuels and energy sources, promoting public transport, walking, and cycling, and by actively seeking to reduce car use in circumstances where alternative options are available.	PHH, BFF, LU, AQN, MA, TR, CC,
TO 8	To identify and develop projects that can deliver climate resilience, subject to funding and resources.	PHH, BFF, AQN, MA, TR, CC, LU





Objective/Policy Reference	Objective/Policy	Related Environmental Components
ATP 2	To promote cycling and walking as an efficient, sustainable, healthy, recreational and viable commuting mode of transport.	PHH, AQN, CC
ATP 3	With reference to national, regional and local plans and strategies, develop over time an integrated network of high-quality Active Travel and recreational walking, wheeling and cycling routes with ancillary infrastructure that enhances and improves the user experience and comfort to create an environment where people are encouraged and supported to make a modal shift toward sustainable, low-carbon travel options for everyday journeys.	PHH, L, LU, AQN, BFF, S, W, MA, TR, CC
ATP 4	To encourage that all new developments are designed to integrate into an active travel network, linking with adjoining developments and institutions, providing cycle and pedestrian-friendly development layouts, infrastructure, and facilities. Pedestrian and cycling infrastructure shall be designed in accordance with DMURS and/or the NTA's Cycle Design Manual. The interface with the road network and connectivity to other local walking, wheeling and cycling infrastructure will be considered as part of the design, and where appropriate proposals shall be included to mitigate or improve connectivity to the network as part of the development. Such proposals may include the payment of a contribution toward the cost of any required mitigation or improvement works.	PHH, L, LU, AQN, BFF, S, W, MA, TR, CC
PTO 1	To support, where possible, an integrated public transport service linking the villages and main towns in Monaghan that will assist in promoting the sustainable development of the county and service the needs of communities and businesses.	PHH, AQN, MA, TR, CC
PTO 2	To support and co-operate, where possible, with the NTA and Cavan Monaghan Transport Co-ordination Unit to further the continued operation and expansion of the Local Link bus service and facilitate the planning, delivery, and implementation of improvements to the transport network of the County.	PHH, AQN, MA, TR, CC
PTO 3	Provide ancillary public transport infrastructure that enhances and improves user experience and comfort, thereby creating an environment where people are encouraged and supported to make a modal shift toward sustainable, low-carbon travel options for everyday journeys.	PHH, AQN, MA, TR, CC
PTO 4	Support the creation of safe and appropriately located bus stops and ancillary facilities along the road network, and make provision for the safe and effective use of those facilities by passengers and bus service operators.	PHH, BFF, S, LU, AQN, W, MA, TR, CC
PTO 5	Support the development of an integrated public transport service through the development of bus depots, bus parking or bus waiting areas in appropriate locations and where a need has been identified.	PHH, BFF, S, LU, AQN, W, MA, TR, CC



Objective/Policy Reference	Objective/Policy	Related Environmental Components
PTO 6	Provide and support the development of Park and Ride facilities that support the dispersed population of County Monaghan to access public transport services.	PHH, BFF, S, LU, AQN, W, MA, TR, CC
PTO 7	Provide Park and Share facilities that can safely and efficiently allow people to opt for low-carbon travel options.	PHH, BFF, S, LU, AQN, W, MA, TR, CC
PTO 10	Where viable, to support the delivery (or development) of the infrastructure required to support cycle sharing or rental schemes.	PHH, BFF, S, LU, AQN, W, MA, TR, CC
PTO 11	Support the development of mobility hubs that can support and integrate a range of transport modes and can connect with other complementary facilities such as bus services, Park and Ride and/or Park and Share facilities.	PHH, BFF, S, LU, AQN, W, MA, TR, CC
CAO 3	To support and assist a shift to a low carbon society and a reduction in the dependence on fossil fuels in County Monaghan by implementing measures to deliver reduced energy use, energy efficiency, compact urban forms and sustainable transport patterns.	PHH, BFF, L, S, LU, AQN, W, MA, CC
CAO 6	To support the implementation of the Monaghan County Council Climate Action Plan 2024-2029 in consultation and partnership with stakeholders including the Eastern & Midlands Climate Action Regional Office (CARO).	ALL
GIP 1	Development proposals located within or adjacent to areas of Green Infrastructure shall incorporate any important biodiversity features into the overall development in a sustainable manner.	PHH, BFF, L, CH, S, LU, AQN, W, MA, TR, CC
BHO 5	To encourage the retention, rehabilitation and reuse of older buildings that are not Protected Structures in recognition of their contribution both individually and collectively to the unique character, heritage and identity of local areas and the county.	PHH, L, CH, MA, TR
BHP 3	Planning permission for the demolition or inappropriate alteration of any protected structure shall not be granted except in exceptional circumstances and in accordance with Section 57(10)(b) of the Act 2000 (as amended).	PHH, L, CH, MA
BHP 4	To ensure that any new development proposed to or in the vicinity of a Protected Structure will complement and be sympathetic to the structure and its setting in terms of its design, scale, height, massing and use of materials and to resist any development which is likely to impact on the building's special interest and/or any views of such buildings and their setting.	PHH, L, CH, MA
ACP 1	To resist development that would adversely affect the character and appearance of the ACA. New development or alterations to existing building(s) in an ACA shall reflect the historic architecture in terms of scale, design and materials used. Regard shall be had	PHH, L, CH, MA





Objective/Policy Reference	Objective/Policy	Related Environmental Components
	to any objectives contained in the character appraisals (where applicable).	
PMPO 1	To safeguard and enhance archaeological monuments, town defences, medieval structures, historic graveyards, industrial heritage, battlefields, national monuments, and heritage sites that offer tangible historical evidence.	PHH, CH, MA, TR
PMP 2	To protect archaeological sites and monuments which are listed in the Record of Monument and Places in Appendix 4 (and any subsequent additions by the National Monuments Service) and to require their preservation in situ (or at a minimum preservation by record) through the planning process.	PHH, L, CH, MA
NPO 1	To promote the implementation of the Noise Directive 2002/49/EC and associated Environmental Noise Regulations 2006.	PHH, BFF, AQN
BHO 4	To support and promote best practice conservation in works to Protected Structures and to encourage the use of tradespeople and professionals trained in the use of traditional skills, materials and building techniques.	PHH, L, CH, MA, TR
LP 1	To control lighting in urban and rural areas and in sensitive locations, in order to minimise impacts on residential amenity and habitats and species of importance.	PHH, BFF, CC
LP 3	To require that lighting fixtures should provide only the amount of light necessary and should be designed to avoid creating glare or emitting light above a horizontal plane. Lighting fixtures should also have minimum environmental impact and protect light sensitive species such as bats.	PHH, BFF, AQN, CC
ACO 2	To prepare character appraisals for each of the designated ACAs in the County to guide new development proposals and environmental improvements by identifying the character of each ACA and designing objectives to ensure that their distinctiveness and special interest are preserved and enhanced.	PHH, L, CH, MA, TR
EECSO 1	To afford a high level of environmental protection in County Monaghan through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the provision of quality environmental services which adhere to the precautionary principle.</li> <li>• the adoption and application of the principles of sustainable development</li> <li>• the promotion of reduced energy consumption, energy efficiency and renewable energy to deliver a low carbon future for County Monaghan, and</li> <li>• the implementation of measures to reduce the human causes of climate change and to consider its effects when formulating development plan policies.</li> </ul>	PHH, BFF, L, CH, S, LU, AQN, W, MA, CC



Objective/Policy Reference	Objective/Policy	Related Environmental Components
AQO 2	To contribute towards compliance with air quality legislation, greenhouse gas emission targets, management of noise levels, and reductions in energy usage.	PHH, BFF, AQN, CC
HCLO 3	To recognise that nature conservation is not just confined to designated sites and acknowledge the need to protect non-designated habitats and landscapes, and to conserve their biological diversity and provide ecosystem services.	PHH, BFF, L, CH, S, LU, AQN, W, CC
HCLO 4	To support the implementation of any relevant recommendations contained in the National Biodiversity Action Plan 2020 - 2030, Heritage Ireland 2030, the All – Ireland Pollination Plan 2021 - 2025 and the National Peatlands Strategy and any new or updated/subsequent versions.	PHH, BFF, L, CH, S, LU, AQN, W, CC
WPO 4	To encourage the use of catchment-sensitive farming practices, in order to meet Water Framework Directive targets and comply with the relevant River Basin Management Plan.	PHH, BFF, S, W
WPO 7	To encourage collaboration with relevant stakeholders, including government departments, the Environmental Protection Agency and the Irish Farmers Association with the aim of facilitating sustainable development related to intensive farming.	PHH, BFF, S, LU, AQN, W, CC
WMO 4	To encourage best environmental practice in all agricultural, industry, business and local authority activities.	ALL
AGFO 2	To control, through the development management process and the relevant environmental legislation, effluent spreading on land in order to protect ground and surface water sources in the County. Developers are required to comply with relevant Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine Guidelines and the Nitrates Regulations in this regard.	PHH, BFF, S, LU, W
HCLO 1	To implement in partnership with all relevant stakeholders the objectives and actions detailed within the Monaghan Biodiversity and Heritage Strategic Plan 2020 – 2025 and any new or updated/subsequent versions.	PHH, BFF, L, CH, S, LU, AQN, W, TR, CC
BHO 3	The Council aims to conserve the built fabric of the Ulster Canal, Great Northern Railway, historic mills and other industrial heritage structures throughout the county and planning permission will be required for their removal or alteration.	PHH, L, CH, MA, TR
FRMO 1	To fully implement and support, in conjunction with the Office of Public Works, the provisions of the EU Flood Risk Directive, The Flood Risk Regulations, The Planning System and Flood Risk Management - Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2009) and any updated legislation or guidelines issued during this plan period.	PHH, BFF, S, LU, W, MA





Objective/Policy Reference	Objective/Policy	Related Environmental Components
TMO 17	To work in conjunction with adjoining local authorities to extend and design new walking and cycling routes that will promote sustainable tourism development and enhance access and links to the great outdoors of Monaghan.	PHH, BFF, W
HCLO 11	To support the implementation of a the Sliabh Beagh Masterplan in conjunction with stakeholders, to improve the conservation status of habitats and species on Sliabh Beagh.	PHH, BFF, L, CH, S, LU, AQN, W, MA, TR
PMP 1	Development adjacent to an archaeological monument or site will only be acceptable where it is sited in a manner which minimises the impact on the monument and its setting. Development which is likely to have an adverse impact upon an archaeological monument or site or its setting shall be resisted.	PHH, L, CH, LU, MA, TR
PMPO 5	To contribute, as appropriate, towards the protection of archaeological heritage, in particular by implementing the relevant provisions of the Act 2000 (as amended) and the National Monuments Act, 1930 (as amended).	PHH, CH, MA, TR
TO 1	To support the delivery of EU, national, regional and local plans, strategies and policies in relation to supporting development and transport objectives and climate actions by developing transport plans and projects, protecting identified transport projects from development that could prejudice their future delivery, and protect existing transport routes from development that could reduce their efficiency or contribution to those plans or policies.	ALL
ISO 1	To support, as appropriate, the National Parks and Wildlife Service's efforts to seek to control and manage the spread of non-native invasive species on land and water. Where the presence of non-native invasive species is identified at the site of any proposed development or where the proposed activity has an elevated risk of resulting in the presence of these species, details of how these species will be managed and controlled will be required.	BFF
TO 4	To support the creation of an integrated and sustainable transport system to promote a choice of transport modes and low-carbon travel options, including public transport and transport sharing, cycling, and walking facilities, and through the provision of ancillary infrastructure that facilitates modal shift or improves user experiences.	ALL
TO 5	To optimise use of the County's transport infrastructure through projects, maintenance strategies and traffic management solutions to manage traffic appropriately, improve road safety, support sustainable mobility, improve climate resilience and reduce the impact of climate change on transportation in the County.	ALL
TO 6	To protect, improve and invest in our national, regional, and local roads and to safeguard the strategic	PHH, BFF, L, CH, S, LU, AQN, W, MA, TR, CC



Objective/Policy Reference	Objective/Policy	Related Environmental Components
	transport links to and from urban centres which are identified as key economic drivers in the region.	
TP 5	To develop and implement strategies and projects to optimise the operation and maintenance of the Regional and Local Road network in line with available resources and priorities, including improvement works, road resurfacing and surface maintenance, bridge replacements, upgrades and repairs, signage, road markings, footpaths, public lighting, and traffic management facilities to improve road safety and traffic management, with a focus on critical infrastructure routes, strategic routes or roads carrying higher volumes of traffic.	PHH, BFF, L, CH, S, LU, AQN, W, MA, TR
TP 6	Subject to funding and resources, design and implement projects and traffic management solutions to manage traffic appropriately, improve road safety, support sustainable mobility, improve climate resilience and reduce the impact of climate change on transportation in the County.	ALL
NRP 1	To work in association with TII to ensure the safe and efficient operation of the national road network, and to prevent or restrict activities or development that reduces the quality, capacity or durability of the national road network, or to seek financial contribution toward the cost of mitigating the impact of that development.	PHH, LU, MA, TR
NRP 7	Access and road design details on national roads shall comply with TII design standards. Any development with the potential to impact on the carrying capacity and/or safety of any National Primary or National Secondary Road shall include proposals to avoid, remedy or mitigate the impact on the National Road Network. Such proposals may include the payment of a contribution toward the cost of any required mitigation works.	PHH, LU, MA, TR
HCLO 7	To co-operate with adjoining local authorities north and south of the Border, to ensure that the natural environment is maintained in a sustainable manner, to encourage a collaborative and consistent policy approach with adjoining areas on matters of environmental and landscape protection, and to identify threats to the integrity of such sites through a transboundary approach.	BFF, L, CH, S, LU, AQN, W, TR, CC
HCLO 8	To contribute towards the protection of County and local level landscape designations from incompatible developments.	PHH, BFF, L, CH, S, LU, W, TR
WWO 1	To support and co-operate with Uisce Éireann, as appropriate, to deliver a sustainable water supply in line with the objectives set out in the Core Strategy.	PHH, BFF, L, CH, S, AQN, W, MA, TR
WWO 2	To co-operate with Uisce Éireann in order to identify, prioritise and advance the delivery of water and waste water projects throughout the County during the Development Plan period.	PHH, BFF, L, CH, S, AQN, W, MA, TR





Objective/Policy Reference	Objective/Policy	Related Environmental Components
WWP 1	To only permit development in instances where there is sufficient capacity in the public water and wastewater infrastructure.	PHH, BFF, S, LU, AQN, W, MA, TR, CC
WMO 8	To require that treatment/management of any contaminated material shall comply as appropriate with the Waste Management Act 1996 (waste licence, waste facility permit) and under the Environmental Protection Act 1992 (Industrial Emissions licensing, in particular the First Schedule, Class 11 Waste).	PHH, BFF, CH, S, LU, AQN, W, CC
RTO 4	To support the vitality and viability of existing town and village centres and facilitate a competitive and healthy retail environment by ensuring that future growth in retail floorspace responds to the identified retail hierarchy.	PHH, MA, TR
RTO 5	To promote and encourage the enhancement of retail floorspaces and town centre functions, in order to reduce retail expenditure leakage out of the County and to sustain competitiveness of retail centres in the County.	PHH, MA, TR
TO 3	To promote sustainable land use planning to facilitate transportation efficiency, economic returns on transport investment, minimisation of environmental impacts and a general shift towards the greater use of public and active transport throughout the County.	ALL

**Table 8-2: Additional Environmental Mitigation Measures**

Objective / Policy Reference	Objective / Policy	Related Environmental Component
NO 2	Ensure development design considers noise alleviation measures, where appropriate, to reduce noise and vibration impacts on surrounding amenities, particularly residential amenity and other noise sensitive locations (e.g., places of worship, healthcare facilities).	AQN, PHH, BFF
ATIP 14	Ensure that traffic noise levels are considered as part of new developments along major roads in accordance with best practice guidelines.	AQN, PHH, BFF
ATIP 15	Apply the provisions of the County Noise Action Plan to protect the designated 'Quiet Areas' within the Plan Area from increased exposure to noise.	AQN, PHH, BFF
HCLO 17	Promote and encourage planting of native hedgerow species in new developments and as part of the Council's own landscaping works.	BFF
HCLO 16	To consult with the National Parks and Wildlife Service, where appropriate, and take account of their views and any licensing requirements, when undertaking, approving or authorising development which is likely to affect plant, animal or bird species protected by law.	BFF



Objective / Policy Reference	Objective / Policy	Related Environmental Component
CAO 15	To encourage innovation in architecture to ensure that developments deliver high-quality, climate-resilient urban design contributing to place-making and urban regeneration and enhances the Plan Area's existing character and distinctiveness.	MA
ATP13	Amenity and active travel infrastructure proposals are to be designed in consideration of the EPA Research Report, 'Connecting with Nature for Health and Wellbeing' (2020).	MA, PHH, L
PAP2/SAP 2	To conserve and enhance existing Primary and Secondary Amenity Areas and design management strategies to absorb further tourism and recreational uses without damage to their unique character.	L, PHH
CAO 14	Promote the use of construction materials that have low to zero embodied energy and CO2 emissions.	CC
HCLO 18	A Construction Environmental Management Plan shall be prepared and implemented for all development projects, where appropriate, that may give rise to significant, adverse construction related environmental effects.	ALL
ATIP 16	A Construction Traffic Management Plan shall be prepared and implemented for all development projects, where appropriate, that may give rise to significant, adverse traffic impacts during their construction phase.	MA, PHH
ATIP 17	A Mobility Management Plan shall be prepared for all major development in the county, where appropriate.	MA, PHH, CC
HCLO 15	To consult with, as appropriate, the Inland Fisheries Ireland in relation to any development that could have a potential impact on the aquatic ecosystems and associated riparian habitats.	W, BFF
WPO 9	To protect drinking water from the effects of development, in collaboration with relevant statutory authorities, including Uisce Eireann and Northern Ireland Water Ltd.	W, PHH
HCLP 10	The effects of agriculture related air pollution on habitats and species shall be considered by the Planning Authority when deciding on planning applications for significantly scaled agriculture development proposals. Where necessary, Applicants shall be asked to provide appropriate supporting air dispersion modelling and ecological assessment - completed in accordance with relevant guidelines - confirming proposals will not generate adverse effects on protected species or designated sites in Ireland or Northern Ireland.	BFF, W, S
TBC	Ensure development taking place in the Plan area does have not an adverse effect on heritage features situated in Northern Ireland, such as heritage features that traverse the border, including earthworks, canals, railways and routeways and those which share intervening views and historic landscape settings.	CH





**Table 8-3: Amendments to Pre-existing Plan Objectives/Policies**

Objective / Policy Reference	Objective / Policy	Amendment	Related Environmental Components
SO 7	To prepare and implement a Masterplan and Development Framework for Lough Muckno and its environs, which will act as a blueprint for its evolution and sustainable development as an exemplar recreational and amenity facility.	To prepare and implement a Masterplan and Development Framework for Lough Muckno and its environs, which will act as a blueprint for its evolution and sustainable development as an exemplar recreational and amenity facility - <b>having due regard to constraints and sensitivities associated with the area and relevant environmental protection requirements.</b>	ALL
HSO 3	To encourage and promote the re-use of vacant units for residential use subject to compatibility with existing and proposed surrounding uses.	To encourage and promote the re-use of vacant units for residential use subject to compatibility with existing and proposed surrounding uses - <b>whilst also having due regard to the need to not adversely affect: surrounding residential amenity, protected bat species, European sites, and areas of biodiversity value; and the need to appropriately conserve built heritage.</b>	BFF, PHH, CH
RTO 6	To encourage reuse of derelict sites and vacant town centre commercial premises for alternative uses and adapt a flexible approach to reoccupation, particularly where this can complement the existing service base.	To encourage reuse of derelict sites and vacant town centre commercial premises for <b>appropriate and acceptable</b> alternative uses, and adapt a flexible approach to reoccupation, particularly where this can complement the existing service base - <b>whilst also having due regard to the need to not adversely affect: surrounding residential amenity, protected bat species, European sites, and areas of biodiversity value; and the need to appropriately conserve built heritage.</b>	BFF, PHH, CH
EDP 3	Proposals for industrial and commercial development shall be designed to a high standard in accordance with the specific provisions set out in Chapter 15, Development Management Standards of the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031, to provide quality environments with adequate allowance where necessary for landscaping, machinery parking and circulation, and the appropriate disposal of foul and surface water.	Proposals for industrial and commercial development shall be designed to a high standard in accordance with the specific provisions set out in Chapter 15, Development Management Standards of the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031, to provide quality environments with adequate allowance where necessary for landscaping, machinery, <b>access</b> , parking and circulation, and the appropriate disposal of foul and surface water.	PHH, MA
AGFP 1	Agricultural developments shall be designed to a high standard in accordance with the specific provisions set out in Chapter 15, Development Management Standards of the County Development Plan 2025-2031, to provide quality environments with adequate allowance where necessary for landscaping, machinery parking and circulation and the appropriate disposal of foul and surface water.	Agricultural developments shall be designed to a high standard in accordance with the specific provisions set out in Chapter 15, Development Management Standards of the County Development Plan 2025-2031, to provide quality environments with adequate allowance where necessary for landscaping, machinery, parking, <b>access</b> and circulation and the appropriate disposal of foul and surface water.	PHH, MA



Objective / Policy Reference	Objective / Policy	Amendment	Related Environmental Components
TMO 3	To support potential tourist and amenity attractions of scale in partnership with Fáilte Ireland and other relevant authorities.	To support potential tourist and amenity attractions of scale in partnership with Fáilte Ireland and other relevant authorities - <b>having due regard to the existing character, sense of place, distinctive features and environmental constraints and sensitivities of the Plan Area.</b>	ALL
CFO 15	To promote and facilitate the development of walkways, cycleways and recreational routes in appropriate locations throughout the County, in accordance with the objectives of the County Walking and Cycling Strategy 2021-2026 and any updated or subsequent strategy document.	To promote and facilitate the <b>sustainable</b> development of walkways, cycleways and recreational routes in appropriate locations throughout the County, in accordance with the objectives of the County Walking and Cycling Strategy 2021-2026 and any updated or subsequent strategy document - <b>having due regard to relevant environmental considerations, including the need to protect and enhance biodiversity, prevent habitat fragmentation, and maintain and enhance ecological connectivity.</b>	ALL
CFO 16	To promote and encourage the development of walks and cycle ways in accordance with the National Sustainable Mobility Policy (SMP), Department of Transport, 2022 and to protect established routes from development which would adversely impact upon them.	To promote and encourage the <b>sustainable</b> development of walks and cycle ways in accordance with the National Sustainable Mobility Policy (SMP), Department of Transport, 2022 and to protect established routes from development which would adversely impact upon them.	ALL
GIP 2	Any development which impacts on the integrity of existing Green Infrastructure shall be resisted, an exception to this may be where compensatory features can be provided.	Any development which impacts on the integrity of existing Green Infrastructure shall be resisted, an exception to this may be where compensatory features <b>comprising native species</b> can be provided.	BFF
TWP 1	To minimise loss of tree(s) and hedgerow associated with any development proposal and encourage the retention of existing mature trees, hedgerows and woodlands in new developments. Where removal is unavoidable consideration should be given to transplanting trees and/or providing compensatory planting on the site.	To minimise loss of tree(s) and hedgerow associated with any development proposal and encourage the retention of existing mature trees, hedgerows and woodlands in new developments. Where removal is unavoidable consideration should be given to transplanting and/or providing compensatory planting <b>of native tree species</b> on the site.	BFF
TO 3	To promote sustainable land use planning to facilitate transportation efficiency, economic returns on transport investment, minimisation of environmental impacts and a general shift towards the greater use of public and active transport throughout the County.	To promote sustainable land use planning, <b>having due regard to existing constraints and environmental sensitivities and relevant environmental protection requirements</b> , to facilitate transportation efficiency, economic returns on transport investment, minimisation of environmental impacts and a general shift towards the greater use of public and active transport throughout the County.	ALL
TP 5	To develop and implement strategies and projects to optimise the operation	To develop and implement strategies and projects to optimise the operation and	ALL



Objective / Policy Reference	Objective / Policy	Amendment	Related Environmental Components
	and maintenance of the Regional and Local Road network in line with available resources and priorities, including improvement works, road resurfacing and surface maintenance, bridge replacements, upgrades and repairs, signage, road markings, footpaths, public lighting, and traffic management facilities to improve road safety and traffic management, with a focus on critical infrastructure routes, strategic routes or roads carrying higher volumes of traffic.	maintenance of the Regional and Local Road network in line with available resources and priorities, including improvement works, road resurfacing and surface maintenance, bridge replacements, upgrades and repairs, signage, road markings, footpaths, public lighting, and traffic management facilities to improve road safety and traffic management, with a focus on critical infrastructure routes, strategic routes or roads carrying higher volumes of traffic, <b>and in accordance with all relevant environmental protection requirements, including conservation requirements.</b>	
LRP 1	To prioritise improvement works at locations where road safety and traffic management issues can be addressed, including specific works at junctions, at bridges, signage, road markings, footpaths, public lighting, and traffic management facilities, subject to available resources.	To prioritise improvement works at locations where road safety and traffic management issues can be addressed, including specific works at junctions, at bridges, signage, road markings, footpaths, public lighting, and traffic management facilities, subject to available resources, <b>and in accordance with all relevant environmental protection requirements, including conservation requirements.</b>	ALL
ATIP 3	To support the development of infrastructure for Renewable Transport Fuel	To support the development of infrastructure for Renewable Transport Fuel - <b>having due regard for the need for interoperability, requirements of Alternative Fuel Infrastructure Regulations and all relevant health and safety considerations.</b>	PHH, AQN, CC
WSP 1	To prepare an annual Winter Maintenance Plan to maintain a clearly defined network of priority traffic routes in a passable manner in adverse winter conditions, subject to resource availability.	To prepare an annual Winter Maintenance Plan to maintain a clearly defined network of priority traffic routes in a passable manner in adverse winter conditions, subject to resource availability. <b>Best available methods should be adopted to ensure Winter Maintenance activities do not generate significant adverse environmental effects.</b>	ALL
WWO 2	To co-operate with Uisce Éireann in order to identify, prioritise and advance the delivery of water and waste water projects throughout the County during the Development Plan period.	To co-operate with Uisce Éireann in order to identify, prioritise and advance the delivery of <b>appropriately designed</b> water and waste water projects <b>at appropriate locations, having due regard to the existing constraints and environmental sensitivities and relevant protections</b> , throughout the County during the Development Plan period.	ALL
REO 2	To prepare a Renewable Energy Strategy for the County over the lifetime of this plan and subject to the availability of resources.	To prepare a Renewable Energy Strategy for the County over the lifetime of this plan and subject to the availability of resources. <b>Such a Strategy shall be shaped and informed by environmental considerations, constraints and sensitivities relevant to the Plan Area - including biodiversity, European sites, and landscape and visual amenity related designations.</b>	ALL





Objective / Policy Reference	Objective / Policy	Amendment	Related Environmental Components
WMP 1	All proposals relating to management and disposal of Construction and Demolition Waste must adhere to the Environmental Protection Agency Best Practice Guidelines for the preparation of Resource & Waste Management Plans for Construction & Demolition Projects 2024, and any subsequent revisions.	All proposals relating to management and disposal of Construction and Demolition <b>Materials and</b> Waste must adhere to the Environmental Protection Agency Best Practice Guidelines for the preparation of Resource & Waste Management Plans for Construction & Demolition Projects 2024, and any subsequent revisions.	MA
SSO 12	To designate development envelopes around the towns and Tier 4 villages in order to manage development in a sustainable manner and restrict urban sprawl and the merging of distinctive areas.	To designate development envelopes around the towns and Tier 4 villages in order to manage development in a sustainable manner and restrict urban sprawl and the merging of distinctive areas - <b>having due regard to environmental constraints and sensitivities.</b>	ALL
URO 5	To support the preparation and implementation of Town Centre First Plans in accordance with the Town Centre First Policy.	To support the preparation and implementation of Town Centre First Plans in accordance with the Town Centre First Policy - <b>having due regard to the protection of biodiversity and protected species, and the need to conserve/enhance built heritage (including protected structures and historic fabric) and townscape/streetscape.</b>	BFF, CH, L
TCO 5	To ensure that sufficient parking is available for town centre uses.	To ensure that sufficient parking is available for town centre uses - <b>having due regard to demand management strategies aimed at reducing congestion.</b>	MA
ISO 7	To ensure that, where appropriate, adequate space is provided in all new developments for off street car parking and the provision of loading space within the curtilage of new developments.	To ensure that, where appropriate, adequate space is provided in all new developments for off street car parking and the provision of loading space within the curtilage of new developments.- <b>having due regard to demand management strategies aimed at reducing congestion.</b>	MA
CMO 79	To facilitate the provision of a Park and Ride facility at an appropriate location subject to planning criteria, within the lifetime of the plan.	To facilitate the provision of a Park and Ride facility at an appropriate location subject to <b>relevant planning and environmental criteria</b> , within the lifetime of the plan.	ALL
CMO 17	To investigate the potential to develop and expand facilities at Lisanisk Lake during the lifetime of the plan.	To investigate the potential to develop and expand facilities at Lisanisk Lake <b>in a sensitive manner with appropriate planning and environmental considerations</b> during the lifetime of the plan.	ALL
MTO 14	To support festivals and events and to encourage the delivery of increased bed nights in suitable locations in Monaghan Town.	To <b>support sustainable and well-planned</b> festivals and events and to encourage the delivery of increased bed nights in suitable locations in Monaghan Town.	ALL
CBO 10	To prepare and implement a Masterplan and Development Framework for Lough Muckno and its	To prepare and implement a Masterplan and Development Framework for Lough Muckno and its environs, which will act as a blueprint for its	ALL



Objective / Policy Reference	Objective / Policy	Amendment	Related Environmental Components
	environs which will act as a blueprint for its evolution as an exemplar recreational and amenity facility.	evolution and sustainable development as an exemplar recreational and amenity facility - <b>having due regard to constraints and sensitivities associated with the area and relevant environmental protection requirements.</b>	

### 8.3 Conclusion

The reasonable alternatives evaluation presented in Section 6 has resulted in the development of a Plan that achieves the best environmental outcomes in comparison to other reasonable alternatives considered.

The adoption of the environmental mitigation measures integrated into the Plan will prevent, reduce and fully offset potential negative environmental effects due to the implementation of the Plan.

No further mitigation measures are required for the Plan.

These environmental mitigation measures will also serve to prevent, reduce and fully offset potential negative transboundary effects that may be transmitted from the County to Northern Ireland. It can be concluded that the Plan will not have any likely, significant transboundary impacts.



## 9. MONITORING MEASURES

The SEA Directive requires that the environmental effects of the implementation of a plan are monitored in order *'to identify at an early stage unforeseen effects, and to be able to undertake appropriate remedial action.'*

A series of indicators and targets were established for identified SEOs to enable ongoing monitoring and measurement of Plan implementation performance, the environmental effects of the implementation of the Plan and the efficacy of environmental mitigation measures. Such monitoring will be carried out periodically to support Plan implementation.

SEO indicators are simple and effective quantifiable indicators used to measure the environmental effects of implementing the Plan and the progress of SEOs and related targets. SEO targets set focused, measurable aims and thresholds that the Plan can support the achievement of.

MCC are responsible for implementation of the SEA monitoring programme. The environmental effects (including positive, negative and cumulative effects) of Plan implementation will be monitored once every year over the course of the Plan's six year lifetime. This monitoring will be carried out by the Forward Planning section of MCC who will report on progress and performance to the relevant SPC annually. A monitoring report will be prepared to document monitoring outcomes. This report shall be made available for public inspection.

Where monitoring identifies that the implementation of the Plan is having a significant negative environmental effect, an in-depth review of the Plan should take place and the Plan should be updated in a manner that satisfactorily mitigates these environmental effects (i.e., through the adoption of additional environmental mitigation measures.). Similarly, where monitoring indicates that potential positive environmental effects associated with Plan implementation are not being adequately realised, the Plan should be reviewed and updated in a manner that supports the realisation of all potential positive environmental effects, having regard to the overall vision and high-level objectives of the Plan.

The SEA Monitoring Programme established for the Plan is contained in Table 10-1. This monitoring programme has been developed in accordance with EPA guidelines entitled 'Guidance on SEA Statements and Monitoring' (2020). The monitoring programme includes detail on the indicators, targets and data sources used to monitor and measure progress.

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





**Table 10-1: SEA Monitoring Programme**

Environmental Component	SEO Code	Strategic Environmental Objective	Indicators	Targets	Data Source
Population and Human Health	PHH1	Avoid or minimise impacts to population and human health.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of spatial concentrations of health problems arising from environmental factors as a result of implementing the Plan.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No spatial concentrations of health problems arising from environmental factors as a result of implementing the Plan.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consultation with the Health Service Executive (HSE)/Health Atlas Ireland, the EPA and DAERA.</li> </ul>
	PHH2	Promote economic activity and growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementation of objectives/policies protective and supportive of economic development as defined in Chapter 4 of the CDP.</li> <li>Compliance of lower order plans and projects with objectives/policies protective and supportive of economic development.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Full implementation of objectives/policies protective and supportive of economic development as defined in Chapter 4 of the CDP.</li> <li>No contravention of objectives/policies protective and supportive of economic development.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Internal monitoring of CDP implementation.</li> <li>Internal monitoring of lower order plan and project compliance with CDP objectives/policy protective and supportive of economic development.</li> <li>Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of proposed development projects (during the development planning process) on economic elements of the Population and Human Health environmental component.</li> </ul>
	PHH3	Ensure supporting infrastructure and services in the area are developed in a manner commensurate with population growth.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementation of objectives/policies supportive of infrastructural development defined in Chapter 7 of the CDP.</li> <li>Compliance of lower order plans and projects with objectives/policies supportive of infrastructural development.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Full implementation of objectives/policies supportive of infrastructural development defined in Chapter 7 of the CDP.</li> <li>No contravention of objectives/policies supportive of infrastructural development.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Internal monitoring of CDP implementation.</li> <li>Internal monitoring of lower order plan and project compliance with CDP objectives/policy supportive of infrastructural development.</li> <li>Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of proposed development projects (during the development planning process) on Material Assets (Utilities)</li> </ul>



Environmental Component	SEO Code	Strategic Environmental Objective	Indicators	Targets	Data Source
	B1	Ensure compliance with the Habitats and Birds Directives with regard to the protection of European Sites and Annexed habitats and species <sup>69</sup> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conservation status of habitats and species as assessed under Article 17 of the Habitats Directive.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintenance of favourable conservation status for all habitats and species protected under National and International legislation to be unaffected by implementation of the Plan<sup>70</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of proposed development projects (during the development planning process)</li> <li>Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage report of the implementation of the measures contained in the Habitats Directive - as required by Article 17 of the Directive (every 6 years).</li> <li>Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage National Monitoring Report for the Birds Directive under Article 12 (every 3 years).</li> <li>Consultation with the NPWS and DAERA (where appropriate).</li> <li>Review of NPWS and DAERA publications regarding the status of designated sites.</li> </ul>

<sup>69</sup> Annexed habitats and species' refer to those listed under Annex I, II & IV of the EU Habitats Directive and Annex I of the EU Birds Directive.

<sup>70</sup> Except as provided for in Article 6(4) of the Habitats Directive, viz. There must be:

- (a) no alternative solution available;
- (b) imperative reasons of overriding public interest for the plan to proceed; and
- (c) adequate compensatory measures in place.



Environmental Component	SEO Code	Strategic Environmental Objective	Indicators	Targets	Data Source
	B2	Ensure compliance with Article 10 of the Habitats Directive with regard to the management of features of the landscape which - by virtue of their linear and continuous structure or their function act as stepping stones (designated or not) - are of major importance for wild fauna and flora and essential for the migration, dispersal and genetic exchange of wild species.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage loss of functional connectivity without remediation resulting from development provided for by the Plan.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No significant ecological networks or parts thereof which provide functional connectivity to be lost without remediation resulting from development provided for by the Plan.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of proposed development projects (during the development planning process)</li> <li>CORINE mapping resurvey (every c. 5 years).</li> <li>Review of Council Ecological Network Mapping.</li> <li>Mapping of important habitats and species.</li> </ul>
	B3	Avoid or minimise significant impacts on semi-natural habitats, species, environmental features, or other sustaining resources in designated national sites, non-designated locally important sites, sites proposed for designation, and Areas of Special Scientific Interest; and to comply with the Wildlife Act (as amended) with regard to listed species.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of significant impacts on semi-natural habitats, species, environmental features, or other sustaining resources in designated national sites, non-designated locally important sites, sites proposed for designation, and Areas of Special Scientific Interest resulting from development provided for by the Plan.</li> <li>Number of non-compliances of the Wildlife Act (as amended) with regard to listed species.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Avoid significant impacts on relevant habitats, species, environmental features or other sustaining resources in designated sites including Wildlife Sites and Area of Special Scientific Interest resulting from development provided for by the Plan.</li> <li>No non-compliances of the Wildlife Act (as amended) with regard to listed species.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of proposed development projects (during the development planning process)</li> <li>Review of NPWS and DAERA publications regarding the status of designated sites.</li> <li>Mapping of important habitats and species.</li> </ul>





Environmental Component	SEO Code	Strategic Environmental Objective	Indicators	Targets	Data Source
	B4	Aim for no net contribution to biodiversity losses or deterioration in response to the biodiversity emergency.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compliance of development with objectives/policies providing for the protection and enhancement of Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna defined in the CDP.</li> <li>No. of developments consented that have significant Biodiversity protection/enhancement proposals.</li> <li>Improved biodiversity areas (Area - km<sup>2</sup> / length - metres).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No contravention of objectives/policies providing for the protection and enhancement of Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna defined in the CDP.</li> <li>Consent for development proposals supported by the Plan only to be granted where development complies with objectives/policies providing for the protection and enhancement of Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna defined in the CDP.</li> <li>Increase number of developments consented that have significant Biodiversity protection/enhancement proposals.</li> <li>Increase quantum of improved biodiversity areas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Internal monitoring of compliance with CDP objectives/policy/</li> <li>Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of proposed development projects (during the development planning process)</li> <li>Internal monitoring of compliance with the County Biodiversity and Heritage Strategic Plan.</li> <li>Mapping of important habitats and species.</li> <li></li> <li></li> </ul>



Environmental Component	SEO Code	Strategic Environmental Objective	Indicators	Targets	Data Source
	B5	To sustain existing sustainable rural management practices - and the communities who support them - to ensure the continuation of long established managed landscapes and the flora and fauna that they contain.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Population of the county involved in land management.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sustain the population of the county involved in land management.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review of CSO figures for the county (every five years).</li> </ul>
Landscape and Visual Amenity	L1	To minimise significant adverse visual impacts within and adjacent to the County, especially with regard to landscape and amenity designations included in Land Use Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of complaints received from statutory consultees regarding avoidable adverse visual impacts on the landscape, especially with regard to landscape and amenity designations included in Land Use Plans, resulting from development which is granted permission under the Plan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No developments permitted which result in avoidable adverse visual impacts on the landscape, especially with regard to landscape and amenity designations included in Land Use Plans, resulting from development which is granted permission under the Plan.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of proposed development projects (during the development planning process)</li> </ul>
Cultural Heritage - Archaeological & Architectural	CH1	Protect, conserve and enhance designated and non-designated archaeological heritage, including entries to the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) and the Northern Ireland Sites and Monuments Record (NISMR).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of features contained in the RMP and NISMR (and, where relevant, the associated surrounding context) protected from adverse effects due to action and development occurring as a result of the implementation of this plan.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No features contained in the RMP and NISMR (nor the associated surrounding context) should be significantly adversely affected as a result of the implementation of this plan.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of proposed development projects (during the development planning process)</li> <li>Consultation with the National Monuments Service and DAERA's Historic Environment Division.</li> </ul>



Environmental Component	SEO Code	Strategic Environmental Objective	Indicators	Targets	Data Source
	CH2	Protect, conserve and enhance designated and non-designated architectural heritage, including entries to the Record of Protected Structures (RPS) and National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH), industrial heritage, ACAs and conservation areas (Northern Ireland).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of features contained in the RPS, NIAH, industrial heritage, ACAs and conservation areas (Northern Ireland) (and, where relevant, the associated surrounding context) protected from adverse effects due to action and development occurring as a result of the implementation of this plan.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No features contained in the RMP and NISMR (nor the associated surrounding context) should be significantly adversely affected as a result of the implementation of this plan.</li> <li>No features contained in the RPS, NIAH, industrial heritage, ACAs and conservation areas (Northern Ireland) (nor the associated surrounding context) should be significantly adversely affected as a result of the implementation of this plan.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of proposed development projects (during the development planning process)</li> <li>Consultation with the National Monuments Service and DAERA's Historic Environment Division.</li> <li></li> </ul>
Soils	S1	Avoid or minimise effects on the hydrogeological and ecological function of the soil resource.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Soil extent and hydraulic connectivity.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimise reductions in soil extent and hydraulic connectivity.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of proposed development projects (during the development planning process)</li> </ul>
	S2	Avoid adverse effects on the physico-chemical properties of soil.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Physico-chemical properties of soil.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No adverse effects on physico-chemical properties of soil.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of proposed development projects (during the development planning process) i.e. Ground Investigations undertaken to inform development that may impact soils.</li> </ul>





Environmental Component	SEO Code	Strategic Environmental Objective	Indicators	Targets	Data Source
	S3	Ensure appropriate management of all soil and excavation material. Promote sustainable material reuse wherever appropriate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of developments consented that have sustainable excavation material reuse proposals.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All new developments consented to have written statement for management of all soil and excavation material, where necessary.</li> <li>Increase number of developments consented that have sustainable excavation material reuse proposals</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of proposed development projects (during the development planning process)</li> </ul>
Land Use	LU1	Avoid or minimise effects on existing land use.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of instances of significant adverse impacts on existing land use as a result of the implementation of this plan.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No instances of significant adverse impacts on existing land use as a result of the implementation of this plan.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of proposed development projects (during the development planning process)</li> </ul>
Air Quality and Noise	AQN1	Reduce travel related emissions and to encourage modal change from private car to sustainable modes of travel, including public transport, walking and cycling.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of exceedances of ambient air quality standards in the county, as monitored under the EPA's National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Network.</li> <li>Improvements in air quality status in the county.</li> <li>% change in modal split.</li> <li>Length of new sustainable transport routes developed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimise ambient air quality standard exceedances in the county.</li> <li>Reduction in private car use.</li> <li>Extension and improvement of the sustainable transport network in the county.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consultation with the EPA.</li> <li>Review of EPA Air Quality Monitoring undertaken in the County.</li> <li>Review of EPA annual 'Air Quality in Ireland' Report.</li> <li>Central Statistics Office (CSO) Population data - Commuting in Ireland (every c. 5 years).</li> <li>Internal monitoring of length of new sustainable transport routes developed.</li> </ul>
	AQN2	Avoid or minimise effects on local air quality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of developments consented that result in avoidable adverse air quality impacts on sensitive receptors.</li> <li>Number of exceedances of ambient air quality standards in the county, as monitored under the EPA's National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Network.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No development supported by the plan should have a significant adverse air quality impact on sensitive receptors.</li> <li>Minimise ambient air quality standard exceedances in the county.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of proposed development projects (during the development planning process)</li> <li>Consultation with the EPA.</li> </ul>



Environmental Component	SEO Code	Strategic Environmental Objective	Indicators	Targets	Data Source
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improvements in air quality status in the county.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review of EPA Air Quality Monitoring undertaken in the County.</li> <li>Review of EPA annual 'Air Quality in Ireland' Report.</li> </ul>
	AQN3	Avoid or minimise adverse noise impacts on existing or proposed sensitive receptors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of sensitive receptors exposed to noise nuisance.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No sensitive receptors exposed to nuisance noise in the county.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of proposed development projects (during the development planning process)</li> <li>Monitoring of internal noise complaint investigations undertaken.</li> <li>Consultation with the EPA and DAERA (where appropriate).</li> </ul>
Water	W1	Maintain and/or improve, the quality and status of surface water bodies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Classification of Overall Status of surface water bodies as reported by the EPA Water Monitoring Programme for the Water Framework Directive (WFD).</li> <li>Status of bathing waters as monitored under the Bathing Water Directive.</li> <li>Programme for the WFD.</li> <li>Status of Northern Irish Waters, as reported by DAERA.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of Pollution Incidents detected due to poor bathing water quality results.</li> <li>Not to cause deterioration in the status of any water or affect the ability of any water to achieve 'good status'.<sup>71</sup></li> <li>No deterioration in the status of any bathing waters, having appropriate regard to bathing water mandatory and guidelines values defined in the Bathing Water Directive.</li> <li>Implementation of the objectives of the second cycle of the national River Basin Management Plan.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of proposed development projects (during the development planning process)</li> <li>Data issued under the WFD Monitoring Programme for Ireland and Northern Ireland (multi-annual).</li> </ul>

<sup>71</sup> Corresponding guidance from Northern Ireland legislation: Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2007 (as amended).



Environmental Component	SEO Code	Strategic Environmental Objective	Indicators	Targets	Data Source
	W2	Maintain and/or improve, the chemical and quantitative status of groundwaters.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Status of groundwater bodies as reported by the EPA National Groundwater Monitoring Programme for the WFD.</li> <li>Groundwater Quality Standards and Threshold Values under Directive 2006/118/EC</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No deterioration in the status of groundwater quality, having appropriate regard to Groundwater Quality Standards and Threshold Values defined under Directive 2006/118/EC.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of proposed development projects (during the development planning process)</li> <li>Data issued under the WFD Monitoring Programme</li> </ul>
	W3	Prevent impact upon the WFD status of surface waters and groundwater in line with the requirements of the WFD.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of instances of significant adverse impact on surface water or groundwater bodies resulting in a reduction in water quality or the ability of a water body to achieve 'good' water quality status.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No instances of significant adverse impact on surface water or groundwater bodies resulting in a reduction in water quality or the ability of a water body to achieve 'good' water quality status.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of proposed development projects (during the development planning process)</li> <li>Consultation with the EPA and DAERA.</li> </ul>
	W4	Comply as appropriate with the provisions of the Planning System and Flood Risk Management: Guidelines for Planning Authorities (DEHLG and OPW, 2009) <sup>72</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of incompatible developments granted permission on lands which pose - or are likely to pose in the future - a significant flood risk.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimise developments granted permission on lands which pose - or are likely to pose in the future - a significant flood risk in compliance with The Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines for Planning Authorities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of proposed development projects (during the development planning process)</li> <li></li> </ul>
	W5	Promote sustainable drainage practices to improve water quality and flow.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of developments consented that have sustainable drainage proposals.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase number of developments consented that have sustainable drainage proposals.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of proposed development projects (during the development planning process)</li> </ul>

<sup>72</sup> Corresponding guidance from UK Department for Communities and Local Government: National Planning Policy Framework and associated planning practice guidance on Flood risk and coastal change (March 2014)





Environmental Component	SEO Code	Strategic Environmental Objective	Indicators	Targets	Data Source
	W6	Prevent impact upon drinking water quality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of non-compliances with Drinking Water Quality Standards defined in the European Union (Drinking Water) Regulations 2023.</li> <li>No contribution to non-compliances to The Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2017</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No non-compliances with Drinking Water Quality Standards defined in the European Union (Drinking Water) Regulations 2023.</li> <li>No contribution to non-compliances to The Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2017</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>EPA Drinking Water Quality Reports.</li> <li>Review of environmental quality data detailed in the EPA Maps Application.</li> <li>Review of DAERA Drinking Water Quality Reports.</li> <li>Review of EPA Remedial Action List .</li> </ul>
Material Assets	MAI1	Serve new development with adequate and appropriate waste water treatment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of new developments granted permission which can be adequately and appropriately served with waste water treatment over the lifetime of the Plan.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All new developments granted permission to be connected to and adequately and appropriately served by waste water treatment over the lifetime of the Plan.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of proposed development projects (during the development planning process)</li> </ul>
	MAI2	Serve new development with adequate drinking water that is both wholesome and clean.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of non-compliances with Drinking Water Quality Standards defined in the European Union (Drinking Water) Regulations 2023</li> <li>No contribution to non-compliances to The Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2017</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No non-compliances with Drinking Water Quality Standards defined in the European Union (Drinking Water) Regulations 2023.</li> <li>No contribution to non-compliances to The Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2017</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>EPA Drinking Water Quality Reports.</li> <li>Review of environmental quality data detailed in the EPA Maps Application.</li> <li>Review of DAERA Drinking Water Quality Reports.</li> <li>Review of EPA Remedial Action List .</li> </ul>
	MAI3	Avoid or minimise effects on built/amenity assets and infrastructure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of incompatible developments (supported by the plan) adversely affecting built/amenity assets and infrastructure.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No incompatible development (supported by the plan) adversely affecting built/amenity assets and infrastructure.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of proposed development projects (during the development planning process)</li> </ul>



Environmental Component	SEO Code	Strategic Environmental Objective	Indicators	Targets	Data Source
	MAI4	Avoid or minimise effects upon existing and (where known) planned infrastructure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of incompatible developments (supported by the plan) adversely affecting existing or planned infrastructure, including water supply, wastewater management, energy and transport infrastructure.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No incompatible development (supported by the plan) adversely affecting existing or planned material assets infrastructure.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of proposed development projects (during the development planning process), including monitoring of effects on other future planned or committed Material Asset infrastructure projects.</li> <li>Consultation with Uisce Éireann, Gas Networks Ireland, ESB Networks and Transport Infrastructure Ireland.</li> </ul>
	MAI5	Promote sustainable transportation and deliver enhanced traffic and transport conditions, where possible.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage change in modal split.</li> <li>Kilometres of permanent segregated cycling network.</li> <li>Kilometres of permanent integrated cycling network.</li> <li>Number of Electric Vehicle charging points in the county.</li> <li>Total Area of road reallocated for sustainable alternatives (m<sup>2</sup>).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage increase in the number of public transport users in the county.</li> <li>Increase kilometres of permanent segregated cycling network.</li> <li>Increase kilometres of permanent segregated cycling network.</li> <li>Increase number of Electric Vehicle charging points in the county.</li> <li>Increase Total Area of road reallocated for sustainable alternatives.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CSO Population data - Commuting in Ireland.</li> <li>Internal monitoring of length of new sustainable transport routes developed.</li> </ul>



Environmental Component	SEO Code	Strategic Environmental Objective	Indicators	Targets	Data Source
	MAI6	Promote sustainable waste/material management and the circular economy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of developments consented that have sustainable material reuse proposals.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All new developments consented to have written statement for management of material generated during construction, where necessary.</li> <li>Increase number of developments consented that have sustainable reuse proposals for material generated during construction.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of proposed development projects (during the development planning process)</li> </ul>
Tourism and Recreation	TR1	Avoid or minimise effects upon tourism and recreation amenities, and enhance tourism and recreation, where possible.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Visitor trips to local authority functional area</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stable or increasing number of visitor trips to local authority functional area</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fáilte Ireland Data on Tourism Performance</li> </ul>
Climate Change	CC1	Support in the achievement of the 2030 target of a 51% reduction in carbon emissions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Level of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions in the county.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce GHG emissions for all sectors in the county.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>EPA National Emission Inventory.</li> <li>Baseline Emission Inventory for the county.</li> </ul>
	CC2	Actively support the delivery of all national climate policy as appropriate to the county with the prioritisation and acceleration of evidence-based measures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Level of GHG emissions in the county.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce GHG emissions for all sectors in the county.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>EPA National Emission Inventory.</li> <li>Baseline Emission Inventory for the county.</li> </ul>
	CC3	Assist in the delivery of the climate neutrality objective at county level.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Level of GHG emissions in the county.</li> <li>Level of GHG emissions in the Decarbonising Zone.</li> <li>Net addition of tree cover added cover.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce GHG emission in the county to Net Zero.</li> <li>Reduce Decarbonising Zone GHG emissions to Net Zero.</li> <li>Increase level of tree in the county.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>EPA National Emission Inventory.</li> <li>Baseline Emission Inventory for the county.</li> <li>Baseline Emission Inventory for the Decarbonising Zone.</li> </ul>





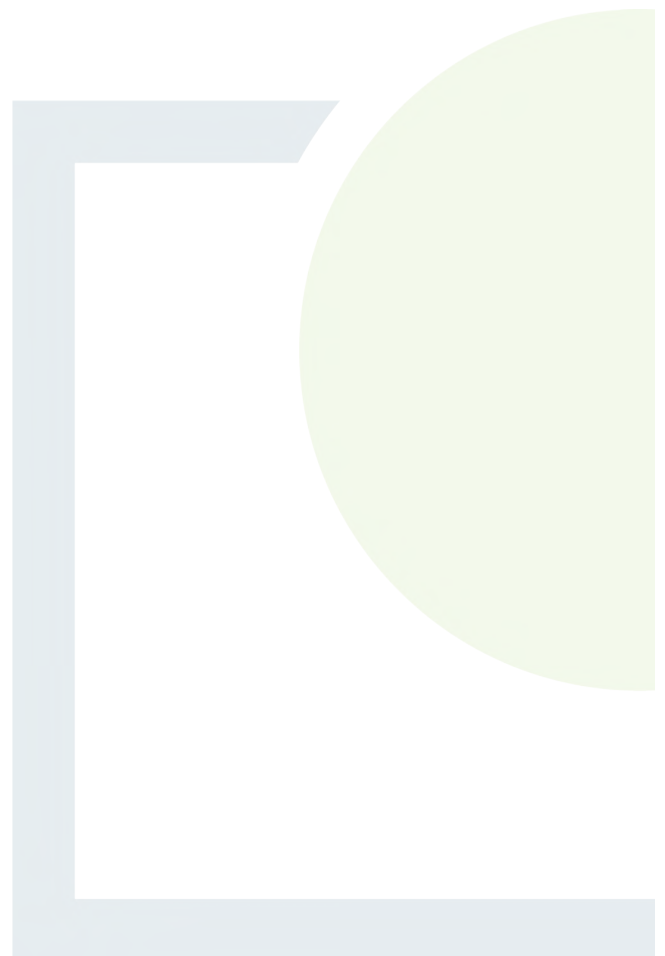
Environmental Component	SEO Code	Strategic Environmental Objective	Indicators	Targets	Data Source
	CC4	Promote the carrying out of climate resilient development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of developments consented that are subject to unacceptable climate risks</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No developments consented that are subject to unacceptable climate risks</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of proposed development projects (during the development planning process)</li> </ul>
	CC5	Promote low carbon and net zero development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of low carbon and net zero measures included as part of development projects that have been granted consent.</li> <li>Adherence to the Near Zero Building Standards.</li> <li></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase number of low carbon and net zero measures included as part of development projects that have been granted consent.</li> <li>All new buildings shall be developed in accordance with the Near Zero Building Standards.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of proposed development projects (during the development planning process)</li> </ul>
	CC6	Promote the carrying out of development that incorporates nature-based solutions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of nature-based solutions proposals included as part of development projects that have been granted consent.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase number of nature-based solutions proposals included as part of development projects that have been granted consent.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of proposed development projects (during the development planning process)</li> </ul>
	CC7	Promote active travel and reduce reliance on the use of private vehicles for transport.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage change in modal split.</li> <li>Kilometres of permanent segregated cycling network.</li> <li>Kilometres of permanent integrated cycling network.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage increase in the number of public transport users in the county.</li> <li>Increase kilometres of permanent segregated cycling network.</li> <li>Increase kilometres of permanent segregated cycling network.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CSO Population data - Commuting in Ireland.</li> <li>Internal monitoring of likely significant environmental effects of proposed development projects (during the development planning process)</li> </ul>
	CC8	Support the transition to zero or low carbon Electric Vehicles.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of Electric Vehicle charging points in the county.</li> <li>Number of Electric Vehicle owners in the county.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase number of Electric Vehicle charging points in the county.</li> <li>Increase number of Electric Vehicle owners in the county.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CSO Electric vehicle ownership data.</li> <li>Data on Electric Vehicle charging points in the County (available on Data.gov.ie).</li> </ul>



DESIGNING AND DELIVERING  
A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

## APPENDIX 1

Relationship of the Plan with  
other relevant Plans and  
Programmes



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

European Level			
Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim / purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
<b>SEA Directive (2001/42/EC)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development.</li> <li>• Provide for a high level of protection of the environment by carrying out an environmental assessment of plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carry out and environmental assessment for plans or programmes referred to in Articles 2 to 4 of the Directive.</li> <li>• Prepare an environmental report which identifies, describes and evaluates the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme and reasonable alternatives that consider the objectives and the geographical scope of the plan or programme.</li> <li>• Consult with relevant authorities, stakeholders and public allowing sufficient time to make a submission.</li> <li>• Consult other Member States where the implementation of a plan or programme is likely to have transboundary environmental effects.</li> <li>• Inform relevant authorities and stakeholders on the decision to implement the plan or programme.</li> <li>• Issue a statement to include requirements detailed in Article 9 of the Directive.</li> <li>• Monitor and mitigate significant environmental effects identified by the assessment.</li> </ul>	<p>The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and 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 Plan
<b>EIA Directive (2011/92/EU as amended by 2014/52/EU)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Requires the assessment of the environmental effects of public and private projects which are likely to have significant effects on the environment.</li> <li>Aims to assess and implement avoidance or mitigation measures to eliminate environmental effects, before consent is given of projects likely to have significant effects on the environment by virtue, inter alia, of their nature, size or location are made subject to a requirement for development consent and an assessment with regard to their effects. Those projects are defined in Article 4.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All projects listed in Annex I are considered as having significant effects on the environment and require an EIA.</li> <li>For projects listed in Annex II, a "screening procedure" is required to determine the effects of projects on the basis of thresholds/criteria or a case by case examination. This should take into account Annex III.</li> <li>The environmental impact assessment shall identify, describe and assess in an appropriate manner, in the light of each individual case and in accordance with Articles 4 to 12, the direct and indirect effects of a project on the following factors: human beings, fauna and flora, soil, water, air, climate and the landscape, material assets and the cultural heritage, the interaction between each factor.</li> <li>Consult with relevant authorities, stakeholders and public allowing sufficient time to make a submission before a decision is made.</li> </ul>	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote the preservation, protection and improvement of the quality of the environment, including the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora.</li> <li>Contribute towards ensuring biodiversity through the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora.</li> <li>Maintain or restore to favourable conservation status, natural habitats and species of wild fauna and flora of community interest.</li> <li>Promote the maintenance of biodiversity, taking account of economic, social, cultural and regional requirements.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Propose and protect sites of importance to habitats, plant and animal species.</li> <li>Establish a network of European sites hosting the natural habitat types listed in Annex I and habitats of the species listed in Annex II, to enable the natural habitat types and the species' habitats concerned to be maintained or, where appropriate, restored at a favourable conservation status in their natural range.</li> <li>Carry out comprehensive assessment of habitat types and species present.</li> <li>Establish a system of strict protection for the animal species and plant species listed in Annex IV.</li> </ul>	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and 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 Plan
<b>Birds Directive (79/409/EEC as amended by 2009/147/EC)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conserve all species of naturally occurring birds in the wild state including their eggs, nests and habitats.</li> <li>• Protect, manage and control these species and comply with regulations relating to their exploitation.</li> <li>• The species included in Annex I shall be the subject of special conservation measures concerning their habitat in order to ensure their survival and reproduction in their area of distribution.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preserve, maintain or re-establish a sufficient diversity and area of habitats for all the species of birds referred to in Annex 1.</li> <li>• Preserve, maintain and establish biotopes and habitats to include the creation of protected areas (Special Protection Areas).</li> <li>• Ensure the upkeep and management in accordance with the ecological needs of habitats inside and outside the protected zones, re-establish destroyed biotopes and creation of biotopes.</li> <li>• Measures for regularly occurring migratory species not listed in Annex I is required as regards their breeding, moulting and wintering areas and staging posts along their migration routes. The protection of wetlands and particularly wetlands of international importance.</li> </ul>	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>EU Bathing Water Directive (revised) 2006 [2006/7/EC]</b>	The purpose of this Directive is to preserve, protect and improve the quality of the environment and to protect human health by complementing Directive 2000/60/EC	<p>This Directive lays down provisions for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the monitoring and classification of bathing water quality;</li> <li>• the management of bathing water quality; and</li> <li>• the provision of information to the public on bathing water quality</li> </ul>	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and 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 Plan
<b>EU Nitrates Directive (91/676/EC)</b>	Reducing water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources and - preventing further such pollution.	<p>Ireland's Nitrates Action Programme is designed to prevent pollution of surface waters and ground water from agricultural sources and to protect and improve water quality. Ireland's third NAP came into operation in 2014.</p> <p>Each Member State's NAP must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a limit on the amount of livestock manure applied to the land each year</li> <li>• set periods when land spreading is prohibited due to risk</li> <li>• set capacity levels for the storage of livestock manure</li> </ul>	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Directive 2010/75/EU on Industrial Emissions</b>	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"> <li>• energy;</li> <li>• metal production and processing;</li> <li>• minerals;</li> <li>• chemicals;</li> <li>• waste management;</li> <li>• and other sectors such as pulp and paper production, slaughterhouses and the intensive rearing of poultry and pigs.</li> </ul> <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 CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and 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 Plan
<b>EU Plant Protection (products) Directive 2009/127/EC</b>	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"> <li>The Framework Directive applies to pesticides which are plant protection products.</li> <li>Regarding pesticide application equipment already in professional use, the Framework Directive introduces requirements for the inspection and maintenance to be carried out on such equipment.</li> </ul>	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Renewable Energy Directive (EU) 2023/2413 (recast)</b>	This Directive sets an overall renewable energy target of at least 42.5% binding at EU level by 2030 - but aiming for 45%.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Building on the 2009 and 2018 directives, the revised directive introduces stronger measures to ensure that all possibilities for the further development and uptake of renewables are fully utilised.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and 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 Plan
<b>Council Regulation (EU) 2022/2577 (laying down a framework to accelerate the deployment of renewable energy)</b>	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 CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Alternative Fuels Infrastructure Directive (2014/94/EU)</b>	This Directive establishes a common framework of measures for the deployment of alternative fuels infrastructure in the Union in order to minimise dependence on oil and to mitigate the environmental impact of transport.	This Directive sets out minimum requirements for the building-up of alternative fuels infrastructure, including recharging points for electric vehicles and refueling points for natural gas (LNG and CNG) and hydrogen, to be implemented by means of Member States' national policy frameworks, as well as common technical specifications for such recharging and refueling points, and user information requirements.	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and 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 Plan
<b>Energy Efficiency Directive (EU) 2023/1791</b>	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"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Obliging Member States to prioritise vulnerable customers and social housing within the scope of their energy savings measures.</li> <li>• Introducing an annual energy consumption reduction target of 1.9% for the public sector as a whole.</li> <li>• Extending the annual 3% buildings renovation obligation to all the levels of public administration.</li> <li>• Introducing a different approach, based on energy consumption, for business to have an energy management system or to carry out an energy audit.</li> <li>• Bringing in a new obligation to monitor the energy performance of data centres, with an EU-level database collecting and publishing data.</li> <li>• Promoting local heating &amp; cooling plans in larger municipalities.</li> <li>• Progressively increasing the efficient energy consumption in heat or cold supply, also in district heating.</li> </ul>	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and 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 Plan
<b>EU Seveso Directive (2012/18/EU)</b>	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"> <li>• 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:</li> <li>• Classification, labelling and packaging of chemicals;</li> <li>• The Union's Civil Protection Mechanism;</li> <li>• The Security Union Agenda including CBRN-E and Protection of critical infrastructure;</li> <li>• Policy on environmental liability and on the protection of the environment through criminal law;</li> <li>• Safety of offshore oil and gas operations.</li> </ul>	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 - Bringing nature back into our lives (European Commission, 2020)</b>	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>The Strategy contains specific commitments and actions to be delivered by 2030, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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<b>EU Green Infrastructure Strategy</b>	Aims to create a robust enabling framework in order to promote and facilitate Green Infrastructure (GI) projects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promoting GI in the main EU policy areas.</li> <li>Supporting EU-level GI projects.</li> <li>Improving access to finance for GI projects.</li> <li>Improving information and promoting innovation.</li> </ul>	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>UNESCO (1972) The Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Links concepts of nature conservation and the preservation of cultural properties; and</li> <li>Recognizes the way in which people interact with nature, and the fundamental need to preserve the balance between the two.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sets out the duties of States Parties in identifying potential sites and their role in protecting and preserving them;</li> <li>Each country pledges to conserve not only the World Heritage sites situated on its territory, but also to protect its national heritage;</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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



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<b>UN Kyoto Protocol (2nd Kyoto Period), the Second European Climate Change Programme (ECCP II), Paris climate conference (COP21) 2015 (Paris Agreement)</b>	<p>The UN Kyoto Protocol set of policy measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>The Second European Climate Change Programme (ECCP II) aims to identify and develop all the necessary elements of an EU strategy to implement the Kyoto Protocol.</p> <p>At the Paris climate conference (COP21) in December 2015, 195 countries adopted the first-ever universal, legally binding global climate deal. The agreement sets out a global action plan to put the world on track to avoid dangerous climate change by limiting global warming to well below 2°C.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Kyoto Protocol is implemented through the European Climate Change Programme (ECCP II).</li> <li>• EU member states implement measures to improve on or complement the specified measures and policies arising from the ECCP.</li> <li>• Under COP21, governments agreed to come together every 5 years to set more ambitious targets as required by science; report to each other and the public on how well they are doing to implement their targets; track progress towards the long-term goal through a robust transparency and accountability system.</li> </ul>	<p>The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<b>EU 2020 Climate and Energy Package</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Binding legislation which aims to ensure the European Union meets its climate and energy targets for 2020.</li> <li>• Aims to achieve a 20% reduction in EU greenhouse gas emissions from 1990 levels.</li> <li>• Aims to raise the share of EU energy consumption produced from renewable resources to 20%.</li> <li>• Achieve a 20% improvement in the EU's energy efficiency.</li> </ul>	<p>Four pieces of complimentary legislation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reform of the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) to include a cap on emission allowances in addition to existing system of national caps.</li> <li>• Member States have agreed national targets for non-EU ETS emissions from countries outside the EU.</li> <li>• Meet the national renewable energy targets of 16% for Ireland by 2020.</li> <li>• Preparing a legal framework for technologies in carbon capture and storage.</li> </ul>	<p>The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and 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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<b>EU 2030 Framework for Climate and Energy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A 2030 Framework for climate and energy, including EU-wide targets and policy objectives for the period between 2020 and 2030 that has been agreed by European countries.</li> <li>• Targets include a 40% cut in greenhouse gas emissions compared to 1990 levels, at least a 27% share of renewable energy consumption and at least 27% energy savings compared with the business-as-usual scenario.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To meet the targets, the European Commission has proposed the following policies for 2030:</li> <li>• A reformed EU emissions trading scheme (ETS).</li> <li>• New indicators for the competitiveness and security of the energy system, such as price differences with major trading partners, diversification of supply, and interconnection capacity between EU countries.</li> <li>• First ideas for a new governance system based on national plans for competitive, secure, and sustainable energy. These plans will follow a common EU approach. They will ensure stronger investor certainty, greater transparency, enhanced policy coherence and improved coordination across the EU.</li> </ul>	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>The Clean Air for Europe Directive (2008/50/EC) (EU Air Framework Directive) Fourth Daughter Directive (2004/107/EC)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The CAFE Directive merges existing legislation into a single directive (except for the fourth daughter directive).</li> <li>• Sets new air quality objectives for PM2.5 (fine particles) including the limit value and exposure related objectives.</li> <li>• Accounts for the possibility to discount natural sources of pollution when assessing compliance against limit values.</li> <li>• Allows the possibility for time extensions of three years (PM10) or up to five years (NO2, benzene) for complying with limit values, based on conditions and the assessment by the European Commission.</li> <li>• The Fourth Daughter Directive lists pollutants, target values and monitoring requirements for the following: arsenic, cadmium, mercury, nickel and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in ambient air.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sets objectives for ambient air quality designed to avoid, prevent or reduce harmful effects on human health and the environment as a whole.</li> <li>• Aims to assess the ambient air quality in Member States on the basis of common methods and criteria.</li> <li>• Obtains information on ambient air quality in order to help combat air pollution and nuisance and to monitor long-term trends and improvements resulting from national and community measures.</li> <li>• Ensures that such information on ambient air quality is made available to the public.</li> <li>• Aims to maintain air quality where it is good and improving it in other cases.</li> <li>• Aims to promote increased cooperation between the Member States in reducing air pollution.</li> </ul>	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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<b>Noise Directive (2002/49/EC)</b>	The Noise Directive - Directive 2002/49/EC relating to the assessment and management of environmental noise - is part of an EU strategy setting out to reduce the number of people affected by noise in the longer term and to provide a framework for developing existing Community policy on noise reduction from source.	<p>The Directive requires competent authorities in Member States to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Draw up strategic noise maps for major roads, railways, airports and agglomerations, using harmonised noise indicators and use these maps to assess the number of people which may be impacted upon as a result of excessive noise levels;</li> <li>• Draw up action plans to reduce noise where necessary and maintain environmental noise quality where it is good; and</li> <li>• Inform and consult the public about noise exposure, its effects, and the measures considered to address noise.</li> </ul> <p>The Directive does not set any limit value, nor does it prescribe the measures to be used in the action plans, which remain at the discretion of the competent authorities.</p>	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Floods Directive (2007/60/EC)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishes a framework for the assessment and management of flood risks</li> <li>• Reduce adverse consequences for human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity associated with floods in the Community</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assess all water courses and coast lines at risk from flooding through Flood Risk Assessment</li> <li>• Prepare flood hazard maps and flood risk maps outlining the extent or potential of flooding and assets and humans at risk in these areas at River Basin District level (Article 3(2) (b)) and areas covered by Article 5(1) and Article 13(1) (b) in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 3.</li> <li>• Implement flood risk management plans and take adequate and coordinated measures to reduce flood risk for the areas covered by the Articles listed above.</li> <li>• Inform the public and allow the public to participate in planning process.</li> </ul>	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.



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<b>Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish a framework for the protection of water bodies to include inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater and their dependent wildlife and habitats.</li> <li>Preserve and prevent the deterioration of water status and where necessary improve and maintain “good status” of water bodies.</li> <li>Promote sustainable water usage.</li> <li>The Water Framework Directive repealed the following Directives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Drinking Water Abstraction Directive</li> <li>Sampling Drinking Water Directive</li> <li>Exchange of Information on Quality of Surface Freshwater Directive</li> <li>Shellfish Directive</li> <li>Freshwater Fish Directive</li> <li>Groundwater Directive</li> <li>Dangerous Substances Directive</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protect, enhance and restore all water bodies and meet the environmental objectives outlined in Article 4 of the Directive.</li> <li>Achieve "good status" for all waters.</li> <li>Manage water bodies based on identifying and establishing river basins districts.</li> <li>Involve the public and streamline legislation.</li> <li>Prepare and implement a River Basin Management Plan for each river basin districts identified and a Register of Protected Areas.</li> <li>Establish a programme of monitoring for surface water status, groundwater status and protected areas.</li> <li>Recover costs for water services.</li> </ul>	<p>The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<b>Groundwater Directive (2006/118/EC)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protect, control and conserve groundwater.</li> <li>Prevent the deterioration of the status of all bodies of groundwater.</li> <li>Implements measures to prevent and control groundwater pollution, including criteria for assessing good groundwater chemical status and criteria for the identification of significant and sustained upward trends and for the definition of starting points for trend reversals.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meet minimum groundwater standards listed in Annex 1 of Directive.</li> <li>Meet threshold values adopted by national legislation for the pollutants, groups of pollutants and indicators of pollution which have been identified as contributing to the characterisation of bodies or groups of bodies of groundwater as being at risk, also taking into account Part B of Annex II.</li> </ul>	<p>The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and 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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<b>Drinking Water Directive (2020/2184)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<p>Key features of the revised Directive are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>reinforced water quality standards, in line or, in some cases, even more stringent than the World Health Organisation (WHO) recommendations</li> <li>tackling emerging pollutants, such as endocrine disruptors and PFAs, as well as microplastics</li> <li>a preventive approach favouring actions to reduce pollution at source by introducing the risk-based approach</li> <li>measures to ensure better access to water, particularly for vulnerable and marginalised groups</li> <li>measures to promote tap water, including in public spaces and restaurants, to reduce (plastic) bottle consumption</li> <li>harmonisation of the quality standards for materials and products in contact with water</li> <li>measures to reduce water leakages and to increase transparency of the sector</li> </ul>	<p>The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<b>Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (91/271/EEC)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This Directive concerns the collection, treatment and discharge of urban waste water and the treatment and discharge of waste water from certain industrial sectors.</li> <li>The objective of the Directive is to protect the environment from the adverse effects of waste water discharges.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Urban waste water entering collecting systems shall before discharge, be subject to secondary treatment.</li> <li>Annex II requires the designation of areas sensitive to eutrophication which receive water discharges.</li> <li>Establishes minimum requirements for urban waste water collection and treatment systems in specified agglomerations to include special requirements for sensitive areas and certain industrial sectors.</li> </ul>	<p>The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and 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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<b>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</b>	<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"> <li>• Relates to environmental damage caused by any of the occupational activities listed in Annex III, and to any imminent threat of such damage occurring by reason of any of those activities; damage to protected species and natural habitats caused by any occupational activities other than those listed in Annex III, and to any imminent threat of such damage occurring by reason of any of those activities, whenever the operator has been at fault or negligent.</li> <li>• Where environmental damage has not yet occurred but there is an imminent threat of such damage occurring, the operator shall, without delay, take the necessary preventive measures.</li> <li>• Where environmental damage has occurred the operator shall, without delay, inform the competent authority of all relevant aspects of the situation and take all practicable steps to immediately control, contain, remove or otherwise manage the relevant contaminants and/or any other damage factors in order to limit or to prevent further environmental damage and adverse effects on human health or further impairment of services and the necessary remedial measures, in accordance with Article 7.</li> <li>• The operator shall bear the costs for the preventive and remedial actions taken pursuant to this Directive.</li> <li>• The competent authority shall be entitled to initiate cost recovery proceedings against the operator.</li> <li>• The operator may be required to provide financial security guarantees to ensure their responsibilities under the directive are met.</li> <li>• The Environmental Liability Directive has been amended through a number of Directives that are not of significant relevance to the SEA for the</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<p>The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and 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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<b>European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Valletta 1992)</b>	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 CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Convention of the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada 1995)</b>	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"> <li>• The reinforcement and promotion of policies for protecting and enhancing the heritage within the territories of the parties.</li> <li>• The affirmation of European solidarity with regard to the protection of the heritage and the fostering of practical co-operation between states and regions.</li> </ul>	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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<b>ICOMOS (2011) Principles for the Conservation of Industrial Heritage Sites, Structures, Areas and Landscapes ('Dublin Principles')</b>	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"> <li>1. Document and understand industrial heritage structures, sites, areas and landscapes and their values;</li> <li>2. Ensure effective protection and conservation of the industrial heritage structures, sites, areas and landscapes;</li> <li>3. Conserve and maintain the industrial heritage structures, sites, areas and landscapes; and</li> <li>4. 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.</li> </ol>	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Council of Europe Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society (Faro 2005)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cultural heritage is a group of resources inherited from the past which people identify, independently of ownership, as a reflection and expression of their constantly evolving values, beliefs, knowledge and traditions. It includes all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time.</li> <li>• A heritage community consists of people who value specific aspects of cultural heritage which they wish, within the framework of public action, to sustain and transmit to future generations.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recognise that rights relating to cultural heritage are inherent in the right to participate in cultural life, as defined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.</li> <li>• Recognise individual and collective responsibility towards cultural heritage.</li> <li>• Emphasise that the conservation of cultural heritage and its sustainable use have human development and quality of life as their goal.</li> <li>• Take the necessary steps to apply the provisions of this Convention concerning the role of cultural heritage in the construction of a peaceful and democratic society.</li> <li>• Greater synergy of competencies among all the public, institutional and private actors concerned.</li> </ul>	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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<b>European Landscape Convention 2000</b>	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"> <li>Promote protection, management and planning of landscapes.</li> <li>Organise European co-operation on landscape issues.</li> </ul>	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>The Eighth Environmental Action Programme (EAP) of the European Community</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Obligation for the Commission to present a monitoring framework, based on a limited number of headline indicators.</li> <li>These should include, where available, systemic indicators that address interlinkages between environment-social and environmental-economic policy considerations, respectively.</li> </ul>	The 8th EAP aims at accelerating the green transition in a just and inclusive way, with the 2050 long-term objective of 'Living well, within planetary boundaries', already established in the 7th programme (2014-2020).	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.



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<b>Bern Convention (Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats)</b>	<p>The convention has three main aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to conserve wild flora and fauna and their natural habitats</li> <li>• to promote cooperation between states</li> <li>• to give particular attention to endangered and vulnerable species including endangered and vulnerable migratory species</li> </ul>	<p>The Parties under the convention recognise the intrinsic value of nature, which needs to be preserved and passed to future generations, they also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seek to ensure the conservation of nature in their countries, paying particular attention to planning and development policies and pollution control.</li> <li>• Look at implementing the Bern Convention in central Eastern Europe and the Caucasus.</li> <li>• Take account of the potential impact on natural heritage by other policies.</li> <li>• Promote education and information of the public, ensuring the need to conserve species is understood and acted upon.</li> <li>• Develop an extensive number of species action plans, codes of conducts, and guidelines, at their own initiative or in co-operation with other organisations.</li> <li>• Created the Emerald Network, an ecological network made up of Areas of Special Conservation Interest.</li> </ul>	<p>The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<b>Bali Road Map (2007)</b>	<p>The overall goals of the project are twofold:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To increase national capacity to co-ordinate ministerial views, participate in the UNFCCC process, and negotiate positions within the timeframe of the Bali Action Plan; and</li> <li>• To assess investment and financial flows to address climate change for up to three key sectors and/or economic activities.</li> </ul>	<p>The Bali Action Plan is centred on four main building Blocks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• mitigation</li> <li>• adaptation</li> <li>• technology</li> <li>• financing</li> </ul>	<p>The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and 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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<b>Cancun Agreements (2010)</b>	<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"> <li>• Mitigation</li> <li>• Transparency of actions</li> <li>• Technology</li> <li>• Finance</li> <li>• Adaptation</li> <li>• Forests</li> <li>• Capacity building</li> </ul>	<p>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.</p>	<p>The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<b>Doha Climate Gateway (2012)</b>	<p>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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The following actions were committed to by governments at this conference:</li> <li>• Set out a timetable to adopt a universal climate agreement by 2015 (to come into effect in 2020);</li> <li>• Complete the work under Bali Action Plan and to focus on new completing new targets;</li> <li>• Strengthen the aim to cut greenhouse gases and help vulnerable countries to adapt;</li> <li>• Amend Kyoto Protocol to include a new commitment period for cutting down the greenhouse gases emissions; and</li> <li>• Provide the financial and technology support and new institutions to allow clean energy investment and sustainable growth in developing countries.</li> </ul>	<p>The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and 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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<b>EU Common Agricultural Policy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To improve agricultural productivity, so that consumers have a stable supply of affordable food; and</li> <li>To ensure that EU farmers can make a reasonable living.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ensuring viable food production that will contribute to feeding the world's population, which is expected to rise considerably in the future;</li> <li>Climate change and sustainable management of natural resources;</li> <li>Looking after the countryside across the EU and keeping the rural economy alive.</li> </ul>	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>EU REACH Regulation (EC 1907/2006)(as amended)</b>	Aims to improve the protection of human health and the environment through the better and earlier identification of the intrinsic properties of chemical substances.	<p>The aims are achieved by applying REACH, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Registration,</li> <li>Evaluation,</li> <li>Authorisation; and</li> <li>Restriction of chemicals.</li> </ul> <p>REACH also aims to enhance innovation and competitiveness of the EU chemicals industry.</p>	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.



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<b>Stockholm Convention</b>	The objective of the Stockholm Convention is to protect human health and the environment from persistent organic pollutants.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prohibit and/or eliminate the production and use, as well as the import and export, of the intentionally produced POPs that are listed in Annex A to the Convention</li> <li>• Restrict the production and use, as well as the import and export, of the intentionally produced POPs that are listed in Annex B to the Convention</li> <li>• Reduce or eliminate releases from unintentionally produced POPs that are listed in Annex C to the Convention</li> <li>• Ensure that stockpiles and wastes consisting of, containing or contaminated with POPs are managed safely and in an environmentally sound manner</li> <li>• To target additional POPs</li> <li>• Other provisions of the Convention relate to the development of implementation plans, information exchange, public information, awareness and education, research, development and monitoring, technical assistance, financial resources and mechanisms, reporting, effectiveness evaluation and non-compliance</li> </ul>	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Ramsar Convention</b>	The Convention's mission is "the conservation and wise use of all wetlands through local and national actions and international cooperation, as a contribution towards achieving sustainable development throughout the world".	<p>Under the "three pillars" of the Convention, the Contracting Parties commit to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work towards the wise use of all their wetlands;</li> <li>• Designate suitable wetlands for the list of Wetlands of International Importance (the "Ramsar List") and ensure their effective management;</li> <li>• Cooperate internationally on transboundary wetlands, shared wetland systems and shared species.</li> </ul>	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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<b>European 2020 Strategy for Growth</b>	<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"> <li>• Smart growth: developing an economy based on knowledge and innovation;</li> <li>• Sustainable growth: promoting a more resource efficient, greener and more competitive economy;</li> <li>• Inclusive growth: fostering a high-employment economy delivering social and territorial cohesion.</li> </ul>	<p>In order to reach these priorities, the Commission proposes five quantitative targets to fulfil by 2020:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 75 % of the population aged 20-64 should be employed;</li> <li>2. 3% of the EU's GDP should be invested in R&amp;D;</li> <li>3. the "20/20/20" climate/energy targets should be met (including an increase to 30% of emissions reduction if the conditions are right);</li> <li>4. the share of early school leavers should be under 10% and at least 40% of the younger generation should have a tertiary degree;</li> <li>5. 20 million less people should be at risk of poverty.</li> </ol>	<p>The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<b>The European Green Deal (EGD) 2019</b>	<p>The deal sets out how to make Europe the first climate-neutral continent by 2050, boosting the economy, improving people's quality of life, caring for nature and leaving no one behind.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It sets out a roadmap with actions to boost the efficient use of resources by moving to a clean, circular economy, restore biodiversity and cut pollution.</li> <li>• It outlines investments required, financing tools available and explains how to ensure a just and inclusive transition.</li> <li>• In order to meet the goal to become climate neutral by 2050 as part of the European Green Deal, the European Union (EU) Commission proposed on 4th March 2020 to bring about the first European Climate Law and legally bind the target of net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050</li> </ul>	<p>The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and 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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<b>EU (2018) Clean Air Policy Package</b>	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 CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>EU environment action programme to 2030</b>	<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"> <li>• Attain the 2030 greenhouse gas emission reduction target and achieve climate neutrality by 2050.</li> <li>• Enhance the ability to adapt by strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change.</li> <li>• Move towards a regenerative growth model, detaching economic growth from resource use and environmental degradation, while transitioning faster to a circular economy.</li> <li>• Aim for zero pollution of the air, water and soil and protect the health and well-being of Europeans.</li> <li>• Protect, preserve and restore biodiversity by improving the state of ecosystems and of the environment, as well as by combating desertification and soil degradation.</li> <li>• Reduce environmental and climate pressures from production and consumption, in particular energy, industrial development, buildings and infrastructure, mobility and food systems.</li> </ul>	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.



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<b>EU Action Plan: 'Towards Zero Pollution for Air, Water and Soil' 2050</b>	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>Guided by the 9 Flagship Initiatives, the key actions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• align the air quality standards to the latest recommendations of the World Health Organisation,</li> <li>• review the standards for the quality of water, including in EU rivers and seas,</li> <li>• reduce soil pollution and enhance restoration,</li> <li>• review the majority of EU waste laws to adapt them to clean and circular economy principles,</li> <li>• foster zero pollution from production and consumption (through the revision of the Industrial Emissions Directive, EU Ecolabel and other measures),</li> <li>• minimize EU external pollution footprint through export restriction of harmful products and wastes,</li> <li>• present a Scoreboard of EU regions' green performance to promote zero pollution across regions,</li> <li>• showcase zero pollution solutions for buildings,</li> <li>• launch Living Labs for green digital solutions and smart zero pollution, including by targeting the building and farming sectors,</li> <li>• consolidate the EU's Knowledge Centres for Zero Pollution and bringing stakeholders together in the Zero Pollution Stakeholder Platform.</li> <li>• Stronger enforcement of zero pollution together with environmental and other authorities.</li> </ul>	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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<b>EU Climate Adaptation Strategy 2050</b>	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 CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Derelict Sites Act 1990 (as amended, latest Act No. 12 of 2024 and S.I. No. 242 of 2024)</b>	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 CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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<b>National Planning Framework (First Revision) 2025</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The focus of the revised NPF have been the following key drivers of change in Ireland: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Population growth and associated housing requirement</li> <li>○ Infrastructure delivery</li> <li>○ Climate and Environment</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<p>The revised NPF's ambition is expressed in a set of goals, termed National Strategic Outcomes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Compact Growth</li> <li>2. Enhanced Regional Accessibility</li> <li>3. Strengthened Rural Economies and Communities</li> <li>4. High-Quality International Connectivity</li> <li>5. Sustainable Mobility</li> <li>6. A Strong Economy</li> <li>7. Enhanced Amenities and Heritage</li> <li>8. Transition to a Carbon Neutral and Climate Resilient Society</li> <li>9. Sustainable Management of Environmental Resources</li> <li>10. Access to Quality Childcare, Education and Health Services</li> </ol>	<p>The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and 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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<b>National Adaptation Framework: Planning for a Climate Resilient Ireland 2024</b>	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>Key actions under the framework:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Putting in place revised governance and reporting arrangements</li> <li>• Formalising the status of existing guidelines</li> <li>• Formalising long term operational support for key sectors</li> <li>• Facilitating the establishment of regional local authority climate action offices</li> <li>• Increasing awareness around climate adaptation and resilience</li> <li>• Integrating climate adaptation into key national plans and policies</li> </ul>	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Planning, Land Use and Transport Outlook 2040 (PLUTO)</b>	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"> <li>• Quantify in broad terms the appropriate scale of financial investment in land transport over the long term;</li> <li>• Consider how fiscal, environmental and technological developments might impact on this investment; and,</li> <li>• Identify strategic priorities for future investment to ensure land transport infrastructure provision facilitates the objectives of Project Ireland 2040.</li> </ul>	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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<b>Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended)</b>	The core principal objectives of this Act are to amend the Planning Acts of 2000 – 2022 with specific regard given to supporting economic renewal and sustainable development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development, with certain exceptions, is subject to development control under the Planning Acts and the local authorities grant or refuse planning permission for development, including ones within protected areas.</li> <li>• There are, however, a range of exemptions from the planning system. Use of land for agriculture, peat extraction and afforestation, subject to certain thresholds, is generally exempt from the requirement to obtain planning permission.</li> <li>• Additionally, Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is required for a range of classes and large scale projects.</li> <li>• Under planning legislation, Development Plans must include mandatory objectives for the conservation of the natural heritage and for the conservation of European sites and any other sites which may be prescribed. There are also discretionary powers to set objectives for the conservation of a variety of other elements of the natural heritage.</li> </ul>	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>European Communities (Environmental Assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes) Regulations 2004 (S.I. 435 of 2004), as amended by S.I. 200 of 2011</b>	The purpose of these Regulations is to transpose into Irish law Directive 2001/42/EC of 27 June 2001 (O.J. No. L 197, 21 July 2001) on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment — commonly known as the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Regulations cover plans and programmes in all of the sectors listed in article 3(2) of the Directive except land-use planning.</li> <li>• These Regulations also amend certain provisions of the Planning and Development Act 2000 to provide the statutory basis for the transposition of the Directive in respect of land-use planning.</li> <li>• Transposition in respect of the land-use planning sector is contained in the Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) Regulations 2004 (S.I. No. 436 of 2004).</li> </ul>	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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<b>European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (S.I. 477 of 2011, as amended)</b>	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"> <li>• They provide, among other things, for: the appointment and functions of authorized officers; identification, classification and other procedures relative to the designation of Community sites.</li> <li>• The Regulations have been prepared to address several judgments of the CJEU against Ireland, notably cases C- 418/04 and C-183/05, in respect of failure to transpose elements of the Birds Directive and the Habitats Directive into Irish law.</li> </ul>	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Waste Management Act 1996, as amended</b>	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 CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.



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<b>S.I. No. 296/2009 - European Communities Environmental Objectives (Freshwater Pearl Mussel) Regulations 2009, as amended (latest S.I 355/2018)</b>	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"> <li>• Set environmental quality objectives for the habitats of the freshwater pearl mussel populations named in the First Schedule to these Regulations that are within the boundaries of a site notified in a candidate list of European sites, or designated as a Special Area of Conservation, under the European Communities (Natural Habitats) Regulations, 1997 (S.I. No. 94/1997).</li> <li>• Require the production of sub-basin management plans with programmes of measures to achieve these objectives.</li> <li>• Set out the duties of public authorities in respect of the sub-basin management plans and programmes of measure</li> </ul>	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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<b>S.I. No. 9/2010 - European Communities Environmental Objectives (Groundwater) Regulations 2010, as amended (latest S.I. No. 287/2022)</b>	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>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"> <li>• measures to prevent or limit the input of pollutants into groundwater and to prevent the deterioration of the status of all bodies of groundwater</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• measures for determining groundwater quantitative and chemical status</li> <li>• measures establishing procedures for the identification of significant and sustained upward trends and the definition of the starting point for trend reversal</li> <li>• 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</li> </ul>	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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<b>S.I. No. 113/2022 - European Union (Good Agricultural Practice for Protection of Waters) Regulations 2022, as amended</b>	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.	<p>The Regulations include measures such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Periods when land application of fertilisers is prohibited</li> <li>• Limits on the land application of fertilisers</li> <li>• Storage requirements for livestock manure; and</li> <li>• Monitoring of the effectiveness of the measures in terms of agricultural practice and impact on water quality.</li> </ul>	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.



National Level			
Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim / purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
<p><b>National legislation transposing the Industrial Emissions Directive:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental Protection Agency Act 1992, amended by the Protection of the Environment Act 2003; and</li> <li>• Environmental Protection Agency (Integrated Pollution Control) (Licensing) Regulations 2013.</li> <li>• European Union (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Environmental Protection Agency Act 1992)(Amendment) Regulations 2020</li> <li>• Environmental Protection Agency (Industrial Emissions)(Licensing) (Amendment) Regulations 2020.</li> <li>• European Union (Industrial Emissions) Regulations 2013</li> <li>• Environmental Protection Agency (Industrial Emissions)(Licensing)Regulations 2013.</li> <li>• Environmental Protection Agency (Licensing Fees) Regulations 2013</li> </ul>	<p>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. 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"> <li>• energy;</li> <li>• metal production and processing;</li> <li>• minerals;</li> <li>• chemicals;</li> <li>• waste management;</li> <li>• and other sectors such as pulp and paper production, slaughterhouses and the intensive rearing of poultry and pigs.</li> </ul> <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 CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and 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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Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim / purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
<b>S.I. 79 of 2008 - Bathing Water Quality Regulations 2008, as amended (latest S.I. No. 163/2016)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These Regulations provide for transposition of the EU Bathing Water Directive 2006 (Directive 2006/7/EC of 15 February 2006) which aims:</li> <li>• To improve health protection for bathers</li> <li>• To establish a more pro-active approach to management of bathing waters, and</li> <li>• To promote increased public involvement and dissemination of information to the public.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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”.</li> <li>• A permanent advice against bathing must be issued in a case where a bathing water is classified as “poor” for five consecutive years.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• There must be public participation in the identification of waters and the general implementation of the Regulations.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <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 CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and 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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<b>Climate Action and Low Carbon Development Act 2015</b> <b>Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021</b>	<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"> <li>• The ultimate objective specified in Article 2 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change done at New York on 9 May 1992 and any mitigation commitment entered into by the European Union in response or otherwise in relation to that objective,</li> <li>• The policy of the Government on climate change,</li> <li>• Climate justice,</li> <li>• Any existing obligation of the State under the law of the European Union or any international agreement referred to in section 2; and</li> <li>• The most recent national greenhouse gas emissions inventory and projection of future greenhouse gas emissions, prepared by the Agency.</li> </ul>	<p>The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<b>Climate Action Plan 2024</b>	<p>The Climate Action Plan 2024 (CAP24) 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 2024 builds upon CAP23 by refining and updating the measures and actions required to deliver the carbon budgets and sectoral emissions ceilings. The Plan provides a roadmap for taking decisive action to halve Ireland's emissions by 2030 and reach net zero by no later than 2050, as committed to in the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021.</p>	<p>The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and 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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<b>Ireland's Second National Implementation Plan for the Sustainable Development Goals (2022 - 2024)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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).</li> <li>The first version of the Plan (2018 – 2020) provided a 'SDG Matrix' which identifies the responsible Government Departments for each of the</li> <li>169 targets. It also included a 'SDG Policy Map' indicating the relevant national policies for each of the targets.</li> </ul>	<p>The Plan identifies five strategic objectives to guide implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To embed the SDG framework into the work of Government Departments to achieve greater Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development;</li> <li>To integrate the SDGs into Local Authority work to better support the localisation of the SDGs;</li> <li>Greater partnerships for the Goals;</li> <li>To further incorporate the principle of Leave No One Behind into Ireland's Agenda 2030 implementation and reporting mechanisms; and</li> <li>Strong reporting mechanisms</li> </ul>	<p>The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<b>Clean Air Strategy for Ireland (2023)</b>	<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Through this document Ireland can develop the necessary policies and measures to comply with new and emerging EU legislation.</li> <li>The Strategy should also help tackle climate change.</li> <li>The Strategy considers a wider range of national policies that are relevant to clean air policy such as transport, energy, home heating and agriculture.</li> <li>In any discussion relating to clean air policy, the issue of people's health is paramount, this is a strong theme of the Strategy.</li> </ul>	<p>The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and 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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<b>GRID25 Implementation Programme and associated Grid Implementation Plan 2023-2028 for the Electricity Transmission System in Ireland</b>	<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"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<p>The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and 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><b>The CAP Strategic Plan 2023 - 2027</b></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 country.</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"> <li>1. Protect farm family incomes</li> <li>2. Recognise the hard work of our farm families as food producers regardless of where they are in the country</li> <li>3. Play a meaningful role in supporting our climate ambitions.</li> </ol> <p>It provides for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Pillar 2 direct payments supporting rural development.</li> </ul> <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"> <li>1. Conditionality</li> <li>2. Pillar 1 Eco-schemes</li> <li>3. Pillar 2 climate and environment-related interventions</li> </ol>	<p>The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and 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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<b>All Island Grid Study 2008</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The All Island Grid Study is the first comprehensive assessment of the ability of the electrical power system and, as part of that, the transmission network ("the grid") on the island of Ireland to absorb large amounts of electricity produced from renewable energy sources.</li> <li>The objective of this five-part study is to assess the technical feasibility and the relative costs and benefits associated with various scenarios for increased shares of electricity sourced from renewable energy in the all island power system.</li> </ul>	<p>Key conclusions of the study:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The presented results indicate that the differences in cost between the highest cost and the lowest cost portfolios are low (7%), given the assumptions made and costs included in the Study.</li> <li>All but the high coal-based portfolio lead to significant reductions of CO2 emissions compared to portfolio 1</li> <li>All but the high coal-based portfolio lead to reductions on the dependency of the all island system on fuel and electricity imports.</li> <li>The limitations of the study may overstate the technical feasibility of the portfolios analysed and could impact the costs and benefits resulting. Further work is required to understand the extent of such impact.</li> <li>Timely development of the transmission networks, requiring means to address the planning challenge, is a precondition for implementation of the portfolios considered.</li> <li>Market mechanisms must facilitate the installation of complementary, i.e. flexible, dispatchable plant, so as to maintain adequate levels of system security.</li> </ul>	<p>The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and 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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<b>Strategy for the Future Development of National and Regional Greenways (2018)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The objective of this Strategy is to assist in the strategic development of nationally and regionally significant Greenways in appropriate locations constructed to an appropriate standard in order to deliver a quality experience for all Greenways users.</li> <li>It also aims to increase the number and geographical spread of Greenways of scale and quality around the country over the next 10 years with a consequent significant increase in the number of people using Greenways as a visitor experience and as a recreational amenity.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A Strategic Greenway network of national and regional routes, with a number of high capacity flagship routes that can be extended and/or link with local Greenways and other cycling and walking infrastructure;</li> <li>Greenways of scale and appropriate standard that have significant potential to deliver an increase in activity tourism</li> <li>to Ireland and are regularly used by overseas visitors,</li> <li>domestic visitors and locals thereby contributing to a healthier society through increased physical activity;</li> <li>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;</li> <li>Greenways that provide opportunities for the development of local businesses and economies, and</li> <li>Greenways that are developed with all relevant stakeholders in line with an agreed code of practice.</li> </ul>	<p>The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<b>National Water Resources Plan (2021)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The NWRP is a plan on how to provide a safe, secure and reliable water supply to customers for the next 25 years, without causing adverse impact on the environment.</li> <li>The objective of the NWRP is to set out how we intend to maintain the supply and demand for drinking water over the short, medium and long term whilst minimising the impact on the environment.</li> </ul>	<p>The key objectives of the plan are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify areas where there are current and future potential water supply shortfalls, taking into account normal and extreme weather conditions</li> <li>Assess the current and future water demand from homes, businesses, farms, and industry</li> <li>Consider the impacts of climate change on Ireland's water resources</li> <li>Develop a drought plan advising measures to be taken before and during drought events</li> <li>Develop a plan detailing how we deal with the material that is produced as a result of treating drinking water</li> <li>Identify, develop and assess options to help meet potential shortfalls in water supplies</li> <li>Assess the water resources available at a national level including lakes, rivers and groundwater</li> </ul>	<p>The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and 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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<b>Construction 2020, A Strategy for a Renewed Construction Sector</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction 2020 sets out a package of measures agreed by the Government and is aimed at stimulating activity in the building industry.</li> <li>The Strategy aims both to increase the capacity of the sector to create and maintain jobs, and to deliver a sustainable sector, operating at an appropriate level. It seeks to learn the lessons of the past and to ensure that the right structures and mechanisms are in place so that they are not repeated.</li> </ul>	<p>This Strategy therefore addresses issues including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A strategic approach to the provision of housing, based on real and measured needs, with mechanisms in place to detect and act when things are going wrong;</li> <li>Continuing improvement of the planning process, striking the right balance between current and future requirements;</li> <li>The availability of financing for viable and worthwhile projects;</li> <li>Access to mortgage finance on reasonable and sustainable terms;</li> <li>Ensuring we have the tools we need to monitor and regulate the sector in a way that underpins public confidence and worker safety;</li> <li>Ensuring a fit for purpose sector supported by a highly skilled workforce achieving high quality and standards; and</li> <li>Ensuring opportunities are provided to unemployed former construction workers to contribute to the recovery of the sector.</li> </ul>	<p>The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<b>National Landscape Strategy for Ireland 2015-2025 and National Landscape Character</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The National Landscape Strategy will be used to ensure compliance with the European Landscape Convention and to establish principles for protecting and enhancing the landscape while positively managing its change. It will provide a high level policy framework to achieve balance between the protection, management and planning of the landscape by way of supporting actions.</li> <li>Landscape Strategy Vision: "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."</li> </ul>	<p>The objectives of the National Landscape Strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement the European Landscape Convention by integrating landscape into the approach to sustainable development;</li> <li>Establish and embed a public process of gathering, sharing and interpreting scientific, technical and cultural information in order to carry out evidence-based identification and description of the character, resources and processes of the landscape;</li> <li>Provide a policy framework, which will put in place measures at national, sectoral - including agriculture, tourism, energy, transport and marine - and local level, together with civil society, to protect, manage and properly plan through high quality design for the sustainable stewardship of the landscape;</li> <li>Ensure that we take advantage of opportunities to implement policies relating to landscape use that are complementary and mutually reinforcing and that conflicting policy objectives are avoided in as far as possible.</li> </ul>	<p>The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and 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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<b>National Hazardous Waste Management Plan (EPA) 2021 - 2027</b>	<p>This Plan sets out the priorities to be pursued over the next six years and beyond to improve the management of hazardous waste, taking into account the progress made since the previous plan and the waste policy and legislative changes that have occurred since the previous plan was published.</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"> <li>• To prevent and reduce the generation of hazardous waste by industry and society generally;</li> <li>• To maximise the collection of hazardous waste with a</li> <li>• view to reducing the environmental and health impacts of any unregulated waste;</li> <li>• To strive for increased self-sufficiency in the management of hazardous waste and to minimise hazardous waste export;</li> <li>• To minimise the environmental, health, social and economic impacts of hazardous waste generation and management.</li> </ul>	<p>The revised Plan makes 20 recommendations under the following topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy and Regulation</li> <li>• Prevention</li> <li>• Collection and Treatment</li> <li>• Implementation</li> </ul>	<p>The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and 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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<b>National Waste Management Plan for a Circular Economy 2024-2030</b>	<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"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• VOLUME IV Provides the supporting information for the Plan in a series of technical appendices.</li> <li>• VOLUME V Contains the Strategic Environmental Assessment Statement and Natura Impact Statement.</li> </ul> <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 CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and 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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<b>S.I. No. 254/2001 - Urban Waste Water Treatment Regulations, 2001, as amended (latest S.I. No. 48/2010)</b>	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 CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>National Ports Policy 2013</b>	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 CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.



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<b>National Aviation Policy 2015</b>	<p>Specifically, the principal goals of this National Aviation Policy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To enhance Ireland's connectivity by ensuring safe, secure and competitive access responsive to the needs of business, tourism and consumers;</li> <li>• To foster the growth of aviation enterprise in Ireland to support job creation and position Ireland as a recognised global leader in aviation; and</li> <li>• To maximise the contribution of the aviation sector to</li> <li>• Ireland's economic growth and development.</li> </ul>	<p>The National Aviation Policy commits to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintaining safety as the number one priority in Irish aviation and ensuring that safety regulation is robust, effective and efficient;</li> <li>• Creating conditions to encourage the development of new routes and services, particularly to new and emerging markets;</li> <li>• Ensuring a high level of competition among airlines operating in the Irish market;</li> <li>• Optimising the operation of the Irish airport network to ensure maximum connectivity to the rest of the world;</li> <li>• Ensuring that the regulatory framework for aviation reflects best international practice and that economic regulation facilitates continued investment in aviation infrastructure at Irish airports to support traffic growth;</li> <li>• Supporting the aircraft leasing and aviation finance sectors to maintain Ireland's leading global position in these spheres; and</li> <li>• Maintaining a safe and innovative general aviation sector to support Ireland's broader aviation industry</li> </ul>	<p>The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<b>Ministerial Guidelines such as Sustainable Rural Housing Guidelines and Flood Risk Management Guidelines</b>	<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 CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and 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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<b>HSE Healthy Ireland Framework for Improved Health and Wellbeing 2013-2025</b>	<p>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></p>	<p>These four goals are interlinked, interdependent and mutually supportive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Goal 1: Increase the proportion of people who are healthy at all stages of life</li> <li>• Goal 2: Reduce health inequalities</li> <li>• Goal 3: Protect the public from threats to health and wellbeing</li> <li>• Goal 4: Create an environment where every individual and sector of society can play their part in achieving a healthy Ireland</li> </ul>	<p>The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<b>Tourism Policy Statement: People, Place and Policy – Growing Tourism to 2025</b>	<p>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.</p>	<p>The Tourism Policy Statement sets three headline targets to be achieved by 2025:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overseas tourism revenue of €5 billion per year net of inflation excluding carrier receipts;</li> <li>• 250,000 people employed in tourism; and</li> <li>• 10 million overseas visitors to Ireland per year.</li> </ul>	<p>The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and 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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<b>Our Sustainable Future: A framework for Sustainable Development for Ireland 2012</b>	A medium to long term framework for advancing sustainable development and the green economy in Ireland. It identifies spatial planning as a key challenge for sustainable development and sets a series of measures to address these challenges.	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 CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>National Investment Framework for Transport in Ireland (NIFTI) 2021</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<p>The four investment priorities stated in NIFTI are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mobility of people and goods in urban areas.</li> <li>Protection and renewal.</li> <li>Enhanced regional and rural connectivity.</li> <li>Decarbonisation.</li> </ul>	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.



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<b>National Adaptation Framework (NAF) 2018 and associated regional, local and sectoral adaptation plans (including transport)</b>	<p>NAF specifies the national strategy for the application of adaptation measures in different sectors and by local authorities in their administrative areas in order to reduce the vulnerability of the State to the negative effects of climate change and to avail of any positive effects that may occur</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adaptation under this Framework should seek to minimise costs and maximise the opportunities arising from climate change.</li> <li>• Adaptation actions range from building adaptive capacity (e.g. increasing awareness, sharing information and targeted training) through to policy and finance based actions.</li> <li>• Adaptation actions must be risk based, informed by existing vulnerabilities of our society and systems and an understanding of projected climate change.</li> <li>• Adaptation actions taken to increase climate resilience must also consider impacts on other sectors and levels of governance</li> </ul>	<p>The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<b>Governments White Paper 'Ireland's Transition to a Low Carbon Energy Future' (2015 – 2030)</b>	<p>The White Paper sets out a vision and a framework to guide Irish energy policy between now and 2030. A complete energy policy update informed by the vision to transform Ireland into a low carbon society and economy by 2050.</p>	<p>2030 will represent a significant milestone, meaning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduced GHG emissions from the energy sector by between 80% and 95%</li> <li>• Ensuring that secure supplies of competitive and affordable energy remain available to citizens and businesses.</li> </ul>	<p>The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and 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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<b>Ireland's Long-term Strategy on Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction 2024</b>	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.	<p>The Strategy sets out Ireland's 2050 climate action targets and describes sector-specific pathways to reaching those targets. These sectors include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Electricity</li> <li>• Industry</li> <li>• Built Environment</li> <li>• Transport</li> <li>• Agriculture, Forestry and Land-Use</li> </ul>	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Renewable Energy Ireland Strategy (2023)</b>	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"> <li>• Use the Planning and Development Acts to instruct An Bord Pleanála to prioritise planning applications for renewable energy and associated grid infrastructure.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Simplify administrative &amp; regulatory requirements for renewable heat, energy efficiency, flexible demand, and storage technologies</li> <li>• Encourage EVs, enhanced public mobility and cycling infrastructure while harnessing Ireland's strengths for the appropriate use of sustainable biofuels and green hydrogen.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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<b>National Renewable Energy Action Plan</b>	The National Renewable Energy Action Plan (NREAP) sets out the Government's strategic approach and concrete measures to deliver on Ireland's 16% target under Directive 2009/28/EC.	<p>The Action Plan will address and achieve the following sectoral targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Electricity: The government has set a target of 40% electricity consumption from renewable sources by 2020</li> <li>• Transport: The government has set a target of 10% electric vehicles by 2020.</li> <li>• Heat: The government has set a target of 12% renewable heat by 2020.</li> </ul> <p>The government is additionally looking beyond 2020 in terms of significant opportunities to develop Ireland's abundant offshore renewable energy resources, including offshore wind, wave and tidal energy.</p>	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Wildlife Act of 1976</b>  <b>Wildlife (Amendment) Act, 2000</b>  <b>Wildlife (Amendment) Act, 2023</b>	The act provides protection and conservation of wild flora and fauna.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides protection for certain species, their habitats and important ecosystems</li> <li>• Give statutory protection to NHAs</li> <li>• Enhances wildlife species and their habitats</li> <li>• Includes more species for protection</li> </ul>	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.



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<b>National Broadband Plan (2019)</b>	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>The Plan sets out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A clear statement of Government policy on the delivery of High Speed Broadband.</li> <li>• Specific targets for the delivery and rollout of high speed broadband and the speeds to be delivered.</li> <li>• The strategy and interventions that will underpin the successful implementation of these targets.</li> <li>• A series of specific complementary measures to promote implementation of Government policy in this area.</li> </ul>	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>The Planning System and Flood Risk Management – Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2009)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sets out comprehensive mechanisms for the incorporation of flood risk identification, assessment and management into the planning process.</li> <li>• Ensures flood risk is a key consideration in preparing land use plans and in the assessment of planning applications.</li> <li>• Implementation of the Guidelines is through actions at national, regional, local authority and site-specific levels.</li> <li>• Planning authorities and An Bord Pleanála are required to have regard to the Guidelines in carrying out their functions under the Planning Acts.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding.</li> <li>• Avoid new developments increasing flood risk elsewhere, including that which may arise from surface water run-off.</li> <li>• Ensure effective management of residual risks for development permitted in floodplains.</li> <li>• Avoid unnecessary restriction of national, regional or local economic and social growth.</li> <li>• Improve the understanding of flood risk among relevant stakeholders.</li> <li>• Ensure that the requirements of EU and national law in relation to the natural environment and nature conservation are complied with at all stages of flood risk management.</li> </ul> <p>The 2009 Flood Risk Management Guidelines were amended by Circular PL 2/2014 (Department of the Environment, Community and Local Government) that provides advice on the use of OPW flood mapping in assessing planning applications and clarifies some advice from the 2009 Guidelines.</p>	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and 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><b>European Communities (Water Policy) Regulations of 2003 (SI 722 of 2003)</b></p> <p><b>European Communities (Water Policy) Regulations of 2003 (SI 350 of 2014)</b></p> <p><b>European Communities Environmental Objectives (Surface waters) Regulations of 2009 (SI 272 of 2009) (as amended)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transpose the Water Framework Directive into legislation.</li> <li>• Outlines the general duty of public authorities in relation to water.</li> <li>• Identifies the competent authorities in charge of water policy (amended to Irish Water in 2013) and gives EPA and the CER the authority to regulate and supervise their actions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implements River basin districts and characterisation of RBDs and River Basin Management Plans.</li> <li>• Requires the public to be informed and consulted on the Plan and for progress reports to be published on RBDs.</li> <li>• Implements a Register of protected areas, Classification systems and Monitoring programmes for water bodies.</li> <li>• Allows the competent authority to recover the cost of damage/destruction of status of water body.</li> <li>• Outlines environmental objectives and programme of measures and environmental quality standards for priority substances.</li> <li>• Outlines criteria for assessment of groundwater.</li> <li>• Outlines environmental objectives to be achieved for surface water bodies.</li> <li>• Outlines surface water quality standards.</li> <li>• Establishes threshold values for the classification and protection of surface waters against pollution and deterioration in quality.</li> </ul>	<p>The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<p><b>Water Pollution Acts 1977 to 1990</b></p>	<p>The Water Pollution Acts allow Local Authorities the authority regulate and supervise actions relating to water in their division.</p>	<p>The Water Pollution Acts enable local authorities to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prosecute for water pollution offences.</li> <li>• Attach appropriate pollution control conditions in the licensing of effluent discharges from industry, etc., made to waters.</li> <li>• Issue notices ("section 12 notices") to farmers, etc., specifying measures to be taken within a prescribed period to prevent water pollution.</li> <li>• Issue notices requiring a person to cease the pollution of waters and requiring the mitigation or remedying of any effects of the pollution in the manner and within the period specified in such notices;</li> <li>• Seek court orders, including High Court injunctions, to prevent, terminate, mitigate or remedy pollution/its effects.</li> <li>• Prepare water quality management plans for any waters in or adjoining their functional areas.</li> </ul>	<p>The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and 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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<b>Water Services Act 2007, and amendments in 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2022</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides the water services infrastructure.</li> <li>Outlines the responsibilities involved in delivering and managing water services.</li> <li>Identifies the authority in charge of provision of water and wastewater supply.</li> <li>Irish Water was given the responsibility of the provision of water and wastewater services in the amendment act during 2013, therefore these services are no longer the responsibility of the 34 Local Authorities in Ireland.</li> </ul>	<p>Key strategic objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensuring Irish Water delivers infrastructural projects that meet key public health, environmental and economic objectives in the water services sector.</li> <li>Ensuring the provision of adequate water and sewerage services.</li> <li>Ensuring good quality drinking water is available to all consumers of public and group water supplies, in compliance with national and EU drinking water standards</li> <li>Ensuring the provision of the remaining infrastructure needed to provide secondary wastewater treatment, for compliance with the requirements of the EU Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive.</li> <li>Promoting water conservation through Irish Water's Capital Investment Plan, the Rural Water Programme and other measures.</li> <li>Monitoring the on-going implementation of septic tanks inspection regime and the National Inspection Plan for Domestic Waste Water Treatment Systems.</li> <li>Ensuring a fair funding model to deliver water services.</li> <li>Overseeing the establishment of an economic regulation function under the CER.</li> </ul>	<p>The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<b>Uisce Éireann Water Services Strategic Plan 2015, Water Services Strategic Plan 2050, and associated Proposed Capital Investment Plan (2020 - 2024)</b>	<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<p>The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and 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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<b>Raised Bog SAC Management Plan and Review of Raised Bog Natural Heritage Areas 2017 - 2022</b>	Aims to meet nature conservation obligations while having regard to national and local economic, social and cultural needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that the implications of management choices for water levels, quantity and quality are fully explored, understood and factored into policy making and land use planning.</li> <li>• Review the current raised bog NHA network in terms of its contribution to the national conservation objective for raised bog habitats and determine the most suitable sites to replace the losses of active raised bog habitat and high bog areas within the SAC network and to enhance the national network of NHAs.</li> </ul>	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Food Harvest 2020</b>	Food Harvest 2020 is a roadmap for the Irish food industry, as it seeks to innovate and expand in response to increased global demand for quality foods. It sets out a vision for the potential growth in agricultural output after the removal of milk quotas.	Seeks for the improvement of all agricultural sectors at all levels in terms of sustainability, environmental consideration and marketing development.	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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<b>Food Vision 2030</b>	The Food Vision 2030 Strategy is a new ten year Strategy for the Irish agri-food sector (taken to include primary agriculture, food and drink processing and manufacturing, fisheries, aquaculture and fish processing, forestry and forestry processing and the equine sector).	<p>The Strategy consists of 22 Goals, grouped into four high-level Missions for the sector to work toward:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A Climate Smart, Environmentally Sustainable Agri-Food Sector</li> <li>2. Viable and Resilient Primary Producers with Enhanced Well-Being</li> <li>3. Food Which is Safe, Nutritious And Appealing, Trusted And Valued at Home and Abroad</li> <li>4. An Innovative, Competitive and Resilient Agri-Food Sector, Driven by Technology And Talent</li> </ol>	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Food Wise 2025 (DAFM)</b>	Food Wise 2025 sets out a ten year plan for the agri-food sector. It underlines the sector's unique and special position within the Irish economy, and it illustrates the potential which exists for this sector to grow even further.	<p>Food Wise 2025 identifies ambitious and challenging growth projections for the industry over the next ten years including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 85% increase in exports to €19 billion.</li> <li>• 70% increase in value added to €13 billion.</li> <li>• 60% increase in primary production to €10 billion.</li> <li>• The creation of 23,000 additional jobs all along the supply chain from producer level to high end value added product development.</li> </ul>	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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<b>Agrivision 2015 Action Plan</b>	Outlines the vision for agricultural industry to improve competitiveness and response to market demand while respecting and enhancing the environment	Not applicable.	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Rural Environmental Protection Scheme (REPS)</b>  <b>Agri-Environmental Options Scheme (AEOS)</b>  <b>Green, Low-Carbon, Agri-environment Scheme (GLAS)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agri-environmental funding schemes aimed at rural development for the environmental enhancement and protection.</li> <li>• GLAS is the new replacement for REPS and AEOS which are both expiring.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish best practice farming methods and production methods in order to protect landscapes and maximise conservation.</li> <li>• Protect biodiversity, endangered species of flora and fauna and wildlife habitats.</li> <li>• Ensure food is produced with the highest regard to the environment.</li> <li>• Implement nutrient management plans and grassland management plans.</li> <li>• Protect and maintain water bodies, wetlands and cultural heritage.</li> </ul>	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.



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<b>National Rural Development Programme</b>	The National Rural Development Programme, prepared by the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, sets out a national programme based on the EU framework for rural development and prioritises improving the competitiveness of agriculture, improving the environment and improving the quality of life in rural areas	<p>At a more detailed level, the programme also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supports structural change at farm level including training young farmers and encouraging early retirement, support for restructuring, development and innovation;</li> <li>• Aims to improve the environment, biodiversity and the amenity value of the countryside by support for land management through funds such as Natura 2000 payments etc.; and</li> <li>• Aims to improve quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity through the implementation of local development strategies such as non-agricultural activities</li> </ul>	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>National Forestry Programme 2023 – 2027</b>	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>The Forestry Programme 2023-2027 contains a series of eight different interventions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forest creation;</li> <li>• Agroforestry;</li> <li>• Infrastructure and technology investments;</li> <li>• Sustainable forest management;</li> <li>• Developing skills and empowering the forest sector for sustainable forest management;</li> <li>• Open forests - social, cultural and heritage forests;</li> <li>• Climate resilient reforestation;</li> <li>• Reconstruction.</li> </ul>	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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<b>River Basin Management Plan Draft Third Cycle Draft River Basin Management Plan 2022-2027</b>	<p>River Basin Management Plans set out the measures planned to maintain and improve the status of waters.</p> <p>The aim of the River Basin Management Plan is to ensure that our natural waters are sustainably managed, that freshwater resources are protected so that there is no further deterioration; and where required, Ireland's rivers, lakes and coastal water bodies are restored to good ecological status.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aim to protect and enhance all water bodies in the RBD and meet the environmental objectives outlined in Article 4 of the Water Framework Directive.</li> <li>• Identify and manages water bodies in the RBD.</li> <li>• Establish a programme of measures for monitoring and improving water quality in the RBD.</li> </ul> <p>Involve the public through consultations.</p>	<p>The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<b>National Peatlands Strategy (2015-2025)</b>	<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"> <li>• To give direction to Ireland's approach to peatland management.</li> <li>• To apply to all peatlands, including peat soils.</li> <li>• To ensure that the relevant State authorities and state owned companies that influence such decisions contribute to meeting cross-cutting objectives and obligations in their policies and actions.</li> <li>• To ensure that Ireland's peatlands are sustainably managed so that their benefits can be enjoyed responsibly.</li> <li>• To inform appropriate regulatory systems to facilitate good decision making in support of responsible use.</li> <li>• To inform the provision of appropriate incentives, financial supports and disincentives where required.</li> <li>• To provide a framework for determining and ensuring the most appropriate future use of cutover and cutaway bogs.</li> </ul> <p>To ensure that specific actions necessary for the achievement of its objectives are clearly identified and delivered by those involved in or responsible for peatlands management or for decisions affecting their management.</p>	<p>The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and 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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<b>Flood Risk Management Plans arising from National Catchment Flood Risk Assessment and Management Programme</b>	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 CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Draft National Bioenergy Plan 2014 - 2020</b>	<p>The Draft Bioenergy Plan sets out a vision as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bioenergy resources contributing to economic development and sustainable growth, generating jobs for citizens, supported by coherent policy, planning and regulation, and managed in an integrated manner.</li> </ul>	<p>Three high level goals of equal importance, based on the concept of sustainable development are identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To harness the market opportunities presented by bioenergy in order to achieve economic development, growth and jobs.</li> <li>To increase awareness of the value, opportunities and societal benefits of developing bioenergy.</li> <li>To ensure that bioenergy developments do not adversely impact the environment and its living and non-living resources.</li> </ul>	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.



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<b>Draft Renewable Electricity Policy and Development Framework (DCCAE) 2016</b>	<p>Goal: To optimise the opportunities in Ireland for renewable electricity development on land at significant scale, to serve both the All Island Single Electricity Market and any future regional market within the European Union, in accordance with European and Irish law, including Directive 2018/2001: On the promotion of the use of energy from renewable resources.</p>	<p>Objective: To develop a Policy and Development Framework for renewable electricity generation on land to serve both the All Island Single Electricity Market and any future regional market within the European Union, with particular focus on large scale projects for indigenous renewable electricity generation. This will, inter alia, provide guidance for planning authorities and An Bord Pleanála.</p>	<p>The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<b>National Policy Framework on Alternative Fuels Infrastructure for Transport in Ireland 2017 to 2030</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This National Policy Framework on Alternative Fuels Infrastructure for Transport represents the first step in communicating our longer term national vision for decarbonising transport by 2050, the cornerstone of which is our ambition that by 2030 all new cars and vans sold in Ireland will be zero-emissions capable.</li> <li>• By 2030 it is envisaged that the movement in Ireland to electrically-fuelled cars and commuter rail will be well underway, with natural gas and biofuels developing as major alternatives in the freight and bus sectors.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<p>This policy set out to achieve five key goals in transport:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce overall travel demand</li> <li>• Maximise the efficiency of the transport network</li> <li>• Reduce reliance on fossil fuels</li> <li>• Reduce transport emissions</li> <li>• Improve accessibility to transport</li> </ul> <p>These goals remain the cornerstone of transport policy and are fully aligned to the objectives of this National Policy Framework.</p> <p>Targets for alternative fuel infrastructure include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AFV forecasts</li> <li>• Electricity targets</li> <li>• Natural gas (CNG, LNG) targets</li> <li>• Hydrogen targets</li> <li>• Biofuels targets</li> <li>• LPG targets</li> <li>• Synthetic and paraffinic fuels targets</li> </ul>	<p>The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and 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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<b>National Transport Authority's Integrated Implementation Plan 2019-2024</b>	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>In accordance with the DTA Act, the Plan comprises the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An infrastructure investment programme, identifying the key objectives and outputs to be pursued by the Authority over the period of the Plan;</li> <li>• The actions to be taken by the Authority to ensure the effective integration of public transport infrastructure over the period of the Plan;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• The actions to be taken by the Authority in relation to small public service vehicles;</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• Such other matters as the Authority considers appropriate or as may be prescribed by the Minister for Transport, Tourism and Sport.</li> </ul>	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>National Sustainable Mobility Policy and the Sustainable Mobility Policy Action Plan 2022 - 2025</b>	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 CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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<b>Connecting Ireland Rural Mobility Plan (2022-2025)</b>	<p>The Connecting Ireland Rural Mobility Plan is a major public transport initiative developed by the National Transport Authority (NTA) with the aim of increasing connectivity, particularly for people living outside our major towns and cities. The plan aims to improve mobility in rural areas by providing frequent and affordable transport services that offer freedom to travel and sustainable transport connections.</p>	<p>The Plan focuses on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adding new high-frequency services;</li> <li>• Enhancing existing services; and</li> <li>• Providing improved connectivity to the wider transport network</li> </ul>	<p>The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<b>Climate Change Sectoral Adaptation Plan for Built and Archaeological Heritage (2019)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Heritage in Ireland ranges from private homes, commercial and public buildings, national monuments, underwater and buried archaeology and the physical and cultural settings of all of these.</li> <li>• This plan considers not only those structures and sites that have been statutorily listed, but all man-made assets that have historical, aesthetic and cultural value, but does not consider natural heritage.</li> </ul> <p>Aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build adaptive capacity within the sector</li> <li>• Reduce the vulnerability of built and archaeological heritage to climate change</li> <li>• Identify and capitalise on the various potential opportunities for the sector.</li> </ul>	<p>The five adaptation goals for built and archaeological heritage in Ireland are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To improve understanding of each heritage resource and its vulnerability to climate change</li> <li>2. To develop and mainstream sustainable policies and plans for climate-change adaptation of built and archaeological heritage</li> <li>3. To conserve Ireland's heritage for future generations</li> <li>4. To communicate and transfer knowledge</li> <li>5. To exploit the opportunities for built and archaeological heritage to demonstrate value and secure resources</li> </ol>	<p>The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and 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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<b>Heritage related legislation and guidelines:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Monuments Act 1930 as amended;</li> <li>• Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999; and</li> <li>• The Heritage Act 2018.</li> <li>• Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities</li> </ul>	Irish Heritage regulations that are relevant to the CDP. Broadly, this legislation is designed to conserve and enhance heritage.	Irish Heritage regulations that are relevant to the CDP. Broadly, this legislation is designed to conserve and enhance heritage.	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>All-Island Strategic Rail Review</b>	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"> <li>• contribute to decarbonisation;</li> <li>• improve All Island connectivity between major cities;</li> <li>• enhance regional accessibility;</li> <li>• stimulate economic activity;</li> <li>• encourage sustainable mobility; and achieve economic and financial feasibility.</li> </ul>	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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<b>Ireland's 4th National Biodiversity Action Plan 2023 - 2030</b>	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.	<p>It will continue to implement actions within the framework of five strategic objectives, while addressing new and emerging issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Objective 1 - Adopt a Whole of Government, Whole of Society Approach to Biodiversity.</li> <li>• Objective 2 - Meet Urgent Conservation and Restoration Needs.</li> <li>• Objective 3 - Secure Nature's Contribution to People.</li> <li>• Objective 4 - Enhance the Evidence Base for Action on Biodiversity.</li> <li>• Objective 5 - Strengthen Ireland's Contribution to International Biodiversity Initiatives.</li> </ul>	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>National Roads 2040</b>	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.	<p>The following objectives have been defined.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Safe and efficient transport network for people and goods</li> <li>• Environmentally, socially, and economically sustainable</li> <li>• Tailored for different customers in different places</li> <li>• Managed and improved as a key public asset</li> </ul>	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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<b>Spatial Planning and National Roads: Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2012)</b>	These guidelines have been prepared in the context of the delivery of the National Spatial Strategy and the actions identified in Smarter Travel, A Sustainable Transport Future, A New Transport Policy for Ireland 2009-2020.	<p>The following key principles have guided the development of these guidelines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land-use and transportation policies are highly interdependent</li> <li>• Proper planning is central to ensuring road safety</li> <li>• Development should be plan-led</li> <li>• Development Management is key to Plan Implementation</li> <li>• Planning Authorities and the National roads Authority and other public transport bodies must work closely together</li> </ul>	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>National Demand Management Strategy - Moving Together: A Strategic Approach to Improving the Efficiency of Ireland's Transport System</b>	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>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>	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.



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<b>National Energy Security Framework</b>	<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"> <li>• managing the impact on consumers and businesses, with a specific focus on financially vulnerable residential consumers in the short-term</li> <li>• ensuring security of energy supply in the near term, with a focus on the period up to and including winter 2022/23</li> <li>• reducing our dependency on imported fossil fuels, in the context of the phasing out of Russian energy imports across the EU</li> </ul>	<p>The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<b>Energy Security in Ireland to 2030</b>	<p>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>	<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"> <li>• Reduced and Responsive Demand</li> <li>• A Renewables-Led System</li> <li>• More Resilient Systems</li> <li>• Robust Risk Governance</li> </ul> <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>	<p>The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and 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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<b>National Energy and Climate Plan 2021-2030</b>	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.	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.	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Draft Revised Wind Energy Development Guidelines 2019</b>	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 CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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<b>National Mitigation Plan 2017</b>	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.	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. The Plan is structured across several key themes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate Action Policy Framework</li> <li>• Decarbonising Electricity Generation</li> <li>• Decarbonising the Built Environment</li> <li>• Decarbonising Transport</li> <li>• An Approach to Carbon Neutrality for Agriculture, Forest and Land Use Sectors</li> </ul>	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>All-Ireland Pollinator Plans: All-Ireland Pollinator Plan 2021-2025 (latest)</b>	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.	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. 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	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.



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<b>Our Rural Future: Rural Development Policy 2021-2025</b>	The policy provides a framework for the development of rural Ireland over the next five years.	<p>The policy focuses on the following thematic objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Optimising the opportunities for rural communities from high speed broadband.</li> <li>• Supporting improved quality employment and career opportunities in rural areas.</li> <li>• Assisting the regeneration, repopulation and development of rural towns and villages.</li> <li>• Enhancing the participation, leadership and resilience of rural communities.</li> <li>• Enhancing public services in rural areas</li> <li>• Supporting a Just Transition to a climate neutral economy.</li> <li>• Supporting the sustainability of Agriculture, the Marine and Forestry.</li> <li>• Supporting the sustainability of our island and coastal communities.</li> <li>• Nurturing our culture and heritage</li> </ul>	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Housing for All (2021)</b>	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>Housing for All provides four pathways to achieving its overarching objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supporting Homeownership and Increasing Affordability.</li> <li>• Eradicating Homelessness, Increasing Social Housing Delivery and Supporting Social Inclusion.</li> <li>• Increasing New Housing Supply.</li> <li>• Addressing Vacancy and Efficient Use of Existing Stock.</li> </ul>	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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<b>National Strategic Plan for Sustainable Aquaculture Development 2030</b>	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"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• To help inform the investment priorities for aquaculture in Ireland's new Seafood Development Programme 2021-2027 (EMFAF).</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Renewable Electricity Spatial Policy Framework (RESPF)</b>	<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 CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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<b>Ag Climatise - A Roadmap towards Climate Neutrality</b>	<p>This roadmap has been developed by the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine (DAFM) on foot of extensive engagement with industry, research, policy, farmer and environmental stakeholders. It is a roadmap designed to help all stakeholders to work together to tackle climate change and air pollution</p>	<p>The roadmap proposes 29 actions across two strands of activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Actions that can be implemented now:</b> to ensure farmers act immediately on the changes necessary to address climate change. This is made up of three parts, the mitigation measures in the next section, the removals from the landscape measures, and the sustainable energy measures that follow.</li> <li>• <b>The development of cross cutting enabling actions into the future:</b> This will focus on a number of actions, including further research and innovation. Where appropriate, it will require the establishment of consultative groups to assist with the development and delivery of the actions</li> </ul>	<p>The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<b>National Air Pollution Control Programme (NAPCP)</b>	<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"> <li>• An overview of sectors and national policy frameworks in Ireland that impact on emissions of the five NEC pollutants</li> <li>• An overview of the current outlook for compliance with NEC targets for each pollutant</li> <li>• Projections of relevant pollutant emissions to 2030</li> <li>• 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</li> </ul>	<p>The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and 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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<b>Northwest and Neagh Bann CFRAMS Flood Risk Management Plans</b>	These Flood Risk Management Plans are the statutory output of the North Western Neagh Bann (NWNB) CFRAM Study.	The North Western Flood Risk Management Plan and the Neagh Bann Flood Risk Management Plan sets out the strategies, including a set of proposed measures, for the cost-effective and sustainable, long-term management of flood risk in the River Basins, including the areas where the flood risk has been determined as being potentially significant.	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>National Retrofit Plan</b>	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.	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.



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<b>National Inspection Plan - Domestic Waste Water Treatment Systems 2022 - 2026</b>	<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>	The plan sets out the background, minimum inspection numbers, riskbased allocation of inspections, requirements for enforcement of advisory notices and for engagement to promote broader compliance.	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>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)</b>	The Directive sets air quality standards for European Union member states.	Limit values for air quality parameters are set in this Directive.	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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<b>Building Regulations</b>	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 CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Strategic Planning Policy Statement (SPPS) NI</b>	The SPPS consolidates some twenty separate policy publications into one document and sets out strategic subject planning policy for a wide range of planning matters. It also provides the core planning principles to underpin delivery of the two-tier planning system with the aim of furthering sustainable development.	The overall objective of the planning system is to further sustainable development and improve well-being for the people of the North.	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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<b>Planning Act (Northern Ireland) 2011</b>	The Planning Act (Northern Ireland) 2011 provides the legislative basis for the reform of the Northern Ireland planning system. It is the principal piece of planning legislation in Northern Ireland, receiving assent on 4 <sup>th</sup> May 2011. It underpins the reformed two-tier planning system which commenced with the transfer of responsibility for the majority of planning functions from central government to district councils.	<p>The act streamlines the planning process, improves decision-making and ensures greater public involvement in planning decisions. The Planning Act creates a more efficient, transparent and locally-focused planning system in NI which balances economic development, environmental protection and public interests by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transferring planning functions to the planning authorities to decentralise decision-making and allowing local authorities more control over the planning decisions</li> <li>• Introducing a requirement for local development plans for council areas, which outline land-use, regulates development and identifies what infrastructure is required</li> <li>• Simplifying the planning procedure for applicants and planning authorities and allowing for more flexibility in the application process</li> <li>• Creating a Planning Appeals Commission to handle appeals and reviews of planning decisions to consider appeals against planning refusals, conditions or enforcement decisions.</li> <li>• Integrating sustainability and environmental considerations into proposed development through the planning process</li> </ul>	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (Northern Ireland) Order 1995</b>	The Order was introduced to protect and manage Northern Ireland's cultural heritage by focusing on monuments and objects of archaeological and historical significance.	<p>The key provisions of the Order include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protection of historic monuments by extending legal protection</li> <li>• Designating and scheduling of monuments that are considered to possess special historic or archaeological value</li> <li>• Requiring consent for any development that could affect a scheduled monument and ensuring that these works do not harm the historic value of the monument</li> </ul>	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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<b>Regional Development Strategy 2035 (Northern Ireland)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Spatial strategy for the future development of Northern Ireland.</li> </ul> <p>Strategic planning framework to facilitate and guide public and private sectors.</p>	Aims to provide long-term policy direction with a strategic spatial perspective.	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Tourism Strategy for Northern Ireland: 10 Year Plan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This Strategy will be published in 2024.</li> <li>The plan sets out a 10-year plan for the growth of the tourism sector in Northern Ireland., with an aim to increase the value of tourism to the economy by 50-75% compared to 2019.</li> <li>Vision is to “Establish Northern Ireland as a year-round world class destination which is renowned for its authentic experiences, landscape, heritage and culture and which benefits communities, the economy and the environment, with sustainability at its core.”</li> </ul>	<p>The strategic goals and core themes of the Strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Innovative</li> <li>Inclusive</li> <li>Sustainable</li> <li>Attractive</li> <li>Collaborative</li> </ul> <p>The document identifies the key challenges and drivers for growth.</p>	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.



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<b>The Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985 (as amended)</b>	Prohibits the intentional killing, taking or injuring of certain wild birds and wild animals or the intentional destruction, uprooting or picking of certain wild plants.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protection of wild birds, their nests and eggs, the prohibition of certain methods of killing or taking wild birds and the sale of live or dead wild birds or eggs.</li> <li>• Protection of captive birds.</li> <li>• Prohibition of certain methods of killing or taking wild animals, the use of spring traps, and the sale of live or dead wild animals as well as providing protection for wild plants and prohibiting the sale of invasive, non-native species.</li> <li>• Also covers: the protection of deer, the sales and purchases of venison and the prevention of poaching; the possession of pesticides harmful to wildlife; wildlife refuges; and the possession of articles for purposes of committing certain offences.</li> </ul> <p>With regard to enforcement, it includes details regarding the power of wildlife inspector to enter premises and to examine specimens and take samples, false statements made for obtaining registration or licence and penalties and forfeitures.</p>	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>The Wildlife and Natural Environment Act (Northern Ireland) 2011</b>	This Act requires every public body to promote the conservation of biodiversity and defines functions of public bodies in Northern Ireland with respect to the conservation of biodiversity. It also contains provisions for the conservation of wild fauna and flora and habitats. The Act amends the Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985 and the Environment (Northern Ireland) Order 2002.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To make provision about biodiversity.</li> <li>• To amend the wildlife (Northern Ireland) order 1985 and part 4 of the environment (Northern Ireland) order 2002.</li> <li>• To abolish game licences and game dealers' licences.</li> <li>• To prohibit hare coursing events.</li> </ul> <p>To amend the game preservation act (Northern Ireland) 1928; and for connected purposes.</p>	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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<b>The Conservation (Natural Habitats, etc.) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1995 (as amended)</b>	<p>These regulations transpose the requirements of the EC 'Habitats' Directive and aspects of the 'Wild Birds' Directive in relation to Northern Ireland.</p> <p>Provide for the protection of sites in the UK that support habitats and species in need of conservation across Europe and full protection of species of European importance whether occurring within designated sites or not.</p>	Protects certain birds, plants, animals, marine life and their habitats, including Natura 2000 sites, through creating criminal offences and changing planning requirements.	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>The Environment (Northern Ireland) Order 2002</b>	<p>The Environment (Northern Ireland) Order 2002 is the primary piece of environmental legislation in Northern Ireland. The order sets out a range of requirements for the protection and management of the environment, including the prevention and control of pollution, the conservation of natural habitats and biodiversity, and the regulation of waste management.</p> <p>The order applies to a wide range of activities, including industrial and commercial activities, waste management, agriculture, and construction. It also establishes the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA), which is responsible for enforcing the order and regulating activities that may have an impact on the environment. The NIEA has the power to investigate environmental incidents, issue enforcement notices, and prosecute individuals and organisations that breach environmental regulations.</p>	<p>The Environment (Northern Ireland) Order 2002 places a range of obligations on individuals and organisations to protect and manage the environment. These obligations include reporting environmental incidents, obtaining permits, and complying with environmental standards. Evidence requirements under the order may include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reporting requirements</li> <li>2. Permit requirements</li> <li>3. Compliance monitoring</li> <li>4. Enforcement action</li> </ol>	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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<b>The Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2017</b>	The purpose of these regulations is to promote sustainable development by considering and mitigating the potential environmental effects of projects before they are approved. The regulations require a systematic and transparent assessment process, enabling decision-makers to make informed choices based on the environmental implications of proposed developments.	<p>The regulations apply to a wide range of projects, including infrastructure developments, industrial facilities, energy projects, and certain agricultural and waste management activities.</p> <p>The regulations mandate that developers or project proponents carry out an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) as part of the planning process. The EIA involves the identification, prediction, and evaluation of potential environmental effects, such as impacts on air, water, biodiversity, human health, and cultural heritage. The assessment also considers alternative options and potential mitigation measures.</p> <p>Additionally, the regulations emphasize public participation, ensuring that affected individuals and organizations have the opportunity to provide input and express their concerns during the assessment process.</p>	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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<b>The Climate (Northern Ireland) Act 2022</b>	<p>The Climate Change Act (Northern Ireland) 2022 (Act) sets a target of an at least 100% reduction in net zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2050.</p> <p>The Act also sets other sectoral targets including 2030 targets at least 80% of electricity consumption from renewable sources (DfE) and 70% of waste is recycled (DAERA) as well as a target for a minimum spend of 10% of overall transport budgets on active travel (DfI).</p>	<p>Section 23 of the Act requires DAERA to make regulations that set carbon budgets.</p> <p>Sections 13-22 place requirements on Northern Ireland departments to produce and publish various sectoral plans setting out how specific sectors will contribute to meeting the 2030, 2040 and 2050 emissions reduction targets.</p> <p>DAERA is required to produce 5-year climate action plans (CAP) to set out the policies and proposals that Northern Ireland departments will implement to meet the corresponding carbon budget as well as set out how the emissions reduction targets will be achieved.</p> <p>The Act places a duty on DAERA to prepare and publish a series of interim and final reports setting out what progress has been made in implementing the proposals and policies set out in the CAPs and the progress made in achieving carbon budgets and emissions reduction targets. There are also reporting requirements placed on the UK Climate Change Committee (CCC).</p> <p>Section 37 of the Act places a duty on DAERA to establish a Just Transition Commission for Northern Ireland.</p> <p>Section 31 places a requirement on DAERA to establish a Just Transition Fund for Agriculture in order to provide advice and financial assistance to the agricultural sector to help deliver its contribution under policies and proposals within CAPs.</p> <p>Section 42 of the Act requires regulations to be made in regard to climate change reporting by public bodies.</p> <p>Section 50 of the Act requires The Executive Office (TEO) to establish an independent office to be known as the “Northern Ireland Climate Commissioner”.</p>	<p>The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and 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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<b>The Regional Development Strategy 2035</b>	The strategy aims to take account of the economic ambitions and needs of the Northern Ireland Region, and put in place spatial planning, transport and housing priorities that will support and enable the aspirations of the Region to be met.	The Strategy sets out a spatial framework and guidance specific to each NI area.	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>The Strategic Planning Policy Statement (SPPS) for Northern Ireland</b>	The SPPS is a statement, consolidating some twenty separate policy publications into one document of the Department's policy on important planning matters that should be addressed across Northern Ireland. It also provides the core planning principles to underpin delivery of the two-tier planning system with the aim of furthering sustainable development. It sets the strategic direction for councils to bring forward detailed operational policies within their new Local Development Plans.	<p>The provisions of the SPPS must be taken into account in the preparation of Local Development Plans, and are also material to all decisions on individual planning applications and appeals.</p> <p>The SPPS has a policy objective to "seek to further the conservation, enhancement and restoration of the abundance, quality, diversity and distinctiveness of the region's natural heritage".</p>	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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<b>Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 2: Natural Heritage (2013)</b>	Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 2 sets out the Department of the Environment's planning policies for the conservation, protection and enhancement of Northern Ireland's natural heritage. PPS 2 replaces 'Planning and Nature Conservation (1997)' and supersedes Policies SP16 and DES4 in 'A Planning Strategy for Rural Northern Ireland (1993).	Objectives of PPS2 include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to seek to further the conservation, enhancement and restoration of the abundance, quality, diversity and distinctiveness of the region's natural heritage; and</li> <li>• to contribute to rural renewal and urban regeneration by ensuring developments take account of the role and value of biodiversity in supporting economic diversification and contributing to a high quality environment.</li> </ul>	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 18: Renewable Energy</b>	Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 18 sets out the Department's planning policy for development that generates energy from renewable resources and that requires the submission of a planning application. In addition, the PPS encourages the integration of renewable energy technology and greater application of the principles of Passive Solar Design in the design, siting and layout of new development.	The aim of this Statement is to facilitate the siting of renewable energy generating facilities in appropriate locations within the built and natural environment in order to achieve Northern Ireland's renewable energy targets and to realise the benefits of renewable energy. The objectives of the Statement are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to ensure that the environmental, landscape, visual and amenity impacts associated with or arising from renewable energy development are adequately addressed;</li> <li>• to ensure adequate protection of the Region's built and natural, and cultural heritage features; and</li> <li>• to facilitate the integration of renewable energy technology into the design, siting and layout of new development and promote greater application of the principles of Passive Solar Design.</li> </ul>	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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<b>Biodiversity Strategy for NI to 2020</b>	A strategy for Northern Ireland to meet its international obligations and local targets to protect biodiversity and ensure that the environment can continue to support our people and economy.	<p>The objectives of the Biodiversity Strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) maintain healthy ecosystems,</li> <li>ii) address adverse pressure,</li> <li>iii) increase prosperity and well-being, and</li> <li>iv) engage society in biodiversity conservation and develop partnerships.</li> </ul>	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Draft Environment Strategy</b>	The Environment Strategy is intended to be an overarching document setting out Northern Ireland's environmental priorities for the coming decades and will form part of the Green Growth agenda.	<p>This Strategy focuses on several Strategic Context/Drivers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Sustainability</li> <li>ii) Global Climate &amp; Biodiversity Action</li> <li>iii) Green Growth Strategy</li> <li>iv) Environmental Governance &amp; Co-operation</li> <li>v) Agriculture &amp; Environment</li> <li>vi) Marine Environment</li> <li>v) Built &amp; Historic Environment</li> </ul>	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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<b>Northern Ireland Peatland Strategy 2021-2040</b>	The strategy identifies the ecosystem services provided by healthy peatlands, including climate regulation and adaptation, specialised biodiversity, good water quality, flood alleviation and a historical archive. The strategy also highlights the role peatlands play as a unique landscape for recreation and education.	The document outlines six strategic objectives: i) Conserve peatlands & prevent degradation ii) Restoration of degraded areas to functioning peatland ecosystems (designated & non-designated sites) iii) Supporting Sustainable Peatland Management iv) Knowledge Sharing & Research v) Communication, Education & Access vi) Governance, Implementation & Funding	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>The Green Growth Strategy</b>	The Strategy establishes Northern Ireland's Green Growth vision and principles and sets out commitments to tackling the climate crisis.	One of the key commitments of the Green Growth Strategy is to develop Northern Ireland's first Climate Action Plan. 10 Executive Commitments have been set out in the Strategy.  Green Growth considers climate targets but also the wider environment and green jobs.	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.



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<b>Circular Economy Strategy</b>	The draft strategy sets out NI's vision to create an innovative, inclusive and competitive economy, with responsible production and consumption at its core.	<p>The strategy outlines twelve proposals for change which will create more sustainable production and consumption patterns in Northern Ireland.</p> <p>The proposals have been framed around the five universal Circular Economy policy goals developed by the Ellen MacArthur Foundation (EMF) which provide a blueprint to align ambition and create a common direction of travel.</p>	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Northern Ireland Energy Strategy 2050</b> <b>(Northern Ireland Energy Strategy 'Path to Net Zero Energy')</b>	<p>The Strategy sets a long-term vision of net zero carbon and affordable energy for Northern Ireland.</p> <p>It is also about growing the economy and supporting the 10X Economic Vision.</p>	<p>The energy strategy sets a target of 70% of local electricity supplies coming from renewable sources by 2030 and includes a plan to fully decarbonise by 2050.</p> <p>The Energy Strategy is centred around delivering on five key principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Placing you at the heart of our energy future</li> <li>• Grow the green economy</li> <li>• Do more with less</li> <li>• Replace fossil fuels with renewable energy</li> <li>• Create a flexible, resilient and integrated energy system</li> </ul>	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

National Level			
Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim / purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
<b>The Marine Plan for Northern Ireland 2018</b>	The Plan informs and guides the regulation, management, use and protection of Northern Ireland's marine area. It is a single document made up of two plans, one for the inshore region and one for the offshore region.	<p>Marine Plan Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To promote the sustainable development of productive activities, which support employment at all skill levels while fully considering the requirements of other marine interests.</li> <li>• To help realise the potential of energy resources and energy storage within the marine area, while fully considering the requirements of other marine interests.</li> <li>• To promote the development of vibrant, accessible and sustainable coastal communities.</li> <li>• To promote the marine resource, its recreational value and its wider economic, environmental and social benefits to all.</li> <li>• To promote the preservation and enjoyment of marine related heritage assets.</li> <li>• To promote a healthy, resilient and adaptable marine ecosystem and an ecologically coherent network of Marine Protected Areas.</li> <li>• To contribute towards climate change mitigation and adaptation measures.</li> <li>• To continue to develop a sound marine evidence base in a co-ordinated manner, to increase understanding and to support the development, monitoring and review of marine plans.</li> </ul>	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Towards an Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy for Northern Ireland 2006 - 2026</b>	<p>Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) aims to establish sustainable levels of economic and social activity in our coastal areas while protecting the coastal environment.</p> <p>ICZM seeks to reconcile the different policies that have an effect on the coast and to establish a framework that facilitates the integration of the interests and responsibilities of those involved in the development, management and use of the coast.</p>	<p>The Strategy is based on the several key principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainable development</li> <li>• Precautionary principle</li> <li>• Ecosystem approach</li> </ul>	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

National Level			
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<b>Northern Ireland River Basin Management Plans (RBMPs)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The NI River Basin Management Plans take an integrated approach to the protection, improvement and sustainable use of the water environment.</li> <li>They apply to groundwater and to all surface water bodies, including rivers, lakes, transitional (estuarine) and coastal waters out to one nautical mile.</li> </ul> <p>River Basin Management Plans (RBMP) as required by the regulations were published in 2009 and 2015 for each River Basin District within Northern Ireland.</p>	The Plans identified where Northern Ireland's water environment is in good or excellent condition and set out objectives for improvement or prevention of deterioration.	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and 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
<b>Regional Economic and Spatial Strategies</b>	The Regional Spatial and Economic Strategies provide a long-term regional level strategic planning and economic framework in support of the implementation of the National Planning Framework.	<p>The Eastern and Midland Regional Economic and Spatial Strategy includes provisions for its 12 constituent local authorities: Fingal County Council; Dublin City Council; South Dublin County Council; Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council; Louth County Council; Kildare County Council; Meath County Council; Wicklow County Council; Longford County Council; Laois County Council; Offaly County Council; and Westmeath County Council.</p> <p>The Southern Regional Economic and Spatial Strategy includes provisions for its nine constituent local authorities: Waterford City and County Council, Cork City Council, Cork County Council, Tipperary County Council, Wexford County Council, Kerry County Council, Clare County Council, Limerick City and County Council, Kilkenny County Council and Carlow County Council.</p> <p>The Northern and Western Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy includes provisions for its eight constituent local authorities: Donegal County Council, Leitrim County Council, Sligo County Council, Cavan County Council, <b>Monaghan County Council</b>, Mayo County Council, Roscommon County Council, and Galway County Council.</p>	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

Regional / County / Local Level			
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<b>Greater Dublin Area (GDA) Transport Strategy (2022-2042)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It sets out how transport will be developed across the region, covering Dublin, Meath, Wicklow and Kildare, over the period of the strategy and has been approved by the Minister for Transport, Tourism and Sport in accordance with the relevant legislation.</li> </ul>	<p>They set out a number of core principles deriving from the strategic vision, which are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dublin as the capital city of Ireland and a major European centre shall grow and progress, competing with other cities in the EU, and serving a wide range of international, national, regional and local needs.</li> <li>The Dublin and Mid-East Regions will be attractive, vibrant locations for industry, commerce, recreation and tourism and will be a major focus for economic growth within the Country.</li> <li>The GDA, through its ports and airport connections will continue to be the most important entry/exit point for the country as a whole, and as a Gateway between the European Union and the rest of the World. Access to and through the GDA will continue to be a matter of national importance.</li> <li>Development in the GDA shall be directly related to investment in integrated high quality public transport services and focused on compact urban form.</li> <li>Development within the existing urban footprint of the Metropolitan Area will be consolidated to achieve a more compact urban form</li> <li>Development in the Hinterland Area will be focused on the high quality integrated growth and consolidation of development in key identified towns, separated from each other by extensive areas of strategic green belt land devoted to agriculture and similar uses.</li> </ul>	<p>The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and 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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<b>Greater Dublin Area Cycle Network Plan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sets out a ten year cycling strategy for Counties Dublin, Kildare, Meath and Wicklow</li> <li>Plan to increase regions cycle network dramatically</li> <li>The Plan refers to the EuroVelo International Cycle Route Network of the European Cyclists Federation is a network of 15 long distance cycle routes connecting and uniting the whole European continent. Two of these routes are in Ireland including EV2 from Galway through Dublin to London, Berlin, Warsaw and Moscow.</li> </ul>	<p>Aims to identify and determine:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Urban Cycle Network at the Primary, Secondary and Feeder level</li> <li>The Inter-Urban Cycle Network linking the relevant sections of the Urban Network including the elements of the National Cycle Network within the Greater Dublin Area including linkages to key transport locations outside of urban areas such as airports and ports</li> </ul> <p>The Green Route Network being cycle routes for development of tourist, recreational and leisure purposes.</p>	<p>The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<b>Dublin to Galway Greenway Plan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop a segregated cycling and walking trail to international standards, extending from Dublin City to Galway which is of a scale that will allow Ireland to harness the potential of an identified growing tourism market for cycling.</li> <li>This route forms part of an interconnected National Cycle Network of high quality, traffic free, inter urban routes, which will establish Ireland as a quality international tourism destination for a broad range of associated recreational activities and pursuits.</li> </ul>	<p>To provide a segregated, substantially off road cycle route from Dublin City to Clifden via Galway City, maximising the use of – where feasible – existing and approved routes and disused railway line corridors and to also use existing plans and/or permitted projects where these have been subject to a consent process that has previously included the carrying out or screening for SEA, EIA and AA.</p>	<p>The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and 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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<b>Local Transport Plans and Strategies</b>	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"> <li>• To promote sustainable transport.</li> <li>• To promote integrated and proper transport planning.</li> <li>• To promote safe travel.</li> <li>• To promote active travel infrastructural development.</li> <li>• To encourage modal shift.</li> </ul>	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Water Quality Management Plans</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that the quality of waters covered by the plan is maintained.</li> <li>• Maintain and improve the quantity and quality of water included in the Plan scope.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitoring of water bodies against quality standards.</li> <li>• Outlines management programmes for water catchments.</li> <li>• Purpose is to maintain and improve the quantity and quality of groundwater.</li> </ul>	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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<b>NPWS Conservation Plans and/or Conservation Objectives for SACs and SPAs</b>	<p>Management planning for nature conservation sites has a number of aims. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To identify and evaluate the features of interest for a site</li> <li>• To set clear objectives for the conservation of the features of interest</li> <li>• To describe the site and its management</li> <li>• To identify issues (both positive and negative) that might influence the site</li> <li>• To set out appropriate strategies/management actions to achieve the objectives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conservation objectives for SACs and SPAs (i.e. sites within the Natura 2000 network) have to be set for the habitats and species for which the sites are selected.</li> <li>• These objectives are used when carrying out appropriate assessments for plans and projects that might impact on these sites.</li> </ul>	<p>The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<b>Groundwater Protection Schemes</b>	<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 CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and 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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Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim / purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
<b>Local Economic and Community Plan (LECP) for County Monaghan 2023-2029</b>	The overarching vision for the LECP is: to improve the quality of life and wellbeing across the County.	The purpose of the LECP, as provided for in the Local Government Reform Act 2014, is to set out, for a six-year period, the objectives and actions needed to promote and support the economic development and the local and community development of the relevant local authority area, both by itself directly and in partnership with other economic and community development stakeholders.	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Development Plans, Local Area Plans and other land use plans in adjacent counties in Ireland - Louth, Meath and Cavan.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outline planning objectives for land use development (including transport objectives).</li> <li>• Strategic frameworks for planning and sustainable development including those set out in National Planning Framework and Regional Economic and Spatial Strategies.</li> <li>• Sets out the policies and proposals to guide development in the bordering and connected Local Authority areas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify future infrastructure, development and zoning required.</li> <li>• Protect and enhance amenities and environment.</li> <li>• Guides neighbouring planning authority in assessing proposals.</li> <li>• Aim to guide development in neighbouring areas</li> <li>• Aim to promote sustainable development in neighbouring and connected areas.</li> <li>• Provide for economic development and protect natural environmental, heritage.</li> </ul>	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.



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<b>Monaghan Biodiversity and Heritage Strategic Plan 2020-2025</b>	<p>The mission or purpose of the strategic plan is to protect, conserve and advocate for our biodiversity, tangible and intangible heritage, contributing to sustainable development and climate change mitigation and adaptation.</p>	<p>The plan contains thirteen strategic themes with action plans that will guide the work of the Monaghan County Council Heritage Office, and the County Monaghan Heritage Forum for the next five years.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate change mitigation and adaptation through heritage and biodiversity</li> <li>• Monaghan's Wonderful Wetlands.</li> <li>• Hedgerows and Native woodland.</li> <li>• High Nature Value Farmland.</li> <li>• The Worm Ditch / The Black Pig's Dyke.</li> <li>• Pre-historic archaeology / Passage graves and cairns.</li> <li>• Protected Structures.</li> <li>• Vernacular and traditional buildings.</li> <li>• Demesnes and estates.</li> <li>• Historic Graveyards, holy wells and church ruins.</li> <li>• Indigenous knowledge and traditions.</li> <li>• Cross-border heritage.</li> <li>• Irish and the vernacular English.</li> </ul>	<p>The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<b>County Monaghan Walking &amp; Cycling Strategy 2021-2026</b>	<p>This document is a high-level, strategic look at how Monaghan County Council proposes to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• develop walking and cycling infrastructure, and</li> <li>• promote walking and cycling as activities which support the economic, cultural and social wellbeing of the people of Co Monaghan.</li> </ul> <p>It takes into account Monaghan County Council's role as an important agent of change in driving a number of key national programmes</p>	<p>The purpose of this Strategy is to provide the framework into which all present and future projects may be slotted, showing how they connect to a coherent network, and contribute to the overall vision. In this way, the Council will be sure that it is getting the best from its resources at all times, putting the right infrastructure in the right place and contributing to an overall framework, which is all working towards a common aim, i.e. the development of Co. Monaghan as a better place to live, work and visit.</p>	<p>The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and 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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<b>Monaghan Retail Strategy 2016</b>	The overriding aim of the strategy is to create the appropriate conditions necessary to foster a healthy and vibrant retailing environment in County Monaghan over the period of the strategy. It does so through policy recommendations which are framed in the context of national and regional plans, strategies and guidelines. The strategy provides important information on the quantum, scale and types of retail development required over the period to 2022.	<p>The key requirements of this retail strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Confirm the retail hierarchy.</li> <li>• Undertake health check appraisals of the main retail centres of the towns of Monaghan, Carrickmacross, Castleblayney, Clones and Ballybay, to inform the need for interventions.</li> <li>• Identify the broad requirement for additional retail floorspace over the plan period.</li> <li>• Identify policies to support the continued development of the retail sector.</li> </ul>	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Monaghan Land Use &amp; Transportation Study 2017</b>	This study is a short to medium term plan that sets out a transport and land use strategy for Monaghan town.	Not applicable.	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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<b>County Landscape Character Assessments</b>	Characterises the geographical dimension of the landscape.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identifies the quality, value, sensitivity and capacity of the landscape area.</li> <li>Guides strategies and guidelines for the future development of the landscape.</li> </ul>	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Freshwater Pearl Mussel Sub-Basin Management Plans</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identifies the current status of the species and the reason for loss or decline.</li> <li>Identifies measure required to improve or restore current status.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identifies pressures on Freshwater Pearl Mussels for each of the designated populations in Ireland.</li> <li>Outlines restoration measures required to ensure favourable conservation status.</li> </ul>	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

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<b>Local Catchment Flood Risk Management Plans</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Produced by Local Authorities.</li> <li>Outlines areas local flood risk.</li> <li>Sets out measures to manage and prevent flood risk at a local level.</li> </ul>	Not applicable.	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Shellfish Pollution Reduction Programmes</b>	Aims to improve water quality and ensure the protection or improvement of designated shellfish waters in order to support shellfish life and growth and contribute to the high quality of shellfish products directly edible by man.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identifies key and secondary pressures on water quality in designated shellfish areas.</li> <li>Outlines specific measures to address identified key and secondary pressures on water quality.</li> <li>Addresses the specific pressures acting on water quality in each area.</li> </ul>	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.



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<b>Monaghan Noise Action Plan 2024-2028</b>	The Draft Noise Action Plan has been informed by and is based on the Strategic Noise Maps which were prepared for Monaghan County Council and which covers road transport noise from major roads with traffic volumes of more than 3 million vehicles per year.	<p>The main purpose of the Noise Action Plan is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inform and consult the public about noise exposure, its effects and the measures which may be considered to address noise problems</li> <li>• Address strategic noise issues by requiring competent authorities to draw up action plans to manage noise issues and their effects</li> <li>• Reduce noise, where possible, and maintain the environmental acoustic quality where it is good.</li> </ul> <p>The Draft Noise Action Plan relates to Noise from major roads with traffic volumes of more than 3 million vehicles per year within the county and includes the national road; N2 and parts of the non-national road network, namely the R937 (Dublin Road, Monaghan Town), R162 (Glen Road, Monaghan Town), R181 (Main Street, Castleblayney), R183 (Monaghan Road, Castleblayney), R938 (York Street, Castleblayney) &amp; R927 (Main Street, Carrickmacross).</p>	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.
<b>Monaghan County Council Local Authority Climate Action Plan 2024-2029</b>	<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>Monaghan County Council has prepared their Climate Action Plan for the period 2024 to 2029 to create a low carbon and climate resilient county, by delivering and promoting best practice in climate action in Co. Monaghan.</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, Monaghan 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, Monaghan 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. Monaghan Town has been designated as the decarbonizing zone.</p>	The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.

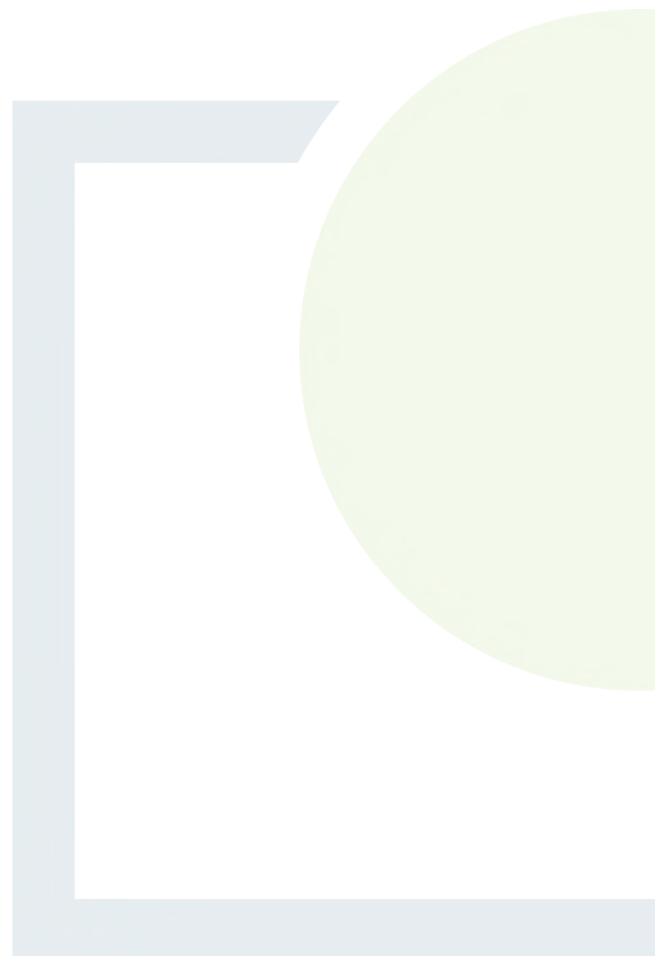
Regional / County / Local Level			
Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim / purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
<b>Monaghan County Council Corporate Plan 2020-2024</b>	<p>The Monaghan County Council Corporate Plan 2020-2024 is the Council's strategic framework for the term of the Council elected in May 2019. This plan has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government Act 2001 as amended by the Local Government Reform Act 2014.</p> <p>The Corporate Plan is a central component of the local authority business model, including the main goals and objectives for each of the Council's principal activities while preserving flexibility in order to meet the demands of an ever changing environment.</p>	<p>The core values of the Council are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To provide strong governance, be open to scrutiny and transparent in our dealings with stakeholders.</li> <li>• To provide a public service that has a strong customer and citizen focus.</li> <li>• To be professional, competent and progressive in the design and delivery of our services.</li> <li>• To provide clear direction in economic, social and community development.</li> </ul>	<p>The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and bodies and their plans or policies, the achievement of the objectives of the regulatory framework for environmental protection and management.</p>
<b>Northern Irish Local Development Plans for Northern Irish local authorities bordering Ireland</b>	<p>These Northern Ireland plans make sure there is enough land available for each area's housing, employment and community facilities, while protecting important landscape and environmental features.</p>	<p>Northern Irish Local Development Plans for Northern Irish local authorities bordering Ireland include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough Council's Local Development Plan 2030</li> <li>• Mid Ulster District Council's Local Development Plan 2030</li> <li>• Derry City and Strabane District Council's Local Development Plan 2032</li> <li>• Fermanagh and Omagh District Council's Local Development Plan 2030</li> <li>• Newry, Mourne and Down District Council's Local Development Plan 2030</li> </ul>	<p>The CDP shall be in harmony with all interrelated legislation, plans, and programmes relevant to planning and environmental matters, such as this. The implementation of the Plan will be required to comply with all environmental legislation and align with and cumulatively contribute towards, in combination with other users and 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 2

Scoping Consultation  
Feedback



The table below shows a list of all Scoping Responses received from the statutory environmental authorities as part of the statutory Scoping consultation process for the Monaghan CDP 2025-2031.

Ref.	Environmental Authority	Date Received
1	Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	21 May 2024
2	Northern Ireland Environmental Agency (NIEA) – Historic Environment Division (HED)	24 May 2024
3	Northern Ireland Environmental Agency (NIEA) – Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA)	24 May 2024
4	Louth County Council	28 May 2024
5	Meath County Council	28 May 2024
6	Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications (DECC)	28 May 2024

7 Documents in total were received. These are presented below - in the order they were received.



By email to: [devplan@monaghancoco.ie](mailto:devplan@monaghancoco.ie)

Forward Planning Team  
Monaghan County Council  
Planning Offices  
1 Dublin Street  
Monaghan  
H18 X982

21<sup>st</sup> May 2024

Our Ref: SCP240501.1

## **Re. SEA Scoping for the Draft Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031**

Dear Mr Gourley,

We acknowledge your notice, dated 30<sup>th</sup> April 2024, in relation to the SEA Scoping for the Draft Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031 (the 'Plan').

The EPA is one of the statutory environmental authorities under the SEA Regulations. In our role as an SEA environmental authority, we focus on promoting the full and transparent integration of the findings of the Environmental Assessment into the Plan and advocating that the key environmental challenges for Ireland are addressed as relevant and appropriate to the Plan. Our functions as an SEA environmental authority do not include approving or enforcing SEAs or plans.

As a priority, we focus our efforts on reviewing and commenting on key sector plans. For land use plans at county and local level, we provide a 'self-service approach' via the attached guidance document '[SEA of Local Authority Land Use Plans – EPA Recommendations and Resources](#)'. This document is updated regularly and sets out our key recommendations for integrating environmental considerations into Local Authority land use Plans. We recommend that you take this guidance document into account in preparing the Plan and SEA.

In preparing the Plan, Monaghan County Council should also ensure that the Plan aligns with key relevant higher-level plans and programmes and is consistent with the relevant objectives and policy commitments of the National Planning Framework and the Northern and Western Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy.

### **Specific comments to consider in preparing the Plan and SEA**

In the border region (County Cavan and County Monaghan) there are over 168 EPA licenced installations and an additional 6 new applications on hand in the pig and poultry sector. The cumulative impacts of ammonia from these and other installations/operations on nearby Natura 2000 sites needs to be better understood and considered, in preparing SEA, AA and the Strategy. This is particularly important in the context of ensuring environmental sustainability and in implementing the Strategy.

Ammonia has especially detrimental effects on species and habitats that are sensitive to elevated levels of nitrogen input. The concentration of intensive agriculture sites together with other farming activities (e.g. dairy and beef) have the potential to impact on the critical level and critical loads for sensitive species at Natura sites in the border region in particular.

The EPA may provide additional comments upon receipt of the SEA Environmental Report and Draft Plan at the next stage of the SEA process.

### **Available Guidance & Resources**

Our website contains various SEA resources and guidance, including:

- SEA process guidance and checklists
- Inventory of spatial datasets relevant to SEA
- topic specific SEA guidance (including *Good practice note on Cumulative Effects Assessment* (EPA, 2020), *Guidance on SEA Statements and Monitoring* (EPA, 2023), *Integrating climatic factors into SEA* (EPA, 2019), *Developing and Assessing Alternatives in SEA* (EPA, 2015), and *Integrated Biodiversity Impact Assessment* (EPA, 2012))

You can access these guidance notes and other resources at: <https://www.epa.ie/our-services/monitoring--assessment/assessment/strategic-environmental-assessment/sea-topic-and-sector-specific-guidance/>

### **EPA SEA GIS Search and Reporting Webtool**

Our SEA GIS Search and Reporting Webtool is publicly available through EPA Maps at <https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/SEA>. It allows public authorities to produce an indicative report on key aspects of the environment in a specific geographic area. It is intended to assist public authorities in SEA screening and scoping exercises.

### **Catchments.ie**

Our <https://www.catchments.ie/maps/> website provides a single point of access to water quality and catchment data from the National WFD monitoring programme.

### **EPA AA GeoTool**

Our AA GeoTool application has been developed in partnership with the NPWS. It allows users to select a location, specify a search area and gather available information for each European Site within the area. It is also available through EPA <https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/AAGeoTool>.

**State of the Environment Report – Ireland's Environment 2020**

In preparing the Plan and SEA, the recommendations, key issues and challenges described within our State of the Environment Report [Ireland's Environment – An Assessment 2020](#) (EPA, 2020) should be considered, as relevant and appropriate to the Plan. This should also be taken into account, in preparing the Plan and SEA.

**Transition to a low carbon climate resilient economy and society**

You should ensure that the Plan aligns with national commitments on climate change mitigation and adaptation, as well as relevant sectoral, regional and local adaptation plans.

**Environmental Authorities**

Under the SEA Regulations, you should consult with:

- Environmental Protection Agency;
- Minister for Housing, Local Government and Heritage;
- Minister for Environment, Climate and Communications; and
- Minister for Agriculture, Food and the Marine.
- any adjoining planning authority whose area is contiguous to the area of a planning authority which prepared a draft plan, proposed variation or local area plan.

If you have any queries or need further information in relation to this submission, please contact me directly. I would be grateful if you could send an email confirming receipt of this submission to: [sea@epa.ie](mailto:sea@epa.ie).

Yours Sincerely,



---

Cian O'Mahony

SEA Section

Office of Radiation Protection and Environmental Monitoring  
Environmental Protection Agency



# SEA of Local Authority Land-Use Plans - EPA Recommendations and Resources

2024 (Version 1.21)

**ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**  
**An Ghníomhaireacht um Chaomhnú Comhshaoil**

Website: [www.epa.ie](http://www.epa.ie)

E-mail: [sea@epa.ie](mailto:sea@epa.ie)

Lo Call: 1890 335599

PO Box 3000,  
Johnstown Castle Estate,  
Co. Wexford, Y35 W821  
Tel.: +353-(0)53-9160600

Inniscarra  
Co. Cork  
P31 VX59  
Tel.: +353-(0)21-487 5540



### Tracking of Updates for 2024

Version No.	Date	Updates since previous version
Version 1.21	04/01/2024	Added link to SEA and Landscape guidance (EPA, 2023) Added link to Guide for inclusive community engagement in local planning and decision making(DRCD, 2023) in appendix 1a
Version 1.3	21/05/2024	Added link to bathing water quality report (EPA 2024) Added link to final GHG emissions for Ireland 1990-2022 (EPA, 2024)

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## 1. Introduction

This document provides key EPA recommendations for Local Authorities to consider when carrying out Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of land-use plans at county and local level. It also includes information on recently published EPA reports and links to other relevant resources.

EPA is one of the statutory Environmental Authorities under the SEA regulations. Our role in SEA focuses on promoting full integration of the findings of the Environmental Assessment into the Plan. It is not the function of the EPA to either approve or enforce Plans or SEAs.

We focus our efforts and resources on reviewing and commenting on key national and regional plans within the planning hierarchy. For Local Authority land use plans at county and local level, we advocate a 'self-service approach' through use of this guidance document. This document is updated regularly.

### **State of the Environment Report – Ireland's Environment 2020**

In preparing the *plan/programme/modification* and associated SEA, the recommendations, key issues and challenges described within our State of the Environment Report [Ireland's Environment – An Integrated Assessment 2020](#) (EPA, 2020) should be considered. The next iteration of this will be published in 2024 and once published should be taken into account, as appropriate.

## 2. Key Environmental Recommendations to Consider

### **Drinking Water**

In considering additional zoning/development and growth of settlements within the Plan area, it is critical that development be closely linked to the ability to provide a safe and secure supply of drinking water and related critical service infrastructure.

We have produced a series of drinking water quality reports, including the [Drinking Water Report for Public Water Supplies – 2022](#) (EPA, 2023), that should be consulted to ensure the relevant recommendations are implemented to improve drinking water quality. Key issues identified with particular supplies, including significant issues identified through (Irish Water) Drinking Water Safety Plans, should be highlighted for individual plans. We recommend including a commitment to collaborate with Irish Water and other relevant stakeholders in the Plan, to provide an adequate and appropriate drinking water supply.

A 'Remedial Action List' (RAL) of problematic drinking water supplies is released by the EPA on a quarterly basis. It is a dynamic list which records identified and reported issues. Once appropriate mitigation measures are established and implemented, supplies are removed from the RAL. You should consider including a commitment in the Plan to support Irish Water, in addressing issues where water supplies servicing the Plan area included on the RAL. Further information can be found at: <https://www.epa.ie/publications/compliance--enforcement/drinking-water/>.

### **Conservation of Water Resources**

The Plan should include an Objective/Policy promoting the need for the conservation of water resources and also the need for detection/mitigation of infrastructural leakages. It may also be useful to consider developing a Water Conservation Strategy, in association with Irish Water and adjoining local authorities, where appropriate.

## Waste Water

Our [Water Quality in Ireland 2016-2021](#) (EPA, 2022) highlights that one of the key causes of water pollution is from point sources including discharges from waste water treatment plants. The need to provide and maintain adequate and appropriate wastewater treatment infrastructure to service zoned lands and proposed developments is critical.

Uisce Éireann maintain “wastewater treatment capacity registers” on their website. These give an indication of whether there's enough wastewater treatment capacity in an area to cater for a proposed development with or without capital upgrades to infrastructure – see [Wastewater treatment capacity register | Connections | Uisce Éireann \(formally Irish Water\)](#)

In addition to the capacity register check, it is recommended that, when considering applications for planning permission, local authorities should perform additional checks on the capacity of wastewater infrastructure to cater for the additional loads that will be generated by the development under consideration.

In the determination of a planning application, a Local authority should always make sure that there is, or will be, sufficient sewage treatment facilities in place and that any connection to a treatment plant will not cause or contribute to non-compliance with existing legislative requirements.

A Local authority should always check the designation of the receiving water and its status on the EPA WFD Application, establish the assimilative capacity of the receiving water, establish whether an additional effluent load from a proposed development can be catered for without deteriorating the Water Framework Directive status of the river and prevent it meeting its environmental objectives and ensure compliance with the obligations as set out in S.I. No. 272/2009 - European Communities Environmental Objectives (Surface Waters) Regulations 2009 (as amended).

In this regard, key enforcement information is available on the EPA website – see [LEAP Online | Environmental Protection Agency \(epa.ie\)](#). Particular regard should be had to the Annual Environmental Report (AER) which provides an overview of compliance with EPA licence requirements. The “Operational Performance Summary” section in the AER contains information on the peak hydraulic capacity of the plant and the most recent hydraulic capacity of the plant. Any non-compliances recorded in the AERs should be factored into the decision making process as should the hydraulic capacity of the plant.

Agglomerations with no treatment or poorly performing (or at capacity) treatment plants are highlighted in the [Urban Waste Water Treatment in 2022](#) (EPA, 2023). A commitment to support the provision of appropriate measures to address these issues as a priority, in collaboration with Irish Water should be considered where relevant. Measures to ensure that combined storm water overflows, sewers and trade effluent in the area covered by the Plan is also managed properly should also be included as appropriate.

You should also consult the [2021 Code of Practice for Domestic Waste Water Treatment Systems](#), (EPA, 2021) and the [National Inspection Plan for Domestic Wastewater Treatment Systems 2022-2026](#) (EPA, 2021), as appropriate.

## Water Framework Directive

### Protection of Surface and Ground Water Resources



Protecting our valuable surface and ground water resources is of vital importance to protect both human health and provide for a healthy environment. In this context, you should provide clear commitments in the Plan to protect surface water, groundwater and coastal/estuarine resources and their associated habitats and species, including fisheries within and adjacent to the Plan area. Where specific recommendations/concerns for water bodies within the Plan area are identified in EPA water quality reports, including the [Water Quality Monitoring Report on Nitrogen and Phosphorus Concentrations in Irish Waters – 2022](#) (EPA, 2023), [Water Quality in 2022-An Indicators Report](#) (EPA, 2023) and [Water Quality in Ireland 2016-2021](#) (EPA, 2022), these should also be addressed/considered at an appropriate level in the Plan.

The Plan should also ensure that any specific relevant objectives and measures for individual water bodies, within the Plan area as set out in the existing relevant Water Framework Directive River Basin Management Plan, are provided for in order to ensure water quality is protected/improved/maintained. The Plan should also consider that subsequent water management plans (including catchment management plans) may arise out of current review of the second cycle of WFD River Basin Management Planning should be integrated as appropriate upon their adoption. The 'integrated catchment management' approach for protecting and managing water resources, should also be supported in the Plan. The EPA's [www.catchments.ie](http://www.catchments.ie) website provides useful resources such as GIS mapping and related information that should be useful in preparing the Plan.

The [European Union \(Water Policy\) Regulations 2014](#) (S.I. No. 350 of 2014) sets out the roles and responsibilities of the various stakeholders and the associated requirements in relation to river basin management planning and should be integrated as appropriate. These responsibilities should be reflected in the Plan and the associated environmental monitoring.

### **Protection of Groundwater Resources**

Groundwater aquifers form important sources of drinking water both locally and regionally. Much of the summer seasonal flow in many rivers is also derived from groundwater sources. To maintain high quality water resources within the Plan area, it is important that development is controlled and managed appropriately, in particular in areas of high groundwater vulnerability to avoid transmission of pollutants into important aquifers.

The Plan should include a clear Policy / Objective for the protection of groundwater resources and associated habitats and species. The Plan should also include a commitment to integrate any existing Groundwater Protection Schemes and Groundwater Source Protection Zones, as relevant and appropriate within the Plan area. The Plan should also include a commitment to comply with the [European Communities Environmental Objectives \(Groundwater\) Regulations 2010](#) (S.I. No. 9 of 2010).

Issues to consider relating to protection of groundwater include; enforcement of planning conditions related to installation, operation and maintenance of on-site wastewater treatment / septic tank systems, connection of all remaining houses within settlement boundaries to wastewater treatment plant, the development of a wastewater leak detection programme and the implementation and enforcement of the [European Communities \(Good Agricultural Practice for Protection of Waters\) Regulations 2009](#) and associated [European Union \(Good Agricultural Practice For Protection Of Waters\) Regulations 2017](#) (S.I. No 605 of 2017) and [European Union \(Good Agricultural Practice For Protection Of Waters\)\(Amendment\) Regulations 2018](#) (S.I. No 65 of 2018).

### **Protection and Management of Bathing Waters**

The obligation to protect bathing waters within (and adjacent to) the Plan area should also be reflected in the Plan. Bathing Waters are afforded protection under Directive 2006/7/EC, known as the 'Directive on bathing water', which is transposed into National legislation by the [Bathing Water](#)

[Quality Regulations 2008](#) (S.I. No. 79) of 2008. In addition, under the Water Framework Directive, recreational waters/bathing water areas are included on the Register of Protected Areas. The Plan should provide for the protection of any waters which are used for bathing within or adjacent to the Plan area.

The EPA's most recent report on bathing water quality [Bathing Water Quality in Ireland – A Report for the Year 2023](#), (EPA, 2024) sets out the status of Irish Seawater and Freshwater Bathing areas and should be integrated as appropriate. The EPA's available bathing water advice/guidance includes an online GIS resource [beaches.ie](https://beaches.ie), which should be considered.

### **Water Framework Directive & Biodiversity**

Any sites of significant biodiversity value within or adjacent to the Plan area listed on the Water Framework Directive Register of Protected Areas, (such as Fresh Water Pearl Mussel Catchments, designated Salmonid waters, fisheries / shellfisheries), should be protected in preparing the Plan.

### **Marine Waters**

Where the Plan might have an impact on the marine environment, the Plan should consider the requirements of the Marine Strategy Framework Directive and the environmental commitments set out in Ireland's National Marine Planning Framework, as appropriate and where relevant.

## **Flooding**

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The Plan should fully comply with [The Planning System and Flood Risk Management – Guidelines for Planning Authorities](#) (OPW/DHLGH, 2009). These Guidelines place requirements on planning authorities to carry out strategic flood risk assessments and also to ensure that development/zoning of vulnerable land uses, in areas at significant risk of flooding (flood zones A and B) is avoided. In effect, only flood/water compatible uses should be built in flood plains. Where this is not possible, any proposal for development/zoning is required to include a '*Justification Test*' in accordance with the Guidelines. Examples of vulnerable land uses include hospitals, residential developments and essential infrastructure such as transport and utilities (electricity generating power stations, water and sewage treatment) and potential significant sources of pollution (SEVESO sites, IPC sites).

The OPW website to access flood risk management plans, flood maps and information on flood risk management in Ireland can be consulted at: [www.floodinfo.ie](https://www.floodinfo.ie).

The Plan should include a commitment to carry out strategic flood risk assessments, in line with the Flood Risk Management Guidelines, to inform the development and implementation of the County Development Plan and lower level local area plans respectively.

A specific Policy should be included to provide for/promote appropriate flood risk assessments to be undertaken, where development / zoning is being proposed in the Plan area where there is significant risk of flooding, in accordance with the Guidelines referred to above.

The Plan should also promote the development, where appropriate, of adaptation measures to account for the likely increased risk of flooding due to climate change within the Plan area, including implementation of adequate and appropriate Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems. Additionally, the Plan should provide for protection, management, and as appropriate, enhancement of existing wetland habitats where flood protection/management measures are necessary.

Integrated Coastal Zone Management should also be considered as relevant and appropriate, to inform the preparation of coastal plans and programmes.

## Climate Change / Climatic Factors

Urgent action is needed to address climate change and to move Ireland towards a low carbon, climate resilient economy and society. Climate change adaptation and mitigation measures should be included in the Plan as appropriate and the Plan should be consistent with the *National Policy Position on Climate Action and Low Carbon Development*<sup>1</sup>, the *National Climate Action Plan* and the *National Adaptation Framework*, as well as relevant sectoral, regional and local adaptation plans.

The Agency in 2023 published [Ireland's Greenhouse Gas Emissions Projections for 2022-2040](#) (EPA, 2023) and [Ireland's Final Greenhouse Gas Emissions 1990-2022](#) (EPA, 2024) which should be taken into account in preparing the Plan, as appropriate and relevant.

The EPA has published an update of its existing good practice guidance note on how to incorporate climatic factors into plans and programmes falling under the remit of the SEA Directive – [Integrating Climatic Factors into the Strategic Environmental Assessment Process in Ireland](#) (EPA, 2019<sup>2</sup>). This guidance dovetails with the updated [Development Plans - Guidelines for Planning Authorities](#) (DHLGH, 2022). The update and reviews of both these previous guidance documents enhance linkages and create synergies between the plan-making and SEA processes. Key aspects to be considered in the Plan and SEA, where relevant, include:

- Direct and indirect impacts of the Plan on greenhouse gas emissions and removals (Mitigation)
- Direct and indirect impacts of climate change on the implementation of the Plan, e.g. the resilience of critical water service infrastructure to flooding and drought (Adaptation)
- The linkages between mitigation and adaptation (inter-relationships)

### Mitigation

To fulfil national commitments on greenhouse gas emissions reduction, Ireland must effectively switch away from fossil fuel sources of energy by 2050. The Plan should reflect the need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to protect, maintain and enhance carbon stocks. The inclusion of specific policies/objectives which promote the integration of climate change mitigation measures at a regional and local level in land use planning within the Plan area should also be considered. In developing and implementing mitigation-related measures, opportunities should be sought to maximise the potential co-benefits of for the wider the environment and society, such as improvements in air quality, water quality, biodiversity, public amenity, renewable energy, tourism etc.

### Adaptation

Climate change is already discernible in Ireland, especially within the temperature record, and projected climate change impacts include higher intensity rainfall events, more intense storms and storm surge, sea level rise, warmer temperatures and longer periods of low rainfall.

Under the National Adaptation Framework (DCCAE, 2018) a number of Government Departments are required to prepare sectoral adaptation plans in relation to the priority sectors they are responsible for. Local Authorities are also required to prepare local adaptation strategies. These plans and strategies will be reviewed at least once every five years in line with reviews of the Framework.

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.dccae.gov.ie/en-ie/climate-action/publications/Pages/National-Policy-Position.aspx>

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.epa.ie/pubs/advice/ea/EPA%20SEA-Climatic-Factors-Guidance-Note.pdf>

These sectoral adaptation plans and local authority strategies can be found at <https://www.climateireland.ie/#!/tools/adaptationStrategyExplorer>

These were prepared in line with DECC Guidelines to assist local authorities prepare adaptation strategies (DECC, 2018<sup>3</sup>) and the relevant sectors prepare sectoral adaptation plans. (DECC, 2018<sup>4</sup>). The local Guidelines were prepared building on earlier guidelines published by the EPA to support local authorities in developing local climate adaptation strategies (EPA, 2016).

In keeping with the approach of the National Adaptation Framework, the local Guidelines say that the local adaptation strategy should be used to mainstream adaptation over time into the plans and policies of the local authority (i.e. during the review of local authority development plan or other plans and policies).

Policy developments such as the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Bill 2020, Climate Action Plans and Local Authority Climate Action Charter (DECC, 2019) place additional obligations on local authorities.

The degree to which climate change impacts, individually and in combination, are likely to influence its implementation and operation and coherence with any relevant sectoral adaptation plans should be considered. Aspects to be considered include the resilience of existing and proposed infrastructure and systems to climate variability. This analysis may include an assessment of responses to recent extreme weather events and the adequacy of existing systems and procedures. Other climate change impacts to be considered include changes in native species and habitats and the spread of invasive species, pests and pathogens. To minimise any adverse impacts identified in the SEA, the Plan should include appropriate climate change adaptation measures that can be implemented either directly or through relevant land use plans and/or specific plans e.g. Flood Risk Management Plans, Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plans etc.

The 'Climate Ireland' platform provides information, support and advice to help local authorities, sectors and government departments to adapt to climate change and includes a Local Authority Adaptation Support Wizard. It can be consulted at <http://www.climateireland.ie/>

### Monitoring

The Plan and SEA should consider monitoring for both climate mitigation and climate adaptation monitoring aspects, where relevant and appropriate.

### Role of the Office of the Planning Regulator (OPR) with respect to climate change

One of the statutory functions of the OPR is to evaluate and assess local authority development plans. Whilst neither an environmental authority under the SEA Regulations nor a decision-making authority, the OPR has an important role in ensuring that plans meet their legislative and policy requirements, which includes the requirement to undertake SEA.

As part of the plan evaluation role, the OPR reviews plans to ensure consistency with relevant national and regional policies; including the National Planning Framework and the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategies. The OPR also has a particular focus on climate change aspects of development plans.

The OPR has published a Case Study Paper entitled '*Climate Action and the Local Authority Development Plan*'. The paper is available from the OPR website using the following link:

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<sup>3</sup><https://www.dccae.gov.ie/en-ie/climate-action/publications/Pages/Local-Authority-Adaptation-Strategy-Development-Guidelines.aspx>

<sup>4</sup><https://dccae.gov.ie/en-ie/climate-action/publications/Pages/Sectoral-Planning-Guidelines-for-Climate-Change-Adaptation.aspx>



<https://publications.opr.ie/view-file/89>. The paper demonstrates how local authority development plans have the potential to play a significant role, at local level, in supporting wider efforts to ensure that Ireland meets its ambitious climate mitigation targets.

## Air

Air quality legislation in Ireland highlights the need “to avoid, prevent or reduce harmful effects on human health and the environment as a whole”. In addition, it requires that Local Authorities where appropriate “shall promote the preservation of best ambient air quality compatible with sustainable development.”. These requirements should be incorporated by means of a specific plan objective / policy.

It is also worth noting that the [National Clean Air Strategy](#) (DECC) is currently being prepared, with the intention of developing the necessary policies and measures to comply with new and emerging EU legislation, in addition to supporting climate change mitigation.

Recent [EPA reports on air quality](#) include [Ireland’s Air Pollutant Emissions 2022](#) (EPA, 2024) [Air Quality in Ireland 2022 Report](#) (EPA, 2023) which sets out the most recent status in each of the four air quality zones in Ireland. Where relevant, the EPA have also published [Urban Environmental Indicators for Nitrogen Dioxide levels in Dublin](#) (EPA, 2019) to also take into account.

The EPA manages the national ambient air quality monitoring network and measures the levels of a number of atmospheric pollutants. The EPA’s [www.airquality.ie](http://www.airquality.ie) website provides information on various substances monitored. More information on this is available at: <https://airquality.ie/information/what-we-monitor>. The pollutants of most concern are those whose main source is traffic such as Particulate Matter and Nitrogen Dioxide should to be taken into account. Information in relation to these aspects is available at: <https://www.epa.ie/publications/monitoring--assessment/air/ambient-air-monitoring/>

## Noise

In Ireland, the Environmental Noise Directive (END) is implemented through S.I. No. 549 of the Environmental Noise Regulations 2018, as amended in 2021<sup>[1]</sup>. The END requires Member States to prepare and publish, every 5 years, strategic noise maps and noise management action plans for transport noise sources (roads, rail and airports) and industry. The aim of the END is to provide a common framework to avoid, prevent or reduce the harmful effects of exposure to environmental noise. In this context, as appropriate, the Plan should promote the implementation of the Environmental Noise Directive and associated national regulations.

<http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/2018/si/549/made/en/print> & [S.I. No. 663/2021 - European Communities \(Environmental Noise\) \(Amendment\) Regulations 2021 \(irishstatutebook.ie\)](#)

The National Planning Framework <https://npf.ie/> recognises the significance of environmental noise and includes National Policy Objective 65 to ‘Promote the pro-active management of noise where it is likely to have significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life and support the aims of the Environmental Noise Regulations through national planning guidance and Noise Action Plans.’ As part of the LA Performance framework (REMCI) reporting priorities, there are two new targets for noise

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<sup>[1]</sup> The Environmental Noise Regulations 2018 both revise and revoke the Environmental Noise Regulation 2006 and transpose the common noise assessment methods (CNOSSOS) Directive 2015/996.

in 2021 (i) NAPs Reporting Deadline, and (ii) Strategic Noise mapping data collection phase. A local authority working group are currently developing a 'Noise in Transportation - Planning Advice Note'<sup>5</sup>.

The noise action plans (NAPs) involve the identification of measures needed for the prevention and reduction of environmental noise. The LAs are now required to report progress (each year) on the implementation of their NAPs. The Noise Action Plans should be considered and reviewed by Local Authorities as required, to reflect the Plan period and associated development proposals. Consideration should be given to any relevant noise maps, and action plans. Strategic noise maps are designed to assess population noise exposure resulting from major roads, railways and airports. Noise action plans are designed to act as a means of managing environmental noise through land use planning, traffic management and control of noise sources. The fourth round of noise mapping is currently underway in Ireland. <http://noise.eionet.europa.eu/help.html>.

For larger urban areas, the extra value placed on Quiet areas will be a key priority as part of noise action planning going forward. One of the key messages in the SOER 2020 Noise chapter is that '*Local Authorities should promote the value of designating quiet areas in cities for health and wellbeing*'. <https://www.epa.ie/publications/monitoring--assessment/assessment/state-of-the-environment/irelands-environment-2020---chapter-4---environmental-noise.php/>. Separately, the SOER 2020 noise chapter also has three key messages around noise that could be relevant.

While there have been some positive developments around the designation of quiet areas, it's an area that could be promoted further. There might be opportunities to link to initiatives and research around green and blue spaces for health and wellbeing. Dublin City Council has designated eight Quiet Areas (QAs) while South Dublin County Council, Limerick City and County Council as well as Kilkenny County Council are all doing some good work on the identification of quiet areas in their cities. Consideration should also be given to protect designated quiet areas in open country or along the coasts.

## Waste Management

The Plan should promote the integration of land use zoning and development to existing and planned availability of waste management infrastructure and capacity. This includes the redevelopment of brownfield sites and management of contaminated soil. The Plan should also refer to and incorporate the relevant aspects of the [Waste Action Plan for a Circular Economy](#) (DECC, 2020) and the relevant Regional Waste Management Plan, along with recognition and provision for the beneficial management of materials that are prevented from becoming waste, or those waste materials that have achieved end-of-waste status.

In addition, the Plan should promote and incorporate the relevant recommendations in the following series of EPA reports including:

- [Circular economy and waste statistics highlights report 2021](#) (EPA, 2023)
- [National Hazardous Waste Management Plan 2021-2027](#) (EPA, 2021)
- EPA [National Waste Statistics](#)
- [National Waste Statistics Summary Report for 2020](#) (EPA, 2022)

These, and other resources are available at: <https://www.epa.ie/our-services/monitoring--assessment/assessment/irelands-environment/waste/>

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<sup>5</sup> The LA group is being led by Kildare Co Council (John O'Neill) and Limerick City & Co Council (Simon Jennings).

## Radon

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Where significant concentrations of radon occur within the Plan area, these should be taken into account in the Plan or associated development control measures, as appropriate. Radon Maps are available at <https://www.epa.ie/environment-and-you/radon/radon-map/> which should be useful in identifying potential for significant radon accumulations within the Plan area. Reports on radioactivity monitoring of the Irish environment are also available at <https://www.epa.ie/environment-and-you/radon/>.

## 3. Wider Environmental Recommendations to Consider

### Biodiversity

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Biodiversity within the Plan area may include designated and undesignated sites, habitats, species and networks of importance at an international, national, regional or local level. The protection of ecological resources is a key consideration which needs to be addressed. In this regard, the Plan should include clear Policies/Objectives to conserve and protect all designated sites within, and in the vicinity of the Plan area (including the habitats and/or species for which they have been selected, or which they support), and should also promote the protection of undesignated sites and local biodiversity features.

The Plan should also promote the need to protect and where possible improve wider aspects of biodiversity including ecological corridors / linkages / green infrastructure, areas of important local biodiversity, the provision of buffer zones between developments and areas of significant biodiversity and ensuring appropriate control and management measures for invasive species.

Plans should be supported / informed by available habitat mapping (including wetland mapping) and other ecological surveys as relevant. The Plan should refer to and reflect the relevant commitments in Ireland's *National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-21* (DHLGH, 2017). The NPWS are currently progressing preparation of the *National Biodiversity Action Plan 2023-2027*. Additionally, the NPWS have published the [Article 17 Report on the Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species in Ireland](#) (NPWS, 2019). Local Heritage/Biodiversity plans should be highlighted and should promote the implementation of key actions set out in these plans. Where not established, commitments should be included to prepare these plans.

### Appropriate Assessment

The Plan should make reference to the DECLG Publication '[Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland- Guidance for Planning Authorities](#)' (2009; revision 2010), in relation to the requirements of Article 6 of the Habitats Directive.

The Plan should refer to the need to comply with the requirements of Article 6 of the Habitats Directive. The Plan should, where relevant, be subject to the requirements of the Habitats Directive. It should include a clear policy/objective that sets out a requirement for AA Screening for new, reviewed or amended Plans and proposed projects, in relation to potential effects on European sites in view of their conservation objectives. Any potential for cumulative/in-combination effects associated with other relevant Plans/Programmes/Projects should be considered.

You should consult with the National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) regarding screening of the *Plan* for Appropriate Assessment. Where Appropriate Assessment is required, any findings or recommendations should be incorporated into the SEA and the *Plan*, as appropriate.

Our AA GeoTool application has been developed in partnership with the NPWS. It allows users to select a location, specify a search area and gather available information for each European Site within the area. It is available at: <https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/AAGeoTool>

### Green & Blue Infrastructure

Where the development of new greenways and blueways is considered, these should look to support rather than replace existing green infrastructure. The EPA report '[Our Environment, Our Health, Our Wellbeing: Access to Blue/Green Spaces in Ireland](#)' and associated toolkit (EPA, 2021) explores the key forces and patterns at work in relation to access to blue/green spaces in Ireland and possible impacts in national, regional and local contexts through data analytics, visualisation and mapping.

### Integrated Biodiversity Impact Assessment

In 2012, we published guidance on [Integrated Biodiversity Impact Assessment – Streamlining AA, SEA and EIA Processes. Best Practice Guidance](#). This guidance aims to inform practitioners, plan/project proponents and consent authorities on integrating SEA, EIA and AA processes and requirements in order to streamline biodiversity considerations.

## Energy Conservation & Renewable Energy

When considering energy conservation / renewable energy aspects of the Plan, where relevant, the [Interim Guidelines for Planning Authorities on Statutory Plans, Renewable Energy and Climate Change](#) (DHLGH, 2017) should be taken into account. The Government White Paper – *Ireland's Transition to a Low Carbon Energy Future 2015-2030* (DECC) should also be considered.

The relevant renewable energy / energy conservation actions in the National Climate Action Plan should be integrated. Additionally, the Plan should, where relevant, include a commitment to prepare and implement an 'Energy Conservation Strategy' and associated awareness campaign within the lifetime of the Plan where feasible.

The Plan should also support and promote the need for energy conservation measures to be incorporated into buildings. Relevant guidance in this regard, can be found on the website of the Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland: [www.seai.ie](http://www.seai.ie).

There is merit in including a commitment where relevant and appropriate, to use energy derived from renewable energy systems (e.g. solar, wind, bioenergy, geothermal etc.) and energy storage networks and systems within the Plan area.

## Landscape

The Plan should provide for the protection of designated scenic landscapes, scenic views, scenic routes and landscape features of national, regional, county and local value. The Plan should also take into account the landscape character adjoining the Plan area. Visual linkages between established landmarks and landscape features and views should be taken into account when land is being zoned and when individual development proposals are being assessed / considered. The *National Landscape Strategy* (DHLGH, 2015) should be taken into account and integrated as appropriate into the Plan.



The EPA has recently published [Good practice guidance on Strategic Environmental Assessment \(SEA\) and landscape](#) (EPA, 2023) on how to consider landscape aspects in SEA. The aim is to help ensure that landscape management, conservation and the outcomes of development are properly assessed as part of the SEA of plans, policies and programmes in Ireland. Additionally, the EPA funded REFAME project is finalising a landscape character assessment toolkit to help practitioners undertake assessments of the landscape in a consistent manner.

## Geology / Geomorphology

The Plan should protect any designated Geological and Geomorphological NHAs/pNHAs, which may be present/designated within or adjacent to the Plan area in consultation with the Geological Survey of Ireland.

## Human Health / Quality of Life

In addressing human health and quality of life, the Plan should consider the socioeconomic status of the population within the plan area and in particular should consider any socioeconomic inequalities. This is important to ensure that the Plan does not exacerbate any existing inequalities and ideally promotes and supports the balancing of existing socioeconomic inequalities.

The Plan should ensure provision of adequate and appropriate infrastructure and to serve both the existing community and likely future predicted increases in population within the Plan area. In preparing the Plan, there is merit in exploring current practice and opportunities with respect to promote the protection and, as appropriate, improvement of “Quality of Life”. Where relevant, the application of existing “Quality of Life Indices” would be considered in consultation with relevant statutory and non-statutory bodies/organisations. We also refer you to the relevant aspects already referred to above under water, biodiversity, air, energy as the links between a high-quality environment and improved health and wellbeing are well established.

The EEA have published a report on the environment and health, that may be useful to consider. This report also highlights the importance of access to good quality green and blue space. It can be consulted at: <https://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/healthy-environment-healthy-lives>.

## Transportation

The Plan should promote and as appropriate, provide for the provision of sustainable modes of transport. The National Investment Framework for Transport in Ireland (DTTAS) and the Draft National Cycle Network Plan (Transport Infrastructure Ireland) should be referred to, in the context of possible initiatives which could be included as objectives within the Plan. The Plan should include and provide support for appropriate access to public transport, dedicated cycleways and pedestrian pathways, access to rapid charging infrastructure etc.

The transport-related actions in the Climate Action Plan and the National Planning Framework, should also be considered and integrated, as appropriate in the Plan. In seeking to support achieving a low carbon economy, it is important to consider and manage transport related emissions within the Plan area. In this regard the Plan should promote, and as appropriate provide for sustainable modes of transport.

Promoting the development of traffic management measures to reduce the potential for traffic congestion and associated vehicular emissions should be considered. In particular, it would be useful

to prepare (and review existing) Integrated Traffic Management Plans, where relevant and appropriate, for the existing urban areas and proposed new urban developments to consider and address the short, medium and long-term traffic management requirements within the Plan area.

## Infrastructure Planning

Where zoning/rezoning of lands and the introduction of new development is being proposed within the Plan area, the Plan should promote the need for an integrated planning approach to service any development proposed and authorised during the lifetime of the Plan in collaboration with key stakeholders.

The Plan should, (when considering additional development proposals), support and promote the provision of adequate and appropriate critical service infrastructure, surface and storm water drainage, public transport, waste management, community services and amenities etc. on a planned and phased basis. This is in the context of taking into account and addressing existing infrastructural inadequacies to meet the expected needs of predicted increases in population associated with the Plan implementation.

The potential impact on human health, habitats and species of ecological importance, flood risk and water quality should be taken into account in considering proposed additional infrastructure or in proposed upgrading of existing infrastructure.

## Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)

The Plan should highlight that, under EIA and Planning & Development legislation, certain projects arising during the implementation of the Plan may require an EIA. It should be noted that projects may also need to take into account the requirements of the Habitats Directive and associated regulations. It should be noted that the EPA's role in relation to carrying out EIA relates only to activities which are licensable by the EPA, namely Industrial Emissions (IE), Integrated Pollution Control (IPC), and Waste Management Act activities and licensing of wastewater discharges.

Guidelines on information to be contained in Environmental Impact Statements and Advice Notes on Current Practice in preparation of EIS are available at the following link:

<https://www.epa.ie/publications/monitoring--assessment/assessment/guidelines-on-information-to-be-contained-in-environmental-impact-statements-ei.php>

The EPA has also published [\*Guidelines on information to be contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports\*](#) (EPA, 2022) These Guidelines are primarily intended to be an authoritative reference to those preparing Environmental Impact Assessment Reports (EIARs) for projects covered by the EIA Directive. The Guidelines are a statutory document that should be regarded by those preparing EIARs and the decision makers considering the EIARs as part of the EIA process

## Appendix 1a: Links to environmental guidance/reports

Air	<a href="https://www.epa.ie/publications/monitoring--assessment/air/">https://www.epa.ie/publications/monitoring--assessment/air/</a>
Bathing Water	<a href="https://www.epa.ie/publications/monitoring--assessment/freshwater--marine/">https://www.epa.ie/publications/monitoring--assessment/freshwater--marine/</a>
Biodiversity	<a href="http://www.npws.ie/guidance-appropriate-assessment-planning-authorities">http://www.npws.ie/guidance-appropriate-assessment-planning-authorities</a> <a href="http://www.npws.ie/publications">http://www.npws.ie/publications</a>
Climate Action	<a href="https://www.dccae.gov.ie/en-ie/climate-action/Pages/default.aspx">https://www.dccae.gov.ie/en-ie/climate-action/Pages/default.aspx</a> <a href="https://www.epa.ie/publications/monitoring--assessment/climate-change/">https://www.epa.ie/publications/monitoring--assessment/climate-change/</a> <a href="https://www.climateireland.ie/">https://www.climateireland.ie/</a>
Community Engagement	<a href="https://www.cwi.ie/wp-content/uploads/2023/04/guide-for-inclusive-community-engagement.pdf">https://www.cwi.ie/wp-content/uploads/2023/04/guide-for-inclusive-community-engagement.pdf</a>
Cumulative Effects Assessment	<a href="https://www.epa.ie/publications/monitoring--assessment/assessment/good-practice-guidance-on-cumulative-effects-assessment-in-sea.php">https://www.epa.ie/publications/monitoring--assessment/assessment/good-practice-guidance-on-cumulative-effects-assessment-in-sea.php</a>
DHPLG Guidelines / Legislation	<a href="https://www.housing.gov.ie/planning/planning">https://www.housing.gov.ie/planning/planning</a>
Drinking Water	<a href="https://www.epa.ie/publications/monitoring--assessment/drinking-water/">https://www.epa.ie/publications/monitoring--assessment/drinking-water/</a>
EIA	<a href="https://www.housing.gov.ie/planning/planning">https://www.housing.gov.ie/planning/planning</a>
Energy Conservation	<a href="http://www.seai.ie">www.seai.ie</a>
Flood Risk	<a href="https://www.flooding.ie/Planning/">https://www.flooding.ie/Planning/</a>
Geology / Geomorphology	<a href="http://www.gsi.ie">www.gsi.ie</a>
Ground Water	<a href="https://www.epa.ie/our-services/monitoring--assessment/freshwater--marine/groundwater/">https://www.epa.ie/our-services/monitoring--assessment/freshwater--marine/groundwater/</a>
Landscape Character Assessment	<a href="http://www.heritagecouncil.ie/">http://www.heritagecouncil.ie/</a>
Marine	<a href="https://www.marine.ie/Home/home">https://www.marine.ie/Home/home</a>
Noise	<a href="https://www.epa.ie/our-services/monitoring--assessment/noise/noise-mapping-and-action-plans/#d.en.86024">https://www.epa.ie/our-services/monitoring--assessment/noise/noise-mapping-and-action-plans/#d.en.86024</a>
Radon	<a href="https://www.epa.ie/our-services/monitoring--assessment/radiation/">https://www.epa.ie/our-services/monitoring--assessment/radiation/</a>
SEA EPA resources	<a href="https://www.epa.ie/publications/monitoring--assessment/assessment/Updated Draft SEA Guidelines (DHLGH, 2021)">https://www.epa.ie/publications/monitoring--assessment/assessment/Updated Draft SEA Guidelines (DHLGH, 2021)</a>
State of Environment	<a href="https://www.epa.ie/our-services/monitoring--assessment/assessment/irelands-environment/state-of-environment-report/">https://www.epa.ie/our-services/monitoring--assessment/assessment/irelands-environment/state-of-environment-report/</a>
Surface Water	<a href="https://www.epa.ie/our-services/monitoring--assessment/freshwater--marine/#">https://www.epa.ie/our-services/monitoring--assessment/freshwater--marine/#</a>
Transportation	<a href="https://www.nationaltransport.ie/planning-policy/">https://www.nationaltransport.ie/planning-policy/</a> <a href="https://www.tii.ie/technical-services/environment/">https://www.tii.ie/technical-services/environment/</a>
Waste Management	<a href="https://www.epa.ie/our-services/monitoring--assessment/waste/national-waste-statistics/">https://www.epa.ie/our-services/monitoring--assessment/waste/national-waste-statistics/</a> <a href="https://www.epa.ie/our-services/monitoring--assessment/waste/">https://www.epa.ie/our-services/monitoring--assessment/waste/</a>
Waste Water	<a href="https://www.epa.ie/environment-and-you/waste-water/">https://www.epa.ie/environment-and-you/waste-water/</a>

Note: The above list is indicative only; all of the above may not be relevant to a particular plan

## Appendix 1b: Links to spatial environmental resources

Air	<a href="https://www.epa.ie/our-services/monitoring--assessment/air/#">https://www.epa.ie/our-services/monitoring--assessment/air/#</a> <a href="https://airquality.ie/">https://airquality.ie/</a>
Bathing Water	<a href="http://www.beaches.ie">http://www.beaches.ie</a>
Biodiversity	<a href="https://maps.biodiversityireland.ie/">https://maps.biodiversityireland.ie/</a> <a href="https://www.birdwatchireland.ie/OurWork/PolicyAdvocacy/BirdSensitivityMapping/tabid/1312/Default.aspx">https://www.birdwatchireland.ie/OurWork/PolicyAdvocacy/BirdSensitivityMapping/tabid/1312/Default.aspx</a> <a href="https://www.npws.ie/research-projects/ecosystems-services-mapping-and-assessment">https://www.npws.ie/research-projects/ecosystems-services-mapping-and-assessment</a> <a href="http://www.wetlandsurveysireland.com/wetlands/map-of-irish-wetlands--/map-of-irish-wetlands---map/">http://www.wetlandsurveysireland.com/wetlands/map-of-irish-wetlands--/map-of-irish-wetlands---map/</a>
Drinking Water	<a href="https://www.epa.ie/our-services/monitoring--assessment/drinking-water/">https://www.epa.ie/our-services/monitoring--assessment/drinking-water/</a>
EIA	<a href="https://www.housing.gov.ie/planning/environmental-assessment/environmental-impact-assessment-eia/eia-portal">https://www.housing.gov.ie/planning/environmental-assessment/environmental-impact-assessment-eia/eia-portal</a>
Flood Risk	<a href="http://www.floodinfo.ie">www.floodinfo.ie</a>
Geology / Geomorphology	<a href="http://www.gsi.ie/Mapping.htm">http://www.gsi.ie/Mapping.htm</a>
Ground Water	<a href="https://www.gsi.ie/en-ie/data-and-maps/Pages/Groundwater.aspx">https://www.gsi.ie/en-ie/data-and-maps/Pages/Groundwater.aspx</a> <a href="https://www.epa.ie/our-services/monitoring--assessment/freshwater--marine/groundwater/">https://www.epa.ie/our-services/monitoring--assessment/freshwater--marine/groundwater/</a> <a href="https://epawebapp.epa.ie/hydronet/#Water%20Levels">https://epawebapp.epa.ie/hydronet/#Water%20Levels</a>
Noise	<a href="https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/">https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/</a> (Under Environment & Wellbeing)
Radon	<a href="https://www.epa.ie/environment-and-you/radon/radon-map/">https://www.epa.ie/environment-and-you/radon/radon-map/</a>
SEA EPA resources	<a href="http://www.enviromap.ie">www.enviromap.ie</a> <a href="https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/SEA">https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/SEA</a> (SEAGIS Search and Reporting Tool) <a href="http://www.epa.ie/pubs/advice/ea/seaspatialinformationsourcesinventory.html">http://www.epa.ie/pubs/advice/ea/seaspatialinformationsourcesinventory.html</a>
Spatial Planning GIS	<a href="http://www.myplan.ie">www.myplan.ie</a> <a href="https://www.epa.ie/our-services/monitoring--assessment/assessment/mapping/">https://www.epa.ie/our-services/monitoring--assessment/assessment/mapping/</a> <a href="http://gis.epa.ie/SeeMaps">http://gis.epa.ie/SeeMaps</a> <a href="https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/SEA">https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/SEA</a> <a href="https://www.opr.ie/resources/">https://www.opr.ie/resources/</a> <a href="https://www.opr.ie/library/">https://www.opr.ie/library/</a>
Surface Water	<a href="http://www.catchments.ie">http://www.catchments.ie</a> <a href="https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/Water">https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/Water</a>
Green Procurement	<a href="https://www.epa.ie/publications/circular-economy/resources/green-public-procurement-guidance.php">https://www.epa.ie/publications/circular-economy/resources/green-public-procurement-guidance.php</a>

### *EPA SEAGIS Search and Reporting Tool*

Our SEA WebGIS Tool has is publicly available at <https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/SEA>. It allows users to produce an indicative report on key aspects of the environment in a specific geographic area. It is intended to assist public authorities in SEA screening and scoping exercises.

### *The Office of the Planning Regulator (OPR)*

One of the statutory functions of the OPR is to evaluate and assess local authority development plans. A further statutory role of the OPR relates to research, training and



public awareness. The relationship between SEA and plan-making is an area identified for further research and training, by both the EPA and OPR. The OPR works closely with the EPA and other agencies in driving innovation and learning in order to achieve shared objectives.

To that end, the OPR has developed a number of resources on their website including an online planning library, webinars and research papers. <https://www.opr.ie/research-and-training/>

## Appendix II: Key national & regional plans and programmes<sup>6</sup>

<b>National</b>	
<i>Planning</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Planning Framework (DHLGH)</li> <li>- Rural Development Programme (DAFM)</li> <li>- Urban Development &amp; Building Heights Guidelines for Planning Authorities (DHLGH)</li> </ul>
<i>Agriculture</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- CAP Strategic Plan 2023-2027 / FoodVision 2030 / Agri Food Strategy 2030 (DAFM)</li> </ul>
<i>Biodiversity</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Biodiversity Plan (DHLGH) – 4<sup>th</sup> in preparation</li> <li>- National Peatland Strategy, SAC Raised Bog Management Plan (DHLGH)</li> </ul>
<i>Climate</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Climate Action Plan 2024 (DECC, in preparation)</li> <li>- Sectoral Climate Change Adaptation Strategies and Low Carbon Roadmaps</li> <li>- National Adaptation Framework (DECC)</li> <li>- National Policy Position on Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (DECC)</li> <li>- EU Climate Adaptation Strategy 2021</li> </ul>
<i>Communications</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Broadband Plan (DECC)</li> </ul>
<i>Energy</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Renewable Electricity Policy Framework (in preparation DECC)</li> <li>- Grid 25 Implementation Strategy (Eirgrid)</li> <li>- Framework for Alternative Fuel Infrastructure in Transport (DoT)</li> <li>- Offshore Renewable Energy Development Plan (DECC)</li> <li>- National Bioenergy Plan (DECC)</li> </ul>
<i>Forestry</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Forestry Programme 2023-2027 / Forestry Policy Review (DAFM)</li> </ul>
<i>Landscape</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Landscape Strategy (DHLGH)</li> </ul>
<i>Tourism</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 10 Year Tourism Strategy (Fáilte Ireland)</li> </ul>
<i>Transport</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- All Island Strategic Rail Review (in preparation)</li> <li>- Strategic Framework for Integrated Land Transport (DoT)</li> <li>- National Greenway Strategy (DoT)</li> </ul>
<i>National Overview</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- State of the Environment (SOE) Report 2020 (EPA), 2024 SOE in preparation</li> </ul>
<i>Waste</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Waste Action Plan for a Circular Economy (DECC, 2020)</li> <li>- National Hazardous Waste Management Plan (EPA, in preparation)</li> </ul>
<i>Water</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National River Basin Management Plan for Ireland (DHLGH)</li> <li>- National Marine Planning Framework (DHLGH)</li> <li>- Seafood Operation Programme / Strategic Aquaculture Programme (DAFM)</li> <li>- Harnessing Our Ocean Wealth (DAFM)</li> <li>- Water Services Strategic Plan (Irish Water)</li> <li>- Capital Investment Programme (Irish Water)</li> <li>- Water Resources Management Plan (Irish Water)</li> <li>- National CFRAMS Programme (OPW)</li> </ul>
<b>Regional</b>	
<i>Planning</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Regional Spatial and Economic Strategies</li> </ul>
<i>Climate</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Local Authority Climate Action Plans</li> </ul>
<i>Energy</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- County Renewable Energy / Wind Energy Strategies</li> <li>- Designated Maritime Area Plans (in preparation)</li> </ul>
<i>Forestry</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Forestry and Freshwater Pearl Mussel Plan (DAFM, in preparation)</li> </ul>
<i>Tourism</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Regional Tourism Strategies (Failte Ireland)</li> <li>- County Tourism Strategies / Visitor Experience Development Plans</li> </ul>
<i>Transport</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Transport Strategy for Greater Dublin Area</li> <li>- National Investment Framework for Transport Investment</li> <li>- Metropolitan Area Transport Strategies</li> </ul>
<i>Water</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Relevant CFRAMS Flood Risk Management Plans</li> <li>- Pollution Reduction Programmes for Shellfish Waters</li> <li>- Regional Water Resource Management Plans (Uisce Eireann)</li> </ul>

<sup>6</sup> Plan-makers should identify key relevant plans/programmes/strategies in the SEA. The above list is indicative only; all of the above may not be relevant to a particular plan.

## Appendix III – List of EPA SEA Guidance Notes

Year	Title
2023	<a href="#">Good practice guidance on SEA and landscape</a>
2023	<a href="#">Good practice guidance on SEA for the Tourism Sector</a>
2023	<a href="#">Guidance on SEA Statements and Monitoring</a>
2022	<a href="#">Good practice guidance note on SEA in the Water Sector</a>
2021	<a href="#">Good practice guidance on SEA Screening</a>
2021	<a href="#">Good practice guidance note on SEA for the Energy Sector</a>
2021	<a href="#">SEA Process Flow</a>
2021	<a href="#">Good practice guidance on cumulative effects assessment in SEA</a>
2019	<a href="#">Integrating Climatic Factors into SEA in Ireland – A guidance note</a>
2019	<a href="#">Good practice guidance note on SEA for the Waste Sector</a>
2019	<a href="#">Good practice guidance note on SEA for the Forestry Sector</a>
2015	<a href="#">Developing and Assessing Alternatives in SEA</a>



Department for

**Communities**

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Depairtment fur

**Commonities**

[www.communities-ni.gov.uk](http://www.communities-ni.gov.uk)

**Historic Environment Division**

Second Floor

2 Titanic Boulevard

Belfast,

BT3 9HQ

Telephone: (028 90569840)

Email : [Liam.mcquillan@communities-ni.gov.uk](mailto:Liam.mcquillan@communities-ni.gov.uk)

[Naomh.quinn@communities-ni.gov.uk](mailto:Naomh.quinn@communities-ni.gov.uk)

Date: 13/05/2024

**HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DIVISION COMMENTS RE: SEA SCOPING REPORT FOR  
MONAGHAN COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2025-2031**

DfC Historic Environment Division (HED) operate via a Service Level Agreement with colleagues in DAERA in relation to SEA, whereby we provide authoritative comment and advice in relation to matters of Cultural Heritage including archaeological and architectural heritage. We make the following comments in respect of the documentation received by our office on 01/05/2024.

HED have reviewed the scoping report and advise that the potential for transboundary effects with regard to cultural heritage merits consideration in the assessment. Several heritage assets traverse the border, including earthworks, railways and canals, while others either side of the border area have interweaving views and shared landscape settings. HED highlight our [Historic Environment Digital Datasets | Department for Communities \(communities-ni.gov.uk\)](#) which will help in characterisation of the cultural heritage resource and understanding the potential for transboundary effects. We also attach a link to our historic environment map viewer [Historic Environment Map Viewer | Department for Communities \(communities-ni.gov.uk\)](#).



HED would normally expect to see indicators, objectives and targets at scoping stage, and suggest an objective around the protection, conservation and enhancement of archaeological and architectural heritage would be appropriate. We would also have expected to see greater analysis of the inter-relationship of the historic environment across other themes. We highlight the inter-relationship of the historic environment topic with landscape and biodiversity, alongside several of the other topic areas.

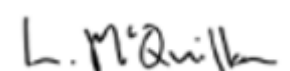
We advise that the list of plans and programmes Table 4.1, could be expanded to include the European Conventions on protection of both Architectural Heritage (Granada) and Archaeological Heritage (Valletta), and attach a link to our own guidance in relation to SEA with regard to the historic environment, which contains therein some guidance with regard to relevant plans and programmes pertaining to cultural heritage. [guidance-on-sustainability-appraisal-and-strategic-environmental-assessment-for-the-historic-environment](#)

We also highlight that local authorities in Northern Ireland are in the process of taking forward their Local Development Plans and may as part of this process, hold further evidence on the historic environment that could be relevant to the assessment of potential effects of the plan in the environmental report.

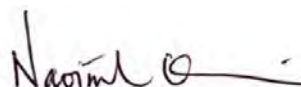
In relation to Table 4.2, HED advise that impacts on the setting of heritage assets and sense of place ought to be considered as potential effects of the plan.

If there are any queries about the content of this response we can be contacted via the address above.

Yours sincerely,



**Liam McQuillan MCIfA**  
Senior Archaeologist



**Naoimh Quinn RIBA**  
Senior Architect

**HERITAGE RECORDS AND DESIGNATIONS BRANCH**

Forward Planning Team  
Monaghan County Council  
Planning Offices  
1 Dublin Street  
Monaghan  
H18 X982

Strategic Environmental Assessment Team  
DAERA – NIEA  
Clare House  
303 Airport Road West  
Belfast  
BT3 9ED

Email: [SEATeam@daera-ni.gov.uk](mailto:SEATeam@daera-ni.gov.uk)

24/05/2024

## Re: SEA Scoping of the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031

The SEA Team within The Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs Northern Ireland (DAERA) and (supported with a service level agreement) DfC Historic Environment Division (HED), has considered the consultation and associated documents and our opinions are set out below.

### General SEA Comments

DAERA would like the SEA Environmental Report to contain a clear statement indicating the opinion (and the reasons for it), about whether or not the implementation of the Plan, in combination with any identified measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment, is likely to have a significant effect on Northern Ireland.

Where there is the potential for transboundary impacts on Northern Ireland, we would suggest that adequate mitigation and monitoring measures are highlighted in the Environmental Report.

### Natural Environment Division (NED) Comments

NIEA Natural Environment Division works to ensure that Northern Ireland's natural environment, including its flora and fauna and landscapes, is conserved, enhanced and managed for the benefit of this and future generations, thereby contributing to sustainable development.

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NED are generally content with the overall approach and scope of the SEA and the issues that will be addressed. We would have expected to see more detail on the SEA objectives, targets and indicators in the draft Scoping Report. Potential for transboundary impacts on Northern Ireland should be considered in the SEA, in particular on designated sites within close proximity to the NI/ROI border.

3.2 Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna, we welcome the information to be considered under this topic in the SEA. This information should also include relevant baseline data and designated site information for Northern Ireland, see below for relevant data sources.

We welcome that an Appropriate Assessment will be carried out and inform the SEA/Draft Plan and that designated sites beyond the County Monaghan border will be considered in the assessment. This should include transboundary sites within Northern Ireland.

Appropriate Assessments should refer to the status of habitats and species in the relevant reports available on the JNCC website as follows: UK Article 17 report for the Habitats Directive <https://jncc.gov.uk/our-work/article-17-habitats-directive-report-2019/> and the UK Article 12 report for the Birds Directive <https://jncc.gov.uk/our-work/european-reporting/#birds-directive-reporting>

Please note following the decision of the United Kingdom to leave the European Union, the collective term of “Natura 2000” sites the network of European protected sites are now known as “National Site Network” sites within the United Kingdom, and is including Northern Ireland.

Plans and programmes in Northern Ireland that may be worth including in your considerations are:

- The Wildlife (NI) Order 1985 (as amended)
- Wildlife and Natural Environment Act (NI) 2011
- The Conservation (Natural Habitats, etc.) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1995 (as amended)
- The Environment (NI) Order 2002
- The Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2017
- The Climate (NI) Act 2022
- The RDS [Regional Development Strategy 2035 \(infrastructure-ni.gov.uk\)](https://infrastructure-ni.gov.uk)
- The Strategic Planning Policy Statement (SPPS) for Northern Ireland
- Planning Policy Statements (PPS – in particular PPS2 and PPS18). It should be noted that the PPS’s will be superseded by Local Development Plans when they are adopted.
- Northern Ireland Councils Local Development Plans
- Biodiversity Strategy for NI to 2020 <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/biodiversity-strategy-northern-ireland-2020-0>

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- Draft Environment Strategy <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/consultations/esni-public-discussion-document>
- The Draft NI peatland policy: <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/consultations/ni-peatland-strategy-consultation>.
- The Draft Green Growth Strategy [Consultation on the draft Green Growth Strategy for Northern Ireland | Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs \(daera-ni.gov.uk\)](#)
- Draft Circular Economy Strategy [Circular Economy Strategy for Northern Ireland | Department for the Economy \(economy-ni.gov.uk\)](#)
- Northern Ireland Energy Strategy 2050 [Northern Ireland Energy Strategy 2050 | Department for the Economy \(economy-ni.gov.uk\)](#)

A number of useful information sources that highlight the current state of the environment in Northern Ireland at a regional level and which could be referenced include:

Northern Ireland State of the Environment Reports: <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/state-environment-report-2013>

Northern Ireland Environmental Statistics Reports: <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/articles/northern-ireland-environmental-statistics-report>

Other relevant web-links are;

Designated Scientific Sites: [www.daera-ni.gov.uk/landing-pages/protected-areas](http://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/landing-pages/protected-areas)

DAERA have a map browser for NI protected sites and known priority habitat: [www.daera-ni.gov.uk/services/natural-environment-map-viewer](http://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/services/natural-environment-map-viewer)

Our natural environment datasets are available at the link below: [www.daera-ni.gov.uk/articles/download-digital-datasets](http://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/articles/download-digital-datasets)

## Drinking Water Inspectorate Comments

Consultation should occur with Northern Ireland Water Ltd as they are the statutory water undertaker for Northern Ireland with the responsibility for managing all Drinking Water Protected Areas.

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Cognisance should be given to users of private water supply (borehole / well / spring) and how they would be impacted / could be benefitted from the plan, particularly when the supply is used for drinking water.

## **Landscape & Visual Team Comments**

Having reviewed the SEA Scoping Report for the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031 – SEA Scoping Report the Landscape & Visual Team welcomes that landscape has been included within the scope. The SEA Environmental Report should consider transboundary impact on the Northern Ireland landscape from this development plan, especially policy which may have an impact close to the border of Northern Ireland.

Northern Ireland has several areas designated for their landscape quality, such as Ring of Gullion Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), the landscape around AONBs performs an important function by providing context, particularly in views to and from the AONB. The following link details where additional information on the AONBs can be resourced; <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/topics/land-and-landscapes/areas-outstanding-natural-beauty>

The Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment could also be used for any potential landscape impacts. There are two Landscape Character Assessments for Northern Ireland, The Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 2000 (NILCA 2000) and NI Regional Landscape Character Assessment.

The NILCA 2000 has subdivided the NI countryside into 130 Landscape Character Areas (LCAs), each based upon local patterns of geology, landform, land use, cultural and ecological features. The key characteristics are described and an analysis of landscape condition and its sensitivity to change are also included. The NILCA 2000 provides detailed local studies and is complemented by the NI Regional Landscape Character Assessment, this provides a strategic overview of the landscape in Northern Ireland and subdivides the countryside into 26 Regional Landscape Character Areas based upon information on people and place and the combinations of nature, culture and perception which make each part of Northern Ireland unique. Both could be consulted for impacts in border areas.

The following link details the Northern Ireland Regional Landscape Character Assessment and Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 2000; <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/articles/landscape-character-northern-ireland>

Northern Ireland contains two UNESCO Global Geoparks. Cuilcagh Lakelands UNESCO Global Geopark, formerly Marble Arch Caves UNESCO Global Geopark, which crosses the Northern Ireland and Republic of Ireland border, and The Mourne, the Ring of Gullion, and Strangford Lough and Lecale Global Geopark. UNESCO's Global Geoparks are areas of internationally important rocks and landscapes, all of which are managed responsibly for conservation, education, and sustainable development, and could maybe be considered within the SEA Environmental Statement.

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The NIEA Map Viewer may be of use in identifying NILCA 2000, NI Regional Landscape Character Assessment (NIRLCA) locations, AONBs, World Heritage Site and Seascape. (<https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/services/natural-environment-map-viewer>)

## Air Quality and Biodiversity Unit Comments

Consideration should be given as to the potential impact of the Plan on air pollutants at both sites in the Republic of Ireland and NI (transboundary impacts).

Ireland is now included in the Air Pollution Information System (APIS) which provides information on the impacts of air pollutants, such as Nox, ammonia emissions and the associated N deposition on sensitive habitats and species. The map feature within APIS enables detailed information to be provided on the Critical Levels/Loads for each qualifying feature and background levels of these pollutants: [APIS app | Air Pollution Information System](#)

The NIEA map viewer can be used to view NIEA's natural environment areas of interest including protected areas and priority habitats: [Natural Environment Map Viewer | Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs \(daera-ni.gov.uk\)](#).

## Water Management Unit Comments

The SEA should consider all issues in relation to the aquatic environment during all aspects / phases in relation to the implementation of Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031. Impacts that should be considered include, (but may not limited to), those relating to water quality, water quantity, hydromorphology, and in addition any impact on NI/RoI migratory/mobile species such as salmon. Assessment should consider all potential impacts both direct and indirect.

It is important that cross border river basins are given special attention as ecological functionality cross jurisdictional boundaries. Water Management Unit notes the scoping report recognises County Monaghan falls within both the Northwest and Neagh Bann International River Basin Districts.

After consideration, the SEA should **clearly state** whether, or not, any potential impacts to the aquatic environment in Northern Ireland have been identified and the nature of those impacts.

### Plans and Programmes

River Basin Management Plans are the key tools for implementing the Water Framework Directive and to achieving its objectives. If the potential for transboundary impacts to Northern Ireland are identified, then the NI River Basin Management Plans must be considered during the SEA process.

DAERA has published the Draft River Basin Management Plan for the 3rd cycle period which runs from 2021-2027. The draft plan provides an update on the health of Northern Ireland's water environment (the status of water bodies) and sets out our targets (objectives) and actions

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(programme of measures) on how we want to improve our water environment in the next six years. The draft plan covers the North Western, Neagh Bann and North Eastern river basin districts (RBD) and includes detailed status updates on each RBD.

The Draft River Basin Management Plan for the 3rd cycle contains information relating to Existing Plans & Projects (which are key for 3rd cycle RBMP), Links to new and forthcoming plans, policies and strategies and the Draft Programme of Measures for the 3rd cycle relevant to the aquatic environment.

The document can be downloaded from the consultation webpage: <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/consultations/consultation-draft-3rd-cycle-river-basin-management-plan-2021-2027>

For clarity, Water Management Unit recommends NI River Basin Management Plans are referred to in the report as Draft River Basin Management Plan for Northern Ireland to clearly differentiate when these documents are being referenced.

### Legislation

There are several key pieces of environmental legislation relating to the Water Environment and its protection in Northern Ireland.

A list of this environmental legislation including links to each individual piece of legislation is available at

[Water | NetRegs | Environmental guidance for your business in Northern Ireland & Scotland](#)

### Baseline Information.

If the potential for transboundary impacts to Northern Ireland's aquatic environment are identified during the SEA process, then the report should clearly demonstrate that the baseline conditions / information relating Northern Ireland have been considered.

Several useful information sources are available that highlight the current state of the environment in Northern Ireland at a regional level which could be referenced including the Northern Ireland Environmental Statistics Report the latest of which currently is dated May 2023.

Northern Ireland Environmental Statistics Reports: <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/articles/northern-ireland-environmental-statistics-report>

DAERA issued a consultation document on Significant Water Management Issues to inform the development of the third cycle River Basin Management Plan (2021-2027). This gives further consideration of the pressures and their sources on water quality in Northern Ireland

Further details on these issues can be found at [Planning for the third cycle River Basin Management Plan 2021-2027 - Consultation on Significant Water Management Issues December 2019 | Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs \(daera-ni.gov.uk\)](#)

Also with regard to Northern Ireland Baseline Information and Data Sources DAERA have two map viewers in relation to the aquatic environment that may be of use, Water Information

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Request Web Viewer and NIEA Catchment Data Map Viewer both of which can be found at <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/articles/daera-map-viewers>

It is important that the most up to date information available is used in the formulation of the SEA.

### Mitigation

Where adverse impacts on the aquatic environment are identified during the SEA process, and the nature of those potential impacts clearly identified, relevant and appropriate mitigation measures should be proposed. Mitigation measures must be proportionate to those risks identified.

### Monitoring

Monitoring regimes should be identified (including where feasible, consideration of the monitoring body, frequency of monitoring, appropriate analysis, and reporting) to ensure both the efficacy of those mitigation measures and identify any unforeseen impacts to the aquatic environment that may arise from implementation of Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031.

Monitoring should be subject to review at each reporting stage to reflect new data. The SEA should contain a commitment to actions should the monitoring regime identify.

## **Climate Change Team Comments**

*Development Plan provisions to address climate mitigation and adaptation are expected to cover the topics of energy, sustainable mobility, flood risk management and drainage.*

We would have expected to see excessive heat listed as one of the topics expected to have an adaptation provision included.

Please contact the SEA Team at [seateam@daera-ni.gov.uk](mailto:seateam@daera-ni.gov.uk) should you have any queries or require clarification.

Yours faithfully,

p.p. *Caroline Nolan*

Donna Whelan  
Senior Scientific Officer  
Countryside, Coast and Landscape  
Northern Ireland Environment Agency  
[Donna.Whelan@daera-ni.gov.uk](mailto:Donna.Whelan@daera-ni.gov.uk)

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and Rural Affairs**  
[www.daera-ni.gov.uk](http://www.daera-ni.gov.uk)

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an' Kintra Matthers**

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Comhairle Contae Lú  
Louth County Council

Forward Planning Team  
Monaghan County Council  
Planning Offices  
1 Dublin Street  
Monaghan  
H18 X982

Email: [devplan@monaghancoco.ie](mailto:devplan@monaghancoco.ie)

28<sup>th</sup> May 2024

**Re: SEA Scoping of the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031**

A Chara,

Louth County Council welcomes the opportunity to comment on the 'Draft Strategic Environmental Assessment Scoping Report' for the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031. Louth County Council have no specific comment to make in relation to Draft SEA Report and wish Monaghan County Council well in the forthcoming preparation of the County Development Plan 2025-2031.

Is mise, le meas,

Turlough King

Senior Executive Planner

Comhairle Contae Lú  
Halla an Bhaile  
Sráid Crowe  
Dún Dealgan  
Contae Lú  
A91 W20C

Louth County Council  
Town Hall  
Crowe Street  
Dundalk  
County Louth  
A91 W20C

T + 353 42 9335457  
E [info@louthcoco.ie](mailto:info@louthcoco.ie)  
W [www.louthcoco.ie](http://www.louthcoco.ie)

Cuirfear fáilte roimh chomhfhreagras i nGaeilge | Correspondence in Irish is welcome

Féach foláirimh faoi Lú ón gComhairle ag | View Council alerts for Louth at: [www.mapalerter.ie/louth](http://www.mapalerter.ie/louth)

## **Comhairle Chontae na Mí**

Teach Buvinda, Bóthar Átha Cliath, An Uaimh,  
Contae na Mí, C15 Y291

**Fón: 046 – 9097000/Fax: 046 – 9097001**

R-phost: [customerservice@meathcoco.ie](mailto:customerservice@meathcoco.ie)

Web: [www.meath.ie](http://www.meath.ie)

Uimhir Chláraithe: 00172770



## **Meath County Council**

Buvinda House, Dublin Road, Navan,  
Co. Meath, C15 Y291

**Tel: 046 – 9097000/Fax: 046 – 9097001**

E-mail: [customerservice@meathcoco.ie](mailto:customerservice@meathcoco.ie)

Web: [www.meath.ie](http://www.meath.ie)

Registration No.: 00172770

**Planning Department.**

28<sup>th</sup> May 2024.

Forward Planning Team,  
Monaghan County Council,  
Planning Offices,  
1 Dublin Street,  
Monaghan,  
H18 X982.

**Re: Preparation of the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025–2031 under Sections 11 and 12 of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended)**

Dear Sir/Madam,

Thank you for your recent consultation in relation to the preparation of the Draft Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Scoping Report for the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025–2031.

The Draft SEA Scoping Reports sets out what is considered to be the potential environmental issues that will require careful consideration in the making of Draft Monaghan County Development Plan 2025–2031.

County Meath and County Monaghan share a short administrative boundary of approximately 5.8 kilometres. Meath County Council recognises the importance of collaboration with adjoining Local Authorities on environmental matters with a cross-county dimension to many environmental issues such as water quality, habitat and species loss and cross-county cooperation is therefore vital to protect the environment across the two counties and the wider region. It is important that both Local Authorities have the same high standards with regard to the protection of the environment. A divergence of standards would be detrimental to the conservation of our shared natural heritage for future generations. It is therefore considered necessary that there should be a good level of consistency between County Plans in adjoining authorities.

Having reviewed the SEA Scoping Report, Meath County Council does not have any comments to make at this time and wishes to express its thanks for the opportunity to input into the SEA process.

Yours Sincerely,

*Alan Russell*

---

Alan Russell,  
**Senior Executive Planner.**



Forward Planning Team,  
Monaghan County Council,  
Planning Offices,  
1 Dublin Street,  
Co. Monaghan  
H18 X982

28<sup>th</sup> May 2024

**RE: Notice of SEA Scoping of the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031**

To whom it may concern,

The Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications (DECC) welcomes the opportunity to input into the scoping stage of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) process relating to the preparation of the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031 (the Plan).

It is of critical importance that the analysis of climatic factors in the SEA process incorporates the latest quantitative data and analysis against which any proposed policy changes / amendments can be assessed, in order to ensure that the Development Plan appropriately supports the State's climate ambition and statutory objectives.

We suggest that you take into account the following:

- EPA's report on [Ireland's Provisional Greenhouse Gas Emissions 1990-2022](#)
- SEAI's report on the [National Energy Projections 2023](#) and associated [article](#)

In this regard, we encourage the inclusion of the above listed reports as a potential data source and suggest it be included assessments to be set out in the Environmental Report. It is suggested that policy changes should be assessed against their effect on these projections in a detailed a manner as possible.





In particular, the National Energy Projections carried out by the SEAI provide a useful benchmark for the efficacy of current Government policies and measures on energy use and related greenhouse gas emissions.

In terms of EU Legislation, we recommend including reference to both Directive (EU) 2023/2413 (the latest recast Renewable Energy Directive) and Council Regulation (EU) 2022/2577 (laying down a framework to accelerate the deployment of renewable energy). Subject to consultation and agreement with the NPWS, we would also recommend considering how the SEA process can address the specific requirements of Article 4(4) of Birds Directive (2009/147/EC), outside of designated protection areas.

We trust the above is of assistance in the scoping of the SEA process for the Development Plan.

Yours sincerely,  
Planning Advisory Division  
Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications

Encl. Supplementary Submission from Geological Survey Ireland



Forward Planning Team  
Monaghan County Council  
Planning Offices  
1 Dublin Street  
Monaghan, H18 X982

22 May 2024

**Re: Draft SEA scoping report - Monaghan County Development Plan 2025 -2031**

**Your Ref: n/a**

**Our Ref: 24/190 [c.f.23/128]**

Dear Sir/Madam,

Geological Survey Ireland is the national earth science agency and is a division of the Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications. We provide independent geological information and gather various data for that purpose. Please see our [website](#) for data availability. We recommend using these various data sets, when conducting the EIAR, SEA, planning and scoping processes. Use of our data or maps should be attributed correctly to 'Geological Survey Ireland'.

The publicly available data referenced/presented here, should in no way be construed as Geological Survey Ireland support for or objection to the proposed development or plan. The data is made freely available to all and can be used as independent scientific data in assessments, plans or policies. It should be noted that in many cases this data is a baseline or starting point for further site specific assessments.

With reference to your letter/email received on the 13 May 2024, concerning the Draft SEA scoping report - Monaghan County Development Plan 2025 -2031, Geological Survey Ireland would encourage use of and reference to our datasets. This data can add to the content and robustness of the SEA process. With this in mind, please find attached a list of our publicly available datasets that may be useful to the environmental assessment and planning process. We recommend that you review this list and refer to any datasets you consider relevant to your assessment. The remainder of this letter and following sections provide more detail on some of these datasets.

**Geoheritage**

Geological Survey Ireland is in partnership with the National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS, Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage), to identify and select important geological and geomorphological sites throughout the country for designation as geological NHAs (Natural Heritage Areas). This is addressed by the Geoheritage Programme of Geological Survey Ireland, under 16 different geological themes, in which the minimum number of scientifically significant sites that best represent the theme are rigorously selected by a panel of theme experts.

County Geological Sites (CGSs), as adopted under the National Heritage Plan, include additional sites that may also be of national importance, but which were not selected as the very best examples for NHA designation. All geological heritage sites identified by Geological Survey Ireland are categorised as CGS pending any further NHA designation by NPWS. CGSs are now routinely included in County Development Plans and in the GIS of planning departments, to ensure the recognition and appropriate protection of geological heritage within the planning system. CGSs can be viewed online under the Geological Heritage tab on the online [Map Viewer](#).

**The audit for Co. Monaghan was carried out in 2013. The full report details can be found [here](#). We are pleased to see mention of the twenty geoheritage sites in Co Monaghan in the draft scoping report.**

**Groundwater**

Geological Survey Ireland's [Groundwater and Geothermal Unit](#), provides advice, data and maps relating to groundwater distribution, quality and use, which is especially relevant for safe and secure drinking water supplies and healthy ecosystems. Proposed developments need to consider any potential impact on specific groundwater abstractions and on groundwater resources in general. We recommend using the groundwater maps on our [Map viewer](#) which should include: wells; drinking water source protection areas; the national map suite - aquifer, groundwater vulnerability, groundwater recharge and subsoil permeability maps. For areas underlain by limestone, please refer to the karst specific data layers (karst features, tracer test database; turlough water levels (gwlevel.ie). Background information is also provided in the Groundwater Body Descriptions.



Please read all disclaimers carefully when using Geological Survey Ireland data.

[GWClimate](#) is a groundwater monitoring and modelling project that aims to investigate the impact of climate change on groundwater in Ireland. This is a follow on from a previous project (GWFlood) and the data may be useful in relation to Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) and management plans. Maps and data are available on the [Map viewer](#).

Geological Survey Ireland has completed Groundwater Protection Schemes (GWPSs) in partnership with Local Authorities, and there is now national coverage of GWPS mapping. 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.

**The Groundwater Protection Response overview and link to the main reports is here:** <https://www.gsi.ie/en-ie/programmes-and-projects/groundwater/projects/protecting-drinking-water/what-is-drinking-water-protection/county-groundwater-protection-schemes/Pages/default.aspx>

### **Geological Mapping**

Geological Survey Ireland maintains online datasets of bedrock and subsoils geological mapping that are reliable and accessible. We would encourage you to use these data which can be found [here](#), in your future assessments.

**Please note we have recently launched QGIS compatible bedrock (100K) and Quaternary geology map data, with instructional manuals and videos. This makes our data more accessible to general public and external stakeholders. QGIS compatible data can be found in our downloadable bedrock 100k .zip file on the [Data & Maps](#) section of our website.**

### **Geotechnical Database Resources**

Geological Survey Ireland continues to populate and develop our national geotechnical database and viewer with site investigation data submitted voluntarily by industry. The current database holding is over 7500 reports with 134,000 boreholes; 31,000 of which are digitised which can be accessed through downloads from our [Geotechnical Map Viewer](#). We would encourage the use of this database as part of any baseline geological assessment of the proposed development as it can provide invaluable baseline data for the region or vicinity of proposed development areas. This information may be beneficial and cost saving for any site-specific investigations that may be designed as part of the project.

### **Geohazards**

Geohazards can cause widespread damage to landscapes, wildlife, human property and human life. In Ireland, landslides, flooding and coastal erosion are the most prevalent of these hazards. We recommend that geohazards be taken into consideration, especially when developing areas where these risks are prevalent, and we encourage the use of our data when doing so.

Geological Survey Ireland has information available on landslides in Ireland via the National Landslide Database and Landslide Susceptibility Map both of which are available for viewing on our dedicated [Map Viewer](#). Associated guidance documentation relating to the National Landslide Susceptibility Map is also available.

Geological Survey Ireland also engaged in a national project on Groundwater Flooding. The data from this project may be useful in relation to Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) and management plans, and is described in more detail under 'Groundwater' above.

### **Geothermal Energy**

Geothermal energy harnesses the heat beneath the surface of the Earth for heating applications and electricity generation, and has proven to be secure, environmentally sustainable and cost effective over long time periods. Geothermal applications can range in depth from a few metres below the surface to several kilometres. Ireland has widespread shallow geothermal resources for small and medium-scale heating applications, which can be explored online through Geological Survey Ireland's Geothermal Suitability maps for both domestic and commercial use. We recommend use of our [Geothermal Suitability maps](#) to determine the most suitable type of ground source heat collector for use with heat pump technologies. Ireland also has recognised potential for deep geothermal resources.



The Roadmap for a Policy and Regulatory Framework for Geothermal Energy was launched at the Geoscience 2020 Conference in November 2020. The [Assessment of Geothermal Resources for District heating in Ireland](#) and the [Roadmap for a Policy and Regulatory framework for Geothermal Energy in Ireland](#) documents have been developed to support the Government's commitments under the Climate Action Plan 2019 and the Programme for Government.

For further information please see our [Geoenergy pages](#) on our website or contact the [Groundwater and Geothermal Unit](#) of the Geological Survey Ireland directly.

### **Natural Resources (Minerals/Aggregates)**

Geological Survey Ireland is of the view that the sustainable development of our natural resources should be an integral part of all development plans from a national to regional to local level to ensure that the materials required for our society are available when required. Geological Survey Ireland highlights the consideration of mineral resources and potential resources as a material asset which should be explicitly recognised within the environmental assessment process.

Geological Survey Ireland provides data, maps, interpretations and advice on matters related to minerals, their use and their development in our [Minerals section](#) of the website. The Active Quarries, Mineral Localities and the Aggregate Potential maps are available on our [Map Viewer](#).

We would recommend use of the Aggregate Potential Mapping viewer to identify areas of High to Very High source aggregate potential within the area. In keeping with a sustainable approach we would recommend use of our data and mapping viewers to identify and ensure that natural resources used in the proposed development are sustainably sourced from properly recognised and licensed facilities, and that consideration of future resource sterilization is considered.

### **Geochemistry of soils, surface waters and sediments**

Geological Survey Ireland provides baseline geochemistry data for Ireland as part of the Tellus programme. Baseline geochemistry data can be used to assess the chemical status of soil and water at a regional scale and to support the assessment of existing or potential impacts of human activity on environmental chemical quality. Tellus is a national-scale mapping programme which provides multi-element data for shallow soil, stream sediment and stream water in Ireland. At present, mapping consists of the border, western and midland regions. Data is available at <https://www.gsi.ie/en-ie/data-and-maps/Pages/Geochemistry.aspx>.

### **Geophysical data**

Geological Survey Ireland produces high-resolution geophysical data (Magnetic field, electrical conductivity, natural gamma-ray radiation) of soils & rocks as part of the [Tellus programme](#). These data currently cover approximately 75% of the country and provide supporting geological information on a regional scale useful for assessing environmental impact and risk.

### **Historic Mines**

The EPA, Geological Survey Ireland and the former Exploration & Mining Division undertook a joint project entitled "Historic Mine Site - Inventory and Risk Characterisation (HMS - IRC)". This project carried out detailed site investigations and characterisation on priority historic mine sites in the country.

A risk ranking methodology was developed which categorised the sites according to the risks posed to human and animal health and the environment. The project commenced in January 2006 and was completed in December 2008. A final report and a GIS geodatabase was produced on completion of the project. Reports and maps available [here](#). The project provides an understanding of the impacts of historic mining sites in Ireland and their status at the time of the study.

### **Physiographic Units**

Physiographic Units are cartographic representations of the broad-scale physical landscape of a region. They delineate physical regions showing internal uniformity with respect to one or more environmental attributes that can be clearly differentiated from neighbouring regions. They are valuable for regional land-use planning, and in studies of the influence of physical landscape on the ecological environment. This map is produced in support of the actions to be implemented in National Landscape Strategy for Ireland 2015 – 2025. Physiographic Units map data can be viewed online under the Physiographic Units tab on the online [Map Viewer](#).





I hope that these comments are of assistance, and if we can be of any further help, please do not hesitate to the Geological Survey Ireland Planning Team at [GSIPlanning@gsi.ie](mailto:GSIPlanning@gsi.ie).

Yours sincerely,

**Geoheritage and Planning Programme**

Enc: Table - Geological Survey Ireland's Publicly Available Datasets Relevant to Planning, EIA and SEA processes.

**Geological Survey Ireland's Publicly Available Datasets Relevant to Planning, EIA and SEA processes**  
following European Union (Planning and Development) (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2018  
(S.I. No. 296 of 2018)

Geological Survey Ireland Programme	Dataset	Relevant EIA Topic	Coverage	Description / Notes / Limitations	Link to Geological Survey Ireland map viewer
Geohazards	Landslide: National landslide database and landslide susceptibility map	Land & Soil/Climate/Landscape	National	Associated guidance documentation relating to the National Landslide Susceptibility Map is also available.	<a href="https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=b68cf1e4a9044a5981f950e9b9c5625c">https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=b68cf1e4a9044a5981f950e9b9c5625c</a>
Geohazards	Groundwater Flooding (Historic)	Water	Regional	Provide information of historic flooding, both surface water and groundwater. [A lack of flooding presented in any specific location of the map only indicates that a flood has not been detected. It does not indicate that a flood cannot occur in that location at present or in the future]	<a href="https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=848f83c85799436b808652f9c735b1cc">https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=848f83c85799436b808652f9c735b1cc</a>
Geohazards	Groundwater Flooding (Predictive)	Water	Regional	Provides information on the probability of future karst groundwater flooding (where available). [The maps do not, and are not intended to, constitute advice. Professional or specialist advice should be sought before taking, or refraining from, any action on the basis of the flood maps]	<a href="https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=848f83c85799436b808652f9c735b1cc">https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=848f83c85799436b808652f9c735b1cc</a>
Geohazards	Radon Map	Land & Soils/Air	National		<a href="http://www.epa.ie/radiation/radonmap/">http://www.epa.ie/radiation/radonmap/</a>
Geohazards	County Geological Sites as adopted by National Heritage Plan and listed in County Development Plans	Land & Soils/Landscape	Regional	All geological heritage sites identified by Geological Survey Ireland are categorised as CGS pending any further NHA designation by NPWS.	<a href="https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=a30af518e87a4c0b2fbd2aaac3c228">https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=a30af518e87a4c0b2fbd2aaac3c228</a>
Geological Mapping	Bedrock geology:	Land & Soils	National	1:100,000 scale and associated memoirs.	<a href="https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=de7012a99d2748ea9106e7ee1b6ab8d5&amp;scale=0">https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=de7012a99d2748ea9106e7ee1b6ab8d5&amp;scale=0</a>
Geological Mapping	Bedrock geology:	Land & Soils	Regional	1:50,000 scale	<a href="https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=de7012a99d2748ea9106e7ee1b6ab8d5&amp;scale=0">https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=de7012a99d2748ea9106e7ee1b6ab8d5&amp;scale=0</a>
Geological Mapping	Quaternary geology: Sediments	Land & Soils	National	1:50,000 scale	<a href="https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=de7012a99d2748ea9106e7ee1b6ab8d5&amp;scale=0">https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=de7012a99d2748ea9106e7ee1b6ab8d5&amp;scale=0</a>
Geological Mapping	Quaternary geology: Geomorphology	Land & Soils	National	1:50,000 scale	<a href="https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=de7012a99d2748ea9106e7ee1b6ab8d5&amp;scale=0">https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=de7012a99d2748ea9106e7ee1b6ab8d5&amp;scale=0</a>
Geological Mapping	Physiographic units:	Land & Soils	National	Broad-scale physical landscape units mapped at 1:100,000 scale in order to be represented as a cartographic digital map at 1:250,000 scale	<a href="https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=afa76a20fc54877843aca1bc075c62b">https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=afa76a20fc54877843aca1bc075c62b</a>
Geological Mapping	GeoUrban: Spatial geological data for the greater Dublin and Cork areas	Land & Soils	Regional	includes 3D models	<a href="https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=9768f4818b794c16093beb2212a850ce6&amp;scale=0">https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=9768f4818b794c16093beb2212a850ce6&amp;scale=0</a>
Geological Mapping	Geotechnical database	Land & Soils	National	Digitised geotechnical and Site Investigation Reports and boreholes which can be accessed through online downloads	<a href="https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=a2718be1873d47a585a3f0415b4a724c">https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=a2718be1873d47a585a3f0415b4a724c</a>
Goldmine	Historical data sets including geological memoirs and 6" to 1 mile geological mapping records	Land & Soils/Water	National	available online	<a href="https://secure.dcaa.gov.ie/goldmine/index.html">https://secure.dcaa.gov.ie/goldmine/index.html</a>
Groundwater & Geothermal	Groundwater resources (aquifers)	Water	National	Data limited to 1:100,000 scale; sites should be investigated at local scale	<a href="https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=7e8a202301594687ab14629a10b748ef">https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=7e8a202301594687ab14629a10b748ef</a>
Groundwater & Geothermal	Groundwater recharge.	Water	National	Data limited to 1:40,000 scale; sites should be investigated at local scale; long term annual average recharge	<a href="https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=7e8a202301594687ab14629a10b748ef">https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=7e8a202301594687ab14629a10b748ef</a>
Groundwater & Geothermal	Groundwater vulnerability.	Water	National	Data limited to 1:40,000 scale; sites should be investigated at local scale	<a href="https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=7e8a202301594687ab14629a10b748ef">https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=7e8a202301594687ab14629a10b748ef</a>
Groundwater & Geothermal	Group scheme and public supply source protection areas.	Water	National	Not all PWS / GWS have SPZ / ZOC. Check with IW / coco / NFGWS for private supplies.	<a href="https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=7e8a202301594687ab14629a10b748ef">https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=7e8a202301594687ab14629a10b748ef</a>
Groundwater & Geothermal	Groundwater Protection Schemes	Water	National	Data is limited to scale of 1:40,000. Data does not include all of the source protection areas	<a href="https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=7e8a202301594687ab14629a10b748ef">https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=7e8a202301594687ab14629a10b748ef</a>
Groundwater & Geothermal	Catchment and WFD management units.	Water	National		<a href="https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=7e8a202301594687ab14629a10b748ef">https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=7e8a202301594687ab14629a10b748ef</a>
Groundwater & Geothermal	karst specific data layers	water	National	For areas underlain by limestone, includes karst features, tracer test database; turf/rough water levels (gwlevel.ie)	<a href="https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=7e8a202301594687ab14629a10b748ef">https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=7e8a202301594687ab14629a10b748ef</a>
Groundwater & Geothermal	Wells and Springs	Water	National	Not comprehensive, there may be unrecorded wells and springs	<a href="https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=7e8a202301594687ab14629a10b748ef">https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=7e8a202301594687ab14629a10b748ef</a>
Groundwater & Geothermal	Groundwater body Descriptions	Water	National	Not exhaustive; only those in designated SACs; could be other GWDTEs; for more information contact NPWS / EPA / site investigations Also, Roadmap for a Policy and Regulatory Framework for Geothermal Energy, November 2020	<a href="https://www.gsi.ie/en-ie/programmes-and-projects/groundwater-and-geothermal-unit/activities/understanding-ireland-groundwater/Pages/Groundwater-bodies.aspx">https://www.gsi.ie/en-ie/programmes-and-projects/groundwater-and-geothermal-unit/activities/understanding-ireland-groundwater/Pages/Groundwater-bodies.aspx</a>
Groundwater & Geothermal	Geothermal Suitability maps	Land & Soils/Water	National		<a href="https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=9eae46bee08de41278b90a9916dc0b9e">https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=9eae46bee08de41278b90a9916dc0b9e</a>
Marine & Coastal Unit	INFOMAR - Ireland's national marine mapping programme; providing key baseline data for Ireland's	Water	National		<a href="https://secure.dcaa.gov.ie/GSI/INFOMAR_VIEWER/">https://secure.dcaa.gov.ie/GSI/INFOMAR_VIEWER/</a>
Marine & Coastal Unit	CHERISH - Coastal change project (Climate, Heritage and Environments of Reefs, Islands, and Headlands)	Water	Regional		<a href="http://www.cherishproject.eu/en/">http://www.cherishproject.eu/en/</a>
Marine & Coastal Unit	Coastal Vulnerability Index (CVI).	water / Land & Soils	Regional	Currently the project is being carried out on the east coast and will be rolled out nationally	<a href="https://www.gsi.ie/en-ie/programmes-and-projects/marine-and-coastal-unit/projects/Pages/Coastal-Vulnerability-Index.aspx">https://www.gsi.ie/en-ie/programmes-and-projects/marine-and-coastal-unit/projects/Pages/Coastal-Vulnerability-Index.aspx</a>
Minerals	Aggregate potential	Land & Soils/Material Assets	National	Consideration of mineral resources and potential resources as a material asset which should be explicitly recognised within the environmental assessment process	<a href="https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=ee8c4c285a49413aa6f1344416dc9956">https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=ee8c4c285a49413aa6f1344416dc9956</a>
Minerals	Active quarries	Land & Soils	National		<a href="https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=ee8c4c285a49413aa6f1344416dc9956">https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=ee8c4c285a49413aa6f1344416dc9956</a>
Minerals	Historic mines	Land & Soils/Cultural Heritage	National	Inventory and Risk Classification 2009. Environmental Protection Agency, Economic Minerals Division and Geological Survey Ireland (DECC).	<a href="https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/default?zesting=7&amp;nothing=7&amp;lid=EPA:LEMA_Facilities_Extractive_Facilities">https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/default?zesting=7&amp;nothing=7&amp;lid=EPA:LEMA_Facilities_Extractive_Facilities</a>
Tellus	Geochemical data: multi-element data for shallow soil, stream sediment and stream water	Land & Soils	Regional	A national mapping programme	<a href="https://www.epa.ie/enforcement/mines/">https://www.epa.ie/enforcement/mines/</a>
Tellus	Airborne geophysical data including radiometrics, electromagnetics and magnetics	Land & Soils	Regional	A national mapping programme	<a href="https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=6304e122b733498b99642707f72754">https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=6304e122b733498b99642707f72754</a>
Tellus	urban geochemistry mapping (Dublin SURGE project).	Land & Soils	Regional	A national mapping programme	<a href="https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=6304e122b733498b99642707f72754">https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=6304e122b733498b99642707f72754</a>

**Notes:**

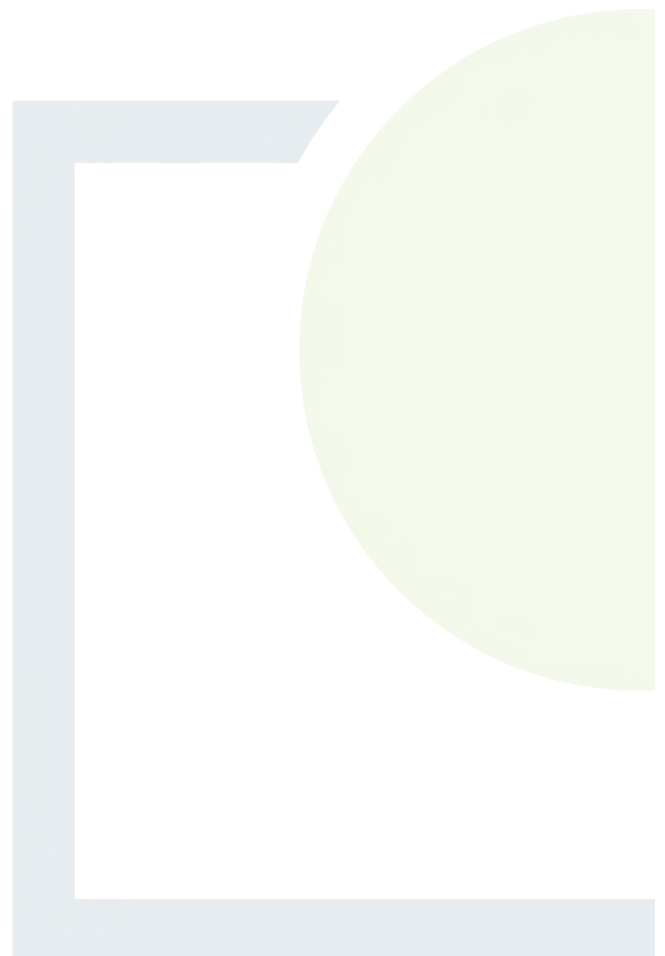
- The maps and data listed above are available on the Geological Survey Ireland map viewer <https://www.gsi.ie/en-ie/data-and-maps/Pages/default.aspx>
- Please read all disclaimers carefully when using Geological Survey Ireland data
- Geological Survey Ireland and Irish Concrete Federation published guidelines for the treatment of geological heritage in the extractive industry in 2008.



DESIGNING AND DELIVERING  
A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

## APPENDIX 3

Detailed Evaluation of the  
Environmental Effects of Plan  
Implementation



### ***Approach and Methodology for the Detailed Evaluation of Environmental Effects of Plan Implementation***

A detailed evaluation of the potential effects of the Drat Plan on the baseline environment has been carried out in accordance with best practice guidelines. An evaluation matrix template has been developed to facilitate the evaluation of the Plan on Strategic Environmental Objectives (SEOs) relevant to each Environmental Component.

A dedicated evaluation matrix has been prepared for each CDP chapter contained in the Plan. CDP Plan objectives/policies of a particular chapter are listed on one axis of this matrix. The corresponding potential environmental effects of the actions are then described. An evaluation of the environmental effects of objectives/policies on Environmental Components, having regard to the SEOs relevant to each Environment Component, was then carried out in accordance with the requirements of the SEA Directive and best practice guidelines. Potential effects of the CDP on Environmental Components/SEOs have been categorised as follows:

- Potential Positive Environmental Impact (indicated in the matrix by a '+').<sup>73</sup>
- Potential Negative Environmental Impact (indicated in the matrix by a '-').<sup>74</sup>
- Potential Positive and Negative Environmental Impacts (indicated in the matrix by a '+/-').
- Uncertain Environmental Impact (indicated in the matrix by a '?').
- Neutral, No or Insignificant Environmental Impact (indicated in the matrix by a '0').

The following should be noted in relation to the evaluation undertaken:

- Environmental effects of the Plan have been described in accordance with descriptive terminology defined in the Environmental Protection Agency's guidance document entitled 'Guidelines on the information to be contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports' (2022).
- The evaluation considers all potential direct, indirect/secondary, cumulative<sup>75</sup>, synergistic<sup>76</sup>, short, medium and long-term, permanent and temporary, positive and negative environmental effects.
- The evaluation considers inter-relationships and interactions between one Environmental Component and another which can result in an environmental impact.
- The evaluation considers all potential environmental effects arising from unforeseen abnormal events.
- The evaluation considers potential transboundary effects.
- The potential environmental effects described are the potential effects that could occur with the adoption of any environmental mitigation measures.

Detail on the SEOs associated with Environmental Components which the environmental effects of the Plan have been measured against is provided in Table 1 overleaf.

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<sup>73</sup> Potential Positive Environmental Impacts are defined as having the potential to support the achievement of an SEO.

<sup>74</sup> Potential Negative Environmental Impacts are defined as having the potential to hinder the achievement of an SEO.

<sup>75</sup> The addition of many minor or insignificant effects, including effects of other projects, to create larger, more significant effects.

<sup>76</sup> The addition of effects to create a total effect greater than the sum of the individual effects so that the nature of the final impact is different to the nature of the individual impact.



Completed Evaluation Matrices are then presented.

Transboundary environmental effects were a fundamental and intrinsic consideration during the carrying out of the environmental assessment.

**Table 1: Strategic Environmental Objectives**

Environmental Component	SEO Code	Strategic Environmental Objective
Population and Human Health	PHH1	Avoid or minimise impacts to population and human health.
	PHH2	Promote economic activity and growth
	PHH3	Ensure supporting infrastructure and services in the area are developed in a manner commensurate with population growth.
	B1	Ensure compliance with the Habitats and Birds Directives with regard to the protection of European Sites and Annexed habitats and species <sup>77</sup> .
	B2	Ensure compliance with Article 10 of the Habitats Directive with regard to the management of features of the landscape which - by virtue of their linear and continuous structure or their function act as stepping stones (designated or not) - are of major importance for wild fauna and flora and essential for the migration, dispersal and genetic exchange of wild species.
	B3	Avoid or minimise significant impacts on semi-natural habitats, species, environmental features, or other sustaining resources in designated national sites, non-designated locally important sites, sites proposed for designation, and Areas of Special Scientific Interest; and to comply with the Wildlife Act (as amended) with regard to listed species.
	B4	Aim for no net contribution to biodiversity losses or deterioration in response to the biodiversity emergency.
	B5	To sustain existing sustainable rural management practices - and the communities who support them - to ensure the continuation of long established managed landscapes and the flora and fauna that they contain.
Landscape and Visual Amenity	L1	To minimise significant adverse visual impacts within and adjacent to the County, especially with regard to landscape and amenity designations included in Land Use Plans

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<sup>77</sup> Annexed habitats and species' refer to those listed under Annex I, II & IV of the EU Habitats Directive and Annex I of the EU Birds Directive.

Environmental Component	SEO Code	Strategic Environmental Objective
Cultural Heritage - Archaeological & Architectural	CH1	Protect, conserve and enhance designated and non-designated archaeological heritage, including entries to the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) and the Northern Ireland Sites and Monuments Record (NISMR).
	CH2	Protect, conserve and enhance designated and non-designated architectural heritage, including entries to the Record of Protected Structures (RPS) and National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH), industrial heritage, ACAs and conservation areas (Northern Ireland).
Soils	S1	Avoid or minimise effects on the hydrogeological and ecological function of the soil resource.
	S2	Avoid adverse effects on the physico-chemical properties of soil.
	S3	Ensure appropriate management of all soil and excavation material. Promote sustainable material reuse wherever appropriate.
Land Use	LU1	Avoid or minimise effects on existing land use.
Air Quality and Noise	AQN1	Reduce travel related emissions and to encourage modal change from private car to sustainable modes of travel, including public transport, walking and cycling.
	AQN2	Avoid or minimise effects on local air quality.
	AQN3	Avoid or minimise adverse noise impacts on existing or proposed sensitive receptors.
Water	W1	Maintain and/or improve, the quality and status of surface water bodies.
	W2	Maintain and/or improve, the chemical and quantitative status of groundwaters.
	W3	Prevent impact upon the WFD status of surface waters and groundwater in line with the requirements of the WFD.
	W4	Comply as appropriate with the provisions of the Planning System and Flood Risk Management: Guidelines for Planning Authorities (DEHLG and OPW, 2009) <sup>78</sup>
	W5	Promote sustainable drainage practices to improve water quality and flow.
	W6	Prevent impact upon drinking water quality.

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<sup>78</sup> Corresponding guidance from UK Department for Communities and Local Government: National Planning Policy Framework and associated planning practice guidance on Flood risk and coastal change (March 2014)

Environmental Component	SEO Code	Strategic Environmental Objective
Material Assets	MAI1	Serve new development with adequate and appropriate waste water treatment.
	MAI2	Serve new development with adequate drinking water that is both wholesome and clean.
	MAI3	Avoid or minimise effects on built/amenity assets and infrastructure.
	MAI4	Avoid or minimise effects upon existing and (where known) planned infrastructure.
	MAI5	Promote sustainable transportation and deliver enhanced traffic and transport conditions, where possible.
	MAI6	Promote sustainable waste/material management and the circular economy.
Tourism and Recreation	TR1	Avoid or minimise effects upon tourism and recreation amenities, and enhance tourism and recreation, where possible.
Climate Change	CC1	Support in the achievement of the 2030 target of a 51% reduction in carbon emissions.
	CC2	Actively support the delivery of all national climate policy as appropriate to the county with the prioritisation and acceleration of evidence-based measures.
	CC3	Assist in the delivery of the climate neutrality objective at county level.
	CC4	Promote the carrying out of climate resilient development.
	CC5	Promote low carbon and net zero development.
	CC6	Promote the carrying out of development that incorporates nature-based solutions.
	CC7	Promote active travel and reduce reliance on the use of private vehicles for transport.
	CC8	Support the transition to zero or low carbon Electric Vehicles.

## Introduction

[illegible]



[illegible]

## Core Strategy

Ref.	Type of Objective/Policy	Objective/Policy	Potential Environmental Effects (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs (prior to mitigation)										
				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
CSSO 1	Core Strategy Strategic Objective	To ensure that new development within the County will provide for sustainable and balanced development that enables economic growth, delivery of accessible and high-quality infrastructure and services, and guides population growth in accordance with the settlement strategy.	<p>The core strategy has the potential to promote sustainable, balanced, well-connected and well-served development in the plan area, leading to a variety of positive environmental effects, including effects on population and human health, material asset and climate.</p> <p>This objective supports the carrying out of housing, social, economic and infrastructural development. The construction phases of this development has the potential to result in environmental impacts, such as dust, noise, or traffic disruption, that may affect various environmental components, including population and human health, the air quality environment, the noise environment, the water environment, biodiversity or traffic and transport conditions. The operational phases of this development has the potential to result in environmental effects on various environmental components, such as population and human health, traffic and transport conditions, landscape character and visual amenity.</p>	+/-	-	-	-	-	+/-	-	-	+/-	0	+/-

Ref.	Type of Objective/Policy	Objective/Policy	Potential Environmental Effects (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs (prior to mitigation)										
				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
SHO 1	Principal/Key Town Objective	To facilitate the development of Monaghan Town in order to maintain its position as the principal/key town in the County at the top of the settlement hierarchy and to ensure that its population and development growth takes place in an orderly and sustainable manner.	<p>This objective has the potential to support the sustainable development of Monaghan Town, leading to positive environmental effects on population and human health and material asset components. The objective aligns with compact growth principles defined in the NPF and RSES and supports well-balanced development, leading to positive effects on the land use and climate environmental components (i.e. through the reduction of sprawl and travel distances).</p> <p>This objective supports the carrying out of development (housing, social etc.) that has the potential to result in adverse construction and operational phase effects on a range of environmental components.</p>	+/ -	-	-	-	-	+/ -	-	-	+/ -	0	+/ -
SHO 2	Strategic Towns Objective	To promote the Strategic Towns as population centres and as prosperous and thriving local development and service towns, where the principles of environmental, economic and social sustainability including protection of the town’s heritage and natural and built environment are enshrined.	<p>This objective has the potential to support the sustainable development of strategic towns, leading to positive environmental effects on population and human health and material asset components. This objective promotes environmental sustainability including the protection of natural and built heritage present in these towns, potentially leading to positive environmental effects on a variety of environmental components, including biodiversity and cultural heritage.</p> <p>This objective supports the carrying out of development (housing, social etc.) that has the potential to result in adverse construction and operational phase effects on a range of environmental components.</p>	+/ -	-	-	-	-	+/ -	-	-	+/ -	0	+/ -

Ref.	Type of Objective/Policy	Objective/Policy	Potential Environmental Effects (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs (prior to mitigation)										
				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
			This objective supports the carrying out of development (housing, social etc.) that has the potential to result in adverse construction and operational phase effects on a range of environmental components.											
SHO 3	Service Towns Objective	To promote and develop the Service Towns to create self-sufficient sustainable and vibrant communities and centres of population, which will act as local development and service centres for their respective hinterlands.	<p>This objective has the potential to support the sustainable development of service towns. The creation of sustainable and self-sufficient service towns that have the capacity to cater for local community needs has the potential to lead to positive effects on population and human health and climate - through the reduction of travel distances to service centres.</p> <p>This objective supports the carrying out of development (housing, social etc.) that has the potential to result in adverse construction and operational phase effects on a range of environmental components.</p>	+/-	-	-	-	-	+/-	-	-	+/-	0	+/-



Ref.	Type of Objective/Policy	Objective/Policy	Potential Environmental Effects (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs (prior to mitigation)										
				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
SHO 4	Villages Objective	To promote and facilitate development that is commensurate with the nature and extent of the existing villages and to support their role as local service centres and locations for housing.	<p>This objective supports the carrying out of appropriately scaled development at villages in the plan area.</p> <p>The creation of sustainable and self-sufficient service villages that have the capacity to cater for local community needs has the potential to lead to positive effects on population and human health and climate - through the reduction of travel distances to service centres.</p> <p>This objective supports the carrying out of development (housing, social etc.) that has the potential to result in adverse construction and operational phase effects on a range of environmental components.</p>	+/-	-	-	-	-	+/-	-	-	+/-	0	+/-
SHO 5	Villages Objective	To prepare tier 4 village plans during the lifetime of the plan, with a focus on housing, amenity, infrastructure, and parking provision.	<p>This objective will result in the preparation of Tier 4 village plans setting out a framework for village development in the county.</p> <p>This objective supports the carrying out of development (housing, social etc.) that has the potential to result in adverse construction and operational phase effects on a range of environmental components.</p> <p>In the absence of appropriate mitigation, the promotion of housing development at rural locations may lead to car dependency, increased vehicular GHG emissions and an adverse effect impact on the climate environmental component.</p>	+/-	-	-	-	-	+/-	-	-	+/-	0	+/-

Ref.	Type of Objective/Policy	Objective/Policy	Potential Environmental Effects (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs (prior to mitigation)										
				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
SHO 6	Rural Community Settlements Objective	To support and encourage the development of Tier 5 settlements as locations for housing and to ensure that local services are sustained in the rural community settlements.	<p>This objective has the potential to support the sustainable development of Tier 5 settlements. The creation of sustainable and self-sufficient Tier 5 settlements that have the capacity to cater for local community needs has the potential to lead to positive effects on population and human health and climate - through the reduction of travel distances to service centres.</p> <p>This objective supports the carrying out of development (housing, social etc.) that has the potential to result in adverse construction and operational phase effects on a range of environmental components.</p> <p>In the absence of appropriate mitigation, the promotion of housing development at rural locations may lead to car dependency, increased vehicular GHG emissions and an adverse effect impact on the climate environmental component.</p>	+/-	-	-	-	-	+/-	-	-	+/-	0	+/-

Ref.	Type of Objective/Policy	Objective/Policy	Potential Environmental Effects (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs (prior to mitigation)										
				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
SHO7	Dispersed Rural Communities Objective	To support the viability of dispersed rural communities as locations for sustainable housing and to seek to encourage the growth of Tier 6 settlements generally in the form of single dwellings.	<p>This objective has the potential to support the sustainable development of Tier 6 settlements. The creation of sustainable and self-sufficient Tier 6 settlements that have the capacity to cater for local community needs has the potential to lead to positive effects on population and human health and climate - through the reduction of travel distances to service centres.</p> <p>This objective supports the carrying out of development (housing, social etc.) that has the potential to result in adverse construction and operation effects on a range of environmental components.</p> <p>In the absence of appropriate mitigation, the promotion of housing development at rural locations may lead to car dependency, increased vehicular GHG emissions and an adverse effect impact on the climate environmental component.</p>	+/ -	-	-	-	-	+/ -	-	-	+/ -	0	+/ -
CSO 1	Core Strategy Objective	To maintain Monaghan Town’s position as the principal/key town of County Monaghan and to endeavour to ensure that it reaches its population target and fulfils its role as the designated County town.	These objectives have the potential to support the sustainable development of settlement in the Plan Area, leading to positive environmental effects on population and human health and material asset components. The objectives align with compact growth principles defined in the NPF and RSES and supports the carrying out of well-balanced and well-served development, leading to positive	+/ -	-	-	-	-	+/ -	-	-	+/ -	0	+/ -

Ref.	Type of Objective/Policy	Objective/Policy	Potential Environmental Effects (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs (prior to mitigation)										
				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
CSO 2	Core Strategy Objective	To promote urban growth and the further development of the strategic towns to ensure their functions are supported by appropriate development that will direct development within the locality.	effects on the land use and climate environmental components (i.e. through the reduction of sprawl and travel distances).  CSO 4 provides for environmental protection, potentially leading to positive effects on cultural heritage, water and tourism and recreation environmental components.  These objectives support the carrying out of development (housing, social etc.) that has the potential to result in adverse construction and operation effects on a range of environmental components.											
CSO 3	Core Strategy Objective	To facilitate the growth of the service towns as settlements that can provide associated community facilities, services and employment opportunities for the urban area and the surrounding hinterland.												
CSO 4	Core Strategy Objective	To consolidate the settlements, retain their visual identity distinct from the surrounding countryside and to reserve land for future planned expansion of settlements. This includes the provision of major infrastructure, as well as protecting the heritage, water quality and recreational amenity of the settlements and their surrounding rural hinterlands.												
CSO 5	Core Strategy Objective	To ensure that the quantum of lands zoned for residential uses in the County is consistent with the requirements of the Core Strategy as set out in Tables 2.6 and 2.7 of the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031, and to designate any land considered appropriate for zoning in excess of these requirements as Strategic Residential Reserve for potential development beyond this plan period.												
CSO 6	Core Strategy Objective	To promote sustainable compact development forms, including infill sites, redevelopment of brownfield sites and comprehensive backland development where appropriate, ensuring the efficient use of available public infrastructure and services.												



Ref.	Type of Objective/Policy	Objective/Policy	Potential Environmental Effects (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs (prior to mitigation)										
				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
CSP 1	Core Strategy Policy	To preserve the character of Tier 5 and Tier 6 rural settlements by restricting the scale of development permitted within them and to ensure integration with the rural character of the area and the satisfactory provision of infrastructure services.	These objectives serve to promote sustainable development at settlement in the Plan area.	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+
CSP 2	Core Strategy Policy	Proposals for residential development in the designated settlements will be determined in accordance with the provisions of the core strategy with regard to population growth, the ability of the proposal to enhance the character of the settlement, the demand for the proposed quantum and type of residential development within the settlement and compliance with relevant development management standards as set out in Chapter 15 of this development plan.	CSP1 supports the carrying out of appropriately scaled and well-served development in Tier 5 and Tier 6 settlement - which would result in positive effects on the material asset and population and human health components.											
CSP 3	Core Strategy Policy	To facilitate the development of low-density residential developments on designated zoned lands within existing settlements to assist in providing choice of house type within a structured but low-density environment, as an alternative to the development of one-off housing in the open countryside.	CSP 2 supports adherence to the defined development management standards, ensuring sustainable development and proper planning and leading to positive environmental effects on a range of environmental components, including population and human health, landscape character and visual amenity, traffic and transport conditions and the water environment.											
RSO 1	Housing in Rural Settlements Objective	To support a balanced approach to the development of rural areas to retain vibrancy, to accommodate within the rural area people who are functionally or socially part of the rural	These objectives support the carrying out of proportionate, appropriately scaled and designed, and well-balanced development in rural areas. Combined, these objectives	+/-	-	-	-	-	+/-	-	-	+/-	0	+/-

[illegible]

[illegible]





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## Housing Strategy

Ref.	Type of Objective/Policy	Objective/Policy	Potential Environmental Effects (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs (prior to mitigation)										
				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
HSSO 1	Housing Strategic Objective	To plan positively for future housing in the County within defined settlements, making efficient use of infrastructure and services in towns and villages, and enabling their plan led growth, whilst facilitating sustainable rural housing where it supports rural communities.	<p>This objective serves to promote sustainable housing development at settlement in the Plan area. The objective supports well-balanced, sustainable development. It has the potential to result in positive effects on population and human health (i.e. people and communities), land use, material assets and climate.</p> <p>In isolation, the objective to plan positively for future housing does not create any source of adverse environmental impact.</p>	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	+
HSO 1	Housing Strategy Objectives	To encourage a balanced supply of housing in the County in a manner that is consistent with the Housing Strategy, the Core Strategy and the Settlement Hierarchy, and which will support the creation of sustainable communities through the provision of an appropriate range of housing types and high-quality residential environments.	<p>This objective serves to promote sustainable housing development at settlement in the Plan area. It seeks to encourage well-balanced, high-quality housing development that is sustainably designed and planned.. It has the potential to result in positive effects on population and human health (i.e. people and communities), land use, material assets and climate.</p> <p>This objective expressly supports housing and infrastructural development in the Plan Area. The construction phases of this development has the potential to result in environmental impacts, such as dust, noise, or traffic disruption, that may affect various environmental components, including population and human health, the air quality environment, the noise environment, the water environment, biodiversity or traffic and transport conditions.</p>	+/-	-	-	-	-	+/-	-	-	+/-	0	+/-

Ref.	Type of Objective/Policy	Objective/Policy	Potential Environmental Effects (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs (prior to mitigation)										
				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
			The operational phases of this development has the potential to result in environmental effects on various environmental components, such as population and human health, traffic and transport conditions, material assets (e.g. water & wastewater infrastructure), landscape character and visual amenity.											
HSO 2	Housing Strategy Objectives	To guide urban residential development in a sequential manner outward from the centre of the settlements to maximise the use of existing and future infrastructure provision, to promote sustainability, to make more efficient use of underutilised lands, and to avoid the extension of services and utilities to more remote areas.	<p>This objective compact growth and the utilisation of lands already provided for in terms of services and utilities. It has the potential to generate positive effects on population and human health, material assets and climate.</p> <p>The carrying out development and regeneration in built up surroundings has the potential to lead to significant adverse impacts on a variety of environmental components, including population and human health, traffic and transport conditions, archaeology and built heritage, existing material assets and the air and noise environments - due to the carrying out of construction works and changes in the built environment and townscape.</p>	+/-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+/-	0	+
HSO 3	Housing Strategy Objectives	To encourage and promote the re-use of vacant units for residential use subject to compatibility with existing and proposed surrounding uses.	The objective has the potential to support the sustainable urban development of the Plan Area, given that it intends to reutilise under-used built infrastructure. This will have positive effects on population and human health (through the provision of much-needed housing), material assets, lands, soils and geology (through the avoidance of building on greenfield sites, promotion of compact development and prevention of sprawl) and air and climate (by promoting compact development, reducing the need to travel by private car).	+/-	-	0	-	0	+	-	0	+	0	+





Ref.	Type of Objective/Policy	Objective/Policy	Potential Environmental Effects (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs (prior to mitigation)										
				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
		and the local authority’s own house building programme.												
HSO 9	Housing Strategy Objectives	To encourage and support proposals for new residential developments that offer a range of types, sizes, design and tenures of housing units, such as retirement housing or assisted housing schemes.												
HSO 10	Housing Strategy Objectives	To support a range of mixed tenure housing types and forms which provide affordable and accessible housing for people of various ages, abilities, and family sizes, while meeting all planning and environmental considerations, particularly in respect of housing in the rural areas.												
HSO 11	Housing Strategy Objectives	To encourage the acquisition of land and the activation of council owned land for sustainable housing and to promote and facilitate the provision of serviced sites within towns and villages.	Public-owned lands are a valuable resource and asset for the state, particularly for the delivery of housing. Underutilised council-owned lands have the potential for future sustainable development through the creation of compact settlements with appropriate services and amenities and strengthen rural communities.  This objective is positive for population and human health, material assets and lands, soils and geology. As the objective supports the carrying out of development (e.g. housing), there is the potential of typical construction and operational phase effects on a range of environmental receptors.	+/-	-	-	-	-	+/-	-	-	+/-	0	+

Ref.	Type of Objective/Policy	Objective/Policy	Potential Environmental Effects (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs (prior to mitigation)										
				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
HSO 12	Housing Strategy Objectives	To support the development of nursing homes, residential care facilities, and sheltered housing whilst ensuring these facilities are integrated within the communities they serve.	The delivery of nursing homes, residential care facilities and sheltered housing and the integration of the same into the community, will have generate positive effects for population and human health and material assets. The objective supports the carrying out of development, which will result in typical construction and operational phase effects on a range of environmental receptors in the absence of mitigation.	+/-	-	-	-	-	+/-	-	-	+/-	0	+/-

## Economic Development

Ref.	Type of Objective/Policy	Objective/Policy	Potential Environmental Effects (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs (prior to mitigation)										
				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
EDSO 1	Economic Development Strategic Objective	To promote County Monaghan as a local and regional centre of trade, business and tourism and to build on its strong spirit of enterprise to create a dynamic local economy with job creation at its heart.	This objective supports the promotion and economic growth of trade, businesses and tourism in County Monaghan at both local and regional level. This objective will have a positive impact on the people (population and human health, tourism and recreation) that live, and visit County Monaghan.	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
RTO 1	Retail Objectives	To prepare a new Retail Strategy for the County within the lifetime of the County Development Plan 2025-2031.	These objectives will support the growth and viable development of retail in County Monaghan over the next 6 years of the Plan, to ensure that retail development is appropriate in scale and function. Through these objectives, retail development will support the sustainable growth and development of towns and villages and facilitate a competitive retail environment. These will have a positive impact on population and human health, material assets and tourism and recreation.	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	
RTO 2	Retail Objectives	To ensure the orderly development of future retail development in County Monaghan, ensuring that retail development is appropriate to the scale and function of the settlement.												
RTO 3	Retail Objectives	To direct retail development to serviced areas to reinforce the role and function of the core retail areas.												
RTO 4	Retail Objectives	To support the vitality and viability of existing town and village centres and facilitate a competitive and healthy retail environment by ensuring that future growth in retail floorspace responds to the identified retail hierarchy.												
RTO 5	Retail Objectives	To promote and encourage the enhancement of retail floorspaces and town centre functions, in order to reduce retail expenditure leakage out of the County and to sustain competitiveness of retail centres in the County.												

[illegible]



Ref.	Type of Objective/Policy	Objective/Policy	Potential Environmental Effects (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs (prior to mitigation)										
				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
<b>RTO 8</b>	Retail Objectives	To encourage and facilitate innovation and diversification of the County's retail offer, including tourism, agri-tourism and craft related ventures and markets where appropriate.	This objective supports and encourages retail innovation and diversification in County Monaghan. This objective will have a positive impact on the people (population and human health, tourism and recreation) and the built environment (material assets).	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0
<b>RTO 9</b>	Retail Objectives	To improve the public realm areas within urban centres through the encouragement of high-quality design.	<p>This objective supports the improvement and development of public realm within urban centres through the encouragement of high-quality design. This objective has the potential to generate positive effects on environmental components, including population and human health, built heritage and material assets.</p> <p>In the absence of appropriate mitigation (and appropriate design), this objective has the potential to result in adverse effects on a range of environmental components, including population and human health (through the generation of construction phase noise or dust), material assets (through utility/service disruption or impacts), or built heritage (through adverse effects on protected or historic structures or historic fabric, including ACAs).</p>	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	0	0	-	0	+/-	+/-	+/-

[illegible]

Ref.	Type of Objective/Policy	Objective/Policy	Potential Environmental Effects (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs (prior to mitigation)										
				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
RTO 13	Retail Objectives	To promote the night-time economy consistent with the recommendations within the Report of the Night-time Economy Task Force (Department of Tourism, Culture, Arts, Gaeltacht, Sports and Media, 2021).	This objective supports the night-time economy. This objective will have a positive impact on the people (population and human health, tourism and recreation) that live, and visit County Monaghan. Night-time economic activities, however, have the potential to generate adverse effects on noise-sensitive receptors (population and human health, biodiversity, flora and fauna, and noise components) due to the potential nuisance noise emissions.	+/ -	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	+	0
RTP 1	Retail Policies	All retail planning applications must be assessed against the criteria set down in the County Monaghan Retail Development Strategy 2016-2022, any subsequent updates, or versions and the Retail Planning Guidelines for Planning Authorities 2012 (and the accompanying Retail Design Manual).	This policy supports retail planning and development in County Monaghan, subjecting the assessment of all retail development proposals against established strategies and guidelines that intend to balance environmental and economic interests. This is positive for population and human health and tourism and recreation.	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
EDO 1	Economic Development Objectives	To prepare an Economic Development Strategy with an economic development model that will support the future economic growth of the County and the towns within it, during the lifetime of the plan, subject to available resources.	This objective is to support the development of an economic development strategy and will set out a framework for future economic growth of the County. This is positive for population and human health. It will not introduce any source of environmental impact, in and of itself.	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EDO 2	Economic Development Objectives	To zone a sufficient amount of land in appropriate serviced locations for the facilitation of industrial and commercial activities that will stimulate the economic viability and vibrancy of the County.	These objectives support the zoning and development of lands for industrial and commercial activities that will support and develop economic growth to appropriate scales. These objectives expressly support intensive industrial development in the Plan Area.	+/ -	-	-	-	-	+/ -	-	-	+/ -	0	-

Ref.	Type of Objective/Policy	Objective/Policy	Potential Environmental Effects (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs (prior to mitigation)										
				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
EDO 3	Economic Development Objectives	To encourage industrial and economic development at appropriate scales, including small scale/startup businesses at locations in line with the Settlement Strategy and Economic Strategy as set out in Chapters 2 and 9 of the County Development Plan 2025 – 2031.	he construction phases of such development have the potential to result in environmental impacts, such as dust, noise, or traffic disruption, that may affect various environmental components, including population and human health, the air quality environment, the noise environment, the water environment, biodiversity or traffic and transport conditions. The operational phases of this development has the potential to result in environmental effects on various environmental components, such as population and human health, traffic and transport conditions, the noise environment, the air environment, the water environment, landscape character and visual amenity.											
EDO 4	Economic Development Objectives	To enhance the competitiveness of rural areas by supporting innovation in rural economic development and enterprise, through the diversification of the rural economy into new sectors and services, including ICT-based industries and those addressing climate change and sustainability.	This objective supports rural economic development and enterprise and rural economic diversification. This will have a positive impact on the people and communities (population and human health, tourism and recreation) that live, and visit County Monaghan. The integration of sustainability and climate change considerations interact positively with air and climate SEOs.	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	+
EDO 5	Economic Development Objectives	To acquire and develop suitable serviced sites and actively encourage industry and economic development, particularly new business start-ups or expanding enterprises, to locate at such selected sites through the provision of serviced land banks for the development of industrial/business parks.	This objective supports industry and economic development on land that is supplied with suitably serviced site. In the absence of appropriate mitigation measures, this objective have the potential to result in adverse effects on a range of environmental components.	+/-	-	-	-	-	+/-	-	-	+/-	0	-



[illegible]

[illegible]

Ref.	Type of Objective/Policy	Objective/Policy	Potential Environmental Effects (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs (prior to mitigation)										
				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
EDP 2	Economic Development Policies	Where a proposed industrial or economic development is considered to be a significant employer and/or intensive in nature, such developments shall preferably be located within the settlement envelopes of the five towns and should be in locations accessible by public and active travel methods.	<p>This policy supports industrial and economic development of significant employers and/or those intensive in nature,. These will be preferably located within the settlement envelopes of the five towns and should be in locations accessible by public and active travel methods. This will have a positive impact on the people and businesses (population and human health) that live, and work in the County. The objectives supports balanced and integrated development.</p>											
			<p>This policy expressly supports intensive industrial development in the Plan Area. The construction phases of this development has the potential to result in environmental impacts, such as dust, noise, or traffic disruption, that may affect various environmental components, including population and human health, the air quality environment, the noise environment, the water environment, biodiversity or traffic and transport conditions. The operational phases of this development has the potential to result in environmental effects on various environmental components, such as population and human health, traffic and transport conditions, the noise environment, the air environment, the water environment, landscape character and visual amenity.</p>	+/-	-	-	-	-	+/-	-	-	+/-	0	-

Ref.	Type of Objective/Policy	Objective/Policy	Potential Environmental Effects (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs (prior to mitigation)										
				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
EDP 3	Economic Development Policies	Proposals for industrial and commercial development shall be designed to a high standard in accordance with the specific provisions set out in Chapter 15, Development Management Standards of the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031, to provide quality environments with adequate allowance where necessary for landscaping, machinery, parking and circulation, and the appropriate disposal of foul and surface water.	This policy supports high standard design for proposals for industrial and commercial development, that will provide quality environments with adequate allowance where necessary for landscaping, machinery parking and circulation, and the appropriate disposal of foul and surface water. The policy broadly supports the appropriate, well-balanced and sustainable commercial and industrial development.	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0
EDP 4	Economic Development Policies	The Best Available Technology (BAT) principle will be required to ensure the protection of the environment with regard to pollution mitigation in respect of proposed developments.	This policy supports the use of the BAT principle, that will ensure the protection of the environment with regard to pollution mitigation in respect of proposed developments. This will have a positive impact on multiple environmental components.	+	+	0	0	+	0	+	+	+	+	+
AGFO 1	Agricultural and Forestry Objectives	To promote the agricultural sector, appropriate rural development and diversification.	This objective supports the development of the agricultural sector through appropriate rural development and diversification. It has the potential to generate positive effects on population and human health. The diversification may generate positive effects on the soils or water environment. In the absence of appropriate mitigation measures, agricultural activity - in the context of geography the Plan Area - has the potential to generate a range of adverse effects on a variety of environmental components, including soils, the water environment and biodiversity.	+/-	-	0	0	+/-	+/-	-	+/-	0	0	+/-



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			Agricultural installations may also contribute ammonia emissions to air, which can negatively impact on sensitive biodiversity receptors.											
AGFO 2	Agricultural and Forestry Objectives	To control, though the development management process and the relevant environmental legislation, effluent spreading on land in order to protect ground and surface water sources in the County. Developers are required to comply with relevant Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine Guidelines and the Nitrates Regulations in this regard.	This objective promotes good agriculture practice and has the potential to generate positive effects on a range of environmental components, including the soils, water and biodiversity environments.	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	0
AGFO 3	Agricultural and Forestry Objectives	To protect natural waters, wildlife habitats, conservation areas, heritage areas, prominent landscape features, archaeological sites, nature designations and scenic routes within forest sites from pollution or injury.	This objective sets out to protect natural waters, wildlife habitats, conservation areas, heritage areas, prominent landscape features, archaeological sites, nature designations and scenic routes within forest sites from pollution or injury. This will have a positive impact on various environmental components.	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	0

[illegible]

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MEO 1	Mineral Extraction Objective	To promote development involving the extraction of mineral reserves and their associated processes, where the Planning Authority is satisfied that any such development will be carried out in a sustainable manner that does not adversely impact on the environment or on other land uses. Consideration in this regard shall be given to the impact of the development on the local economy.	This objective supports the extraction of mineral reserves and their associated processes. Extractive industries have the potential to generate significant adverse environmental effects on a variety of environmental components - due to dust, noise, land-take, changes in hydrology/hydrogeology etc. This objectives includes the condition that such industry shall not adversely impact on the environment however, therefore its strict implementation is not predicted to lead to negative environmental effects.	+/-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0
MEP 1	Mineral Extraction Policies	All identified locations of major mineral deposits in the County should be safeguarded for future extraction.	This policy will ensure the safeguarding of major mineral deposits in the County to support economic development for the future. It has the potential to generate positive effects on the economic aspect of the population and human health component and material assets.	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0
TMO 1	Tourism Objectives	To promote the development and strengthening of tourist and cultural offerings of Monaghan Town to help support its growth as a destination town within Ireland’s Ancient East destination brand.	This objective seeks to support tourist and cultural elements of Monaghan Town, to develop the town as a tourist destination. This will have a positive impact on people (population and human health) that live, and visit the County. It will also have a positive effect on the tourism and recreation environmental component.	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0
TMO 2	Tourism Objectives	To promote the development of destination hubs (towns & villages) across County Monaghan.	This objective seeks to support tourist and cultural elements of Monaghan Town, to develop the town as a tourist destination. This will have a positive impact on people (population and human health) that live, and visit the County. It will also have a positive effect	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0

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			on the tourism and recreation environmental component.											
TMO 3	Tourism Objectives	To support potential tourist and amenity attractions of scale in partnership with Fáilte Ireland and other relevant authorities.	<p>This objective supports potential tourist and amenity attractions, in partnership with Fáilte Ireland and other relevant authorities. This will have a positive impact on people (population and human health) that live, and visit the County. It will also have a positive effect on the tourism and recreation environmental component.</p> <p>The development of scalable tourism and amenity attractions may result in adverse environmental effects, depending on location of such attractions and baseline environmental sensitivities, including effects on existing residential amenity, biodiversity, European sites, and the air, soil, water and noise environments.</p>	+/-	-	-	-	-	+/-	-	-	+/-	+	-
TMO 4	Tourism Objectives	To promote and facilitate the sustainable use of the County’s existing historical, cultural and landscape assets for tourism purposes, in an environmentally sensitive manner.	This objective seeks to support the sustainable growth and development of County Monaghan existing historical, cultural and landscape assets for tourism purposes, in an environmentally sensitive manner. It has the potential to generate positive effects on population and human health, cultural heritage and tourism and recreation.	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0



[illegible]

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<b>TMO 8</b>	Tourism Objectives	To facilitate, where appropriate, the provision of high-quality sustainable tourism products and services within the County in order to increase the level of activity and the sustainability of the tourism market. In particular the provision of quality hotels and other forms of tourism accommodation, and the development of tourism projects, facilities, activities, and attractions shall be a priority.	<p>This objective supports the provision of high-quality sustainable tourism products and services and in particular the provision of quality hotels, accommodation, tourism projects, facilities, activities, and attractions. The objective has the potential to generate positive effects on population and human health, material assets and tourism and recreation.</p> <p>This objective supports various types of tourism and recreation related development which could lead to adverse environmental effects, including construction phase related effects (land-take, noise, dust), and effects on cultural heritage, landscape, the water environment, the biodiversity environment and European sites.</p>	+/-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	+/-	+	0
<b>TMO 9</b>	Tourism Objectives	To support and encourage the development of appropriately scaled alternative forms of tourism accommodation on suitable sites within the town subject to Chapter 15 Development Management Standards.	<p>This objective supports the development of alternative forms of tourism accommodation. The objective has the potential to generate positive effects on population and human health, material assets and tourism and recreation.</p> <p>This objective supports various types of tourism and recreation related development which could lead to adverse environmental effects, including construction phase related effects (land-take, noise, dust), and effects on cultural heritage, landscape, the water environment, the biodiversity environment and European sites.</p>	+/-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	+/-	+	0

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TMO 10	Tourism Objectives	To promote events, festivals and the development of linked tourist trails that showcase the wealth of natural, historical and cultural heritage of the County and contribute towards its unique identity and quality of life.	These objectives supports events, festivals and the development of tourist trails, and innovation and entrepreneurship that showcase the natural, historical and cultural heritage of the County. These objectives have the potential to generate positive effects on population and tourism and recreation.											
TMO 11	Tourism Objectives	To promote appropriate innovation and entrepreneurship in the tourism sector, subject to compliance with other policies of the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031, including those relating to settlements, amenities, environment, heritage, landscapes and technical design standards. In particular, the Council shall support the development and enhancement of the ‘Borderlands’ concept.		+/-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	+/-	+	0
TMO 12	Tourism Objectives	To promote the local food, drinks and crafts industries by; (i) encouraging the development of premises, (ii) promoting festivals/events, and (iii) managing an attractive public realm.	These objectives have the potential to generate positive effects on population and tourism and recreation.  These objectives support various types of tourism and recreation related activities which could lead to adverse environmental effects, including effects on the water environment, the biodiversity environment and European sites.											
TMO 13	Tourism Objectives	To promote growth in the events and festivals sector to facilitate the development of County Monaghan as an events destination.		+/-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	+/-	+	0

[illegible]



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<b>TMO 16</b>	Tourism Objectives	To support and promote tourism and recreational activity including angling and country sports, to facilitate and encourage public access to water bodies, to promote County Monaghan as a catch and release on all public waters and to facilitate the provision of supporting infrastructure such as Blueways where appropriate and sustainable.	<p>These objectives have the potential to generate positive effects on population and tourism and recreation.</p> <p>These objectives support various types of tourism and recreation related activities which could lead to adverse environmental effects, including effects on the water environment, the biodiversity environment and European sites.</p>	+/-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	+/-	+	0
<b>TMO 17</b>	Tourism Objectives	To work in conjunction with adjoining local authorities to extend and design new walking and cycling routes that will promote sustainable tourism development and enhance access and links to the great outdoors of Monaghan.	This objective seeks to extend and design new walking and cycling routes in conjunction with the relevant local authorities. This will be a positive impact on people (population and human health) that live and visit County Monaghan, through development of active travel infrastructure that promotes regional and local tourism. In the absence of appropriate mitigation measures and consultation with relevant stakeholders, this objective has the potential to result in adverse effects on a range of environmental components, through the development and implementation of this new infrastructure.	+/-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	+/-	+	0

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<b>TMO 18</b>	Tourism Objectives	To seek to manage any increase in visitor numbers in order to avoid significant effects including loss of habitat and disturbance, including ensuring that any new projects, such as greenways, are a suitable distance from ecological sensitivities, such as riparian corridors.	This objective supports the growth of tourism numbers, while avoiding significant effects to include the loss of habitat and disturbance. This objective supports new development, while ensuring it is a suitable distant from ecological sensitivities. This will have a potential positive impact on population and human health and sensitive ecological receptors.	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
<b>TMO 19</b>	Tourism Objectives	To promote and support Sliabh Beagh as an eco-tourism destination, in a manner which is consistent with the implementation of the objectives set out in the Sliabh Beagh Masterplan.	These objectives promote and support a number of tourism destinations in the County, and the implementation of tourism strategy's that will support the growth of tourism across Monaghan. These will have a positive impact on people (population and human health) that live and visit County Monaghan and tourism and recreation.  The promotion of tourism activity at the Sliabh Beagh location has the potential to generate adverse effects on the conservation objectives and qualifying interests associated with the Sliabh Beagh Special Area of Conservation/ Area of Special Scientific Interest (e.g., through human movements, development etc.). Tourism developments, in the absence of mitigation measures, have the added potential of impacting landscape, cultural heritage, the water and soil environments.	+/-	-	-	-	-	+/-	0	-	+	+	0
<b>TMO 20</b>	Tourism Objectives	To support the implementation of Ireland's Ancient East Regional Tourism Strategy 2023-2027 and to integrate its objectives into the promotion and development of tourism throughout the County.												
<b>TMO 21</b>	Tourism Objectives	To promote the inclusion of County Monaghan within Ireland's Ancient East destination brand, particularly having regard to the reopening of the Ulster Canal, which will extend the waterways network of this region into the County.												
<b>TMO 22</b>	Tourism Objectives	To promote and support the Monaghan Way and features along it such as Mullyash and Cairn as a tourism features.	These objectives support and promote tourism features and twinning partnerships in County	+/ -	-	0	+	-	+/ -	-	-	+	+	0

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TMO 23	Tourism Objectives	To promote and support the County’s twinning partnerships such as that with Prince Edward Island and the twinning of towns in County Monaghan with other towns and regions.	<p>Monaghan, potentially leading to positive effects on population and human health.</p> <p>The promotion of tourism activity along the Monaghan Way and at Mullyash and Cairn may leave to inadvertent effects on local population, archaeological heritage and biodiversity.</p>	+/ -	-	0	+	-	+/ -	-	-	+	+	0

## Community

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CFSO 1	Community Facilities Strategic Objective	To protect and enhance existing community and recreation facilities throughout the County and to secure the provision of additional facilities subject to demand and availability of resources in cooperation with the relevant stakeholders, the Local Community Development Committee and their associated Local Economic and Community Plan.	This objective has the potential to generate positive effects on the population and human health, tourism and recreation and material asset environmental components. The protection and enhancement of community facilities will benefit people, communities and visitors to Monaghan and enhance amenity and recreation value.	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0
CFO 1	Community Facilities Objective	To assist and promote community groups in determining local projects that will engage and support local community development and to support them in any funding application opportunities which may arise.	These objectives are centred around the development and delivery of educational facilities, with the cooperation and coordination between relevant stakeholders, to improve further education opportunities in the Plan Area. This will have positive effects on population and human health and material assets.  The objectives support the carrying out of development (e.g. educational and community infrastructure), which will have construction and operational phase effects on a range of environmental receptors.	+/-	-	-	-	-	+/-	-	-	+/-	0	0
CFO 2	Educational Facilities Objectives	To facilitate, promote and encourage the development of all levels of educational facilities in County Monaghan with a particular focus on third level and further educational facilities.												
CFO 3	Educational Facilities Objectives	To ensure that suitable and sufficient lands are available in appropriate and accessible areas in the larger settlements of County Monaghan for the provision, expansion and/or improvement of educational facilities, with a particular focus on third level and further education.												
CFO 4	Educational Facilities Objectives	To co-operate with relevant educational authorities in developing additional facilities in the towns to improve the availability of further education.												



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CFP 1	Educational Facilities Policies	To restrict development adjoining existing public educational facilities which would hinder the planned future expansion of such facilities and any associated ancillary infrastructure.	This will support the appropriate expansion of public educational facilities, potentially leading to positive effects on the population and human health environmental components. It will have a neutral effect on all other environmental components.	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CFP 2	Educational Facilities Policies	<p>To facilitate the implementation of the Department of Education and Skills programme of capital investment in schools in line with the proper planning and sustainable development of the area and in compliance with the following, or any subsequent related publications, in terms of location, siting and design:</p> <p>a) The provision of Schools and the Planning System – A Code of Practice for Planning Authorities, Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government, January 2020.</p> <p>b) Technical Guidance Documents (TDG) TGD20 - TGD27, Department of Education and Skills (as amended).</p> <p>c) Sustainable Residential Development and Compact Settlements Guidelines, Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage, January 2024.</p>	<p>This policy supports the sustainable development of educational facilities in the Plan Area - which has the potential to lead to positive effects on population and human health.</p> <p>Inappropriate development of such facilities has the potential to generate unintended adverse effects on population and human health or residential amenity. This objective supports the carrying out of development (e.g. educational and community infrastructure), which will have construction and operational phase effects on a range of environmental receptors.</p>	+/-	-	-	-	-	+/-	-	-	+/-	0	0

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CFO 5	Sports Facilities Objective	To promote the assessment, provision, improvement and expansion of sports facilities within the County, subject to normal planning criteria and the proper planning and sustainable development of the County.	<p>The expansion and development of sports facilities will have positive effects for population and human health and recreation through the provision sports and movement activity facilities. Material assets for the Plan Area will also benefit.</p> <p>This objective supports the carrying out of development, which has the potential to generate construction and operational phase effects on a range of environmental receptors, including biodiversity, wintering birds, landscape character etc.</p>	+/ -	-	-	-	-	+/ -	-	-	+/ -	0	0
CFO 6	Arts and Culture Objectives	To encourage and assist in the development of the arts within County Monaghan, to support the ongoing development of cultural infrastructure, and to encourage the provision of public art in all forms throughout the County.	<p>These objectives have the potential to support cultural heritage related development and activities, potentially leading to positive effects on population and human health, cultural heritage, tourism and recreation and material assets.</p> <p>This objective supports the carrying out of development, which has the potential to generate construction and operational phase effects on a range of environmental receptors, including population and human health, archaeological heritage and built heritage.</p>	+/ -	-	-	+/ -	-	+/ -	-	-	+/ -	+	0
CFO 7	Arts and Culture Objectives	To support, promote and invest in the arts, entertainment, language and culture across the County by facilitating development in appropriate locations.												
CFO 8	Arts and Culture Objectives	To support the rollout and awareness of the Monaghan Culture and Creativity Strategy 2023-2027 on a collaborative and interdisciplinary approach.												
CFO 9	Arts and Culture Objectives	To take a lead role in identifying, supporting and the development of, cultural facilities in the County.												







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		routes from development which would adversely impact upon them.	on riparian corridors and effects on built or archaeological heritage.											
CFO 17	Cycling and Walking Objectives	To develop, in co-operation and consultation with adjoining local authorities and cross border bodies, sections of the Ulster Canal Greenway Network to connect the main urban centres throughout central Ulster.												
CFO 18	Cycling and Walking Objectives	To work with in conjunction with adjoining local authorities including Meath, Louth and Cavan to develop the border kingdoms route across Dundalk, Inniskeen, Carrickmacross, Kingscourt, Nobber, Navan and Drogheda and the Lakelands Greenway.												
CFO 19	Cycling and Walking Objectives	To support the provision of safe routes between schools and surrounding residential areas to facilitate safe routes to schools, park and stride and other active travel initiatives.	<p>The provision of safe routes between schools and residential areas will have positive effects on population and human health by encouraging people to use active travel modes over private car. This will have positive effects on air and climate and material assets.</p> <p>The objective supports the carrying out of active travel development (i.e. linear infrastructure) that has the potential to generate construction and operational phase effects on a range of environmental receptors, including effects on traffic and transport conditions.</p>	+/-	-	-	-	-	+/-	-	-	+/-	+	0

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<b>CFO 20</b>	Recreation, Parks and Public Open Spaces Objectives	To protect established/historic railway corridors and other disused transport infrastructure routes throughout the County, primarily for strategic infrastructure provision and recreational development. Where these corridors have already been compromised by development, adjacent lands which could provide opportunities to bypass such an impediment and reconnect these routes for amenity purposes shall be protected for this purpose.	These objectives are centred around the promotion and enhancement of parks and recreational spaces throughout the County, which will have positive effects on population and human health, material assets and landscape. The protection of established/historic railway corridors will have positive effects on cultural heritage.  The continued preservation of valuable habitat present in or around open space/amenity lands will have additional indirect positive effects on biodiversity (through the prevention of habitat fragmentation), the soil and water environments, and air and climate.											
<b>CFO 21</b>	Recreation, Parks and Public Open Spaces Objectives	To protect and enhance public open spaces and established recreational green areas.		+	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	0
<b>CFO 22</b>	Recreation, Parks and Public Open Spaces Objectives	To support the protection of lands zoned as amenity/open space in settlement plans for recreational/amenity use and to resist the loss of existing designated areas of public open space except where a higher quality of designated open space is being provided in lieu of its loss.												
<b>CFO 23</b>	Public Rights of Way Policy	To promote and support the development of cycling facilities, including a potential pump track, at appropriate locations in the County.	This policy supports the development of cycling facilities in the County. This will have a positive effect on population and human health by encouraging people to use active travel modes over private car. This will have positive effects on air and climate and material assets.	+	0	0	0	0	0	+/-	0	+	0	0

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			The policy supports the carrying out of active travel development (i.e. tarmac/dirt tracks) which has the potential to generate construction phase effects on a range of environmental receptors, including dust, noise and air conditions.											
CFO 24	Public Rights of Way Policy	To identify and preserve existing public rights of way to recreational areas and to commence the process of mapping and listing public rights of way in the County over the lifetime of this development plan, as resources allow, under the provisions of Section 14 of the Act 2000 (as amended).	The objective supports the preservation of rights of way. This has the potential to generate positive effects on population and human health and tourism and recreation, through the protection of amenity value and use associated with rights of way.	+	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	+	+	0

## Heritage

[illegible]



[illegible]

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				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
HCLP 1	Heritage Conservation and Landscape Policy	No projects giving rise to significant cumulative, direct, indirect or secondary impacts on Natura 2000 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 or projects ).	This objective is positive for all environmental receptors, through the avoidance/prevention of adverse environmental effects.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
HCLO 5	Heritage, Conservation and Landscape Objective	To promote the development of Kavanagh Country as a cultural destination.	<p>The objective pertains to the development of the sites and locations associated with the work of poet Patrick Kavanagh. This will be positive for population and human health, tourism and recreation and cultural heritage.</p> <p>The development of associated tourism and recreation infrastructure may generate adverse effects on environmental components (construction phase effects, land-take, landscape and visual effects etc.)</p>	+/-	-	+/-	+/-	-	0	-	-	0	+	0

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HCLO 6	Heritage, Conservation and Landscape Objectives	To ensure the preservation of the County’s landscapes, by having regard to the character, value and sensitivity of the landscape as identified in the County Monaghan Landscape Character Assessment (2008), and any new or updated/subsequent versions, when considering planning applications.	These objectives are centred around the protection of sensitive landscape and natural heritage assets within the County and the wider region. This will be undertaken in compliance with existing legislation, plans and strategies, and in coordination and cooperation with adjoining local authorities to ensure the preservation of these mutual assets and interests. The restriction of inappropriate and incompatible development in sensitive areas, and the need for development proposals to demonstrate that there will be no adverse landscape and visual impacts on the receiving landscape will ensure these heritage resources are not harmed. These objectives, therefore, are positive for cultural heritage, landscape, tourism and recreation, and population and human health. There will be additional, localised positive effects on the soils and water environments and on biodiversity, flora and fauna of these areas.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+
HCLO 7	Heritage, Conservation and Landscape Objectives	To co-operate with adjoining local authorities north and south of the Border, to ensure that the natural environment is maintained in a sustainable manner, to encourage a collaborative and consistent policy approach with adjoining areas on matters of environmental and landscape protection, and to identify threats to the integrity of such sites through a transboundary approach.		0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+
HCLO 8	Heritage, Conservation and Landscape Objectives	To contribute towards the protection of County and local level landscape designations from incompatible developments.		+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	+	0

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HCLO 9	Heritage, Conservation and Landscape Objectives	To support, as appropriate, any relevant recommendations contained in the National Landscape Strategy for Ireland.		0	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	0
HCLP 2	Heritage Conservation and Landscape Policies	To protect the landscapes and natural environments of the County by ensuring that any new developments in designated sensitive rural landscapes do not detrimentally impact on the character, integrity, distinctiveness or scenic value of the area. Any development which could unduly impact upon such landscapes shall be resisted.		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	
HCLP 3	Heritage Conservation and Landscape Policies	Proposals for development that have the potential to significantly adversely impact upon these designations shall be accompanied by an assessment of the potential landscape and visual impacts of the proposed development. This shall demonstrate that landscape impacts have been anticipated and avoided to a level consistent with the sensitivity of the landscape and the nature of the designation.		+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	0



[illegible]

[illegible]

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				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
HCLO 14	Heritage, Conservation and Landscape Objectives	To protect the County Sites of Biodiversity Importance as set out in Table 6.4 by ensuring that any new development does not detrimentally impact on the character, integrity, distinctiveness or scenic value of the area. Any development which could unduly impact upon such landscapes shall be resisted.	The objective is centred around the protection of County Sites of Biodiversity Importance through the restriction of inappropriate and incompatible development in sensitive areas, and the need for development proposals to demonstrate that there will be no adverse impacts on the receiving environment. The objective, therefore, is positive for cultural heritage, landscape, and population and human health. There will be additional, localised positive effects on the soils and water environments and on biodiversity, flora and fauna of these areas.	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	+	0
HCLP 4	Heritage, Conservation and Landscape Policies	To resist development in or adjacent to any Natura 2000 site (SPA or SAC) where it would result in the deterioration of that habitat or any species reliant on it. The onus will be on the developer to demonstrate that any such development will not adversely impact on the qualifying interest of such sites subject to the preparation of an appropriate assessment exercise under the provisions of the EU Habitats Directive.	These objectives are focused on the protection of European (Natura 2000 Sites) and National Sites (NHAs and pNHAs) of ecological interest. Any development that threatens the integrity of these site will be restricted and the onus of demonstrating that the development will not impact these sites adversely, lies on the developer, who will also be required to comply with the guidelines contained within the DECLG publication, Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland-Guidance for Planning Authorities 2010. Proposals for developments will be required to undertake relevant environmental and ecological investigations to this end. This is positive for cultural heritage, landscape, biodiversity and flora and fauna, the soils and water environments, population and human health and air and climate.	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	0





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HCLP 9	Heritage, Conservation and Landscape Policies	Development within the vicinity of groundwater or surface water of dependant Natura 2000 sites (Kilroosky Lough Cluster SAC) will not be permitted where there is potential for a likely significant impact upon the groundwater or surface water supply to the Natura 2000 site. Where appropriate, the applicant shall demonstrate with hydro-geological evidence, that the proposed development will not adversely affect the quality or quantity of groundwater or surface water supply to the Natura 2000 sites.		0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+
PAP 1	Areas of Primary Amenity Policy	To restrict development in Areas of Primary Amenity to sites where it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Planning Authority that the proposed development would not threaten the scenic or environmental quality of the area.	These objectives are concerned with the protection of areas of high amenity and the restriction of development in the same. Development will only be considered where it has been demonstrated no visual impacts on the scenic or environmental quality will occur.	+	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	+	0

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SAP 1	Areas of Secondary Amenity Policy	To limit development in Areas of Secondary Amenity Value and to only permit compatible amenity developments where they do not unduly impact on visual amenity.												
SRP 1	Scenic Routes/Views Policies	To prohibit development that would disrupt or adversely affect a view from/along any scenic route as identified in Appendix 5 of the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025 - 2031.	These objectives are centred around the protection of scenic routes and views through the restriction of inappropriate development. Development will be considered in cases where screening exists between the development and the receptor, or under exceptional circumstances where a need for such development has been identified. This is positive for cultural heritage, landscape and population and human health. The restriction of inappropriate development will have additional positive effects on biodiversity, flora and fauna and the soils and water environments through the avoidance/prevention of adverse impacts on these receptors.	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	0
SRP 2	Scenic Routes/Views Policies	To protect the scenic quality of lakes by prohibiting development located between a public road and a lake where the development would interrupt a view of the lake or adversely affect its setting or its wildlife habitat. Development may be permitted between a public road and the lakeshore where the development is screened from the lake by existing topography or vegetation. An exception may be made for short term let tourist accommodation or recreational development where a specific need has been identified.		+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	0

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		Any such proposal should be sensitively sited and designed. Development on high exposed sites overlooking lakes or waterways shall be resisted.												
SRP 3	Scenic Routes/Views Policies	Proposals for single dwellings in or adjacent to lakes may be acceptable on secluded sites, where the proposed dwelling is modest in scale and of a sensitive design. Such proposals may only be considered acceptable where they are not visible from the public road network, do not detrimentally impact of the visual amenity of the area and comply with relevant Development Management Standards contained within Chapter 15.		+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	0

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GEP 1	County Geological Sites Policies	To promote awareness of and access to sites of geological interest in consultation with landowners (where appropriate) and on recommendations regarding safety from Geological Survey Ireland.	The objective intends to increase public awareness and access to sites of geological interest. This is positive for population and human health, tourism and recreation, and cultural heritage.	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
GEP 2	County Geological Sites Policies	Where a proposed development is likely to impact on the setting or integrity of a CGS listed in the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025 – 2031 the Geological Survey of Ireland shall be consulted.	The objectives centre around the protection of sites of geological interest from inappropriate development, or facilitating consultation with Geological Survey of Ireland where it is identified that a project may have impacts on the integrity of these sites and provide mitigation measures.	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0



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GEP 3	County Geological Sites Policies	To protect from inappropriate development and maintain the integrity and conservation value of those features in areas of geological interest that are listed in the plan, or any sites proposed by the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht or Geological Survey of Ireland during the lifetime of the plan.	These objectives are positive for population and human health, cultural heritage, soils and geology, with additional localised positive effects for the water environment, soils and geology, and biodiversity, flora and fauna.	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	0
GEP 4	County Geological Sites Policies	To contribute towards the appropriate protection and maintenance of the character, integrity and conservation value of features or areas of geological interest.		0	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	0
GEP 5	County Geological Sites Policies	To promote CGS15 Rockcorry-Cootehill ribbed Moraine and CGS16 Scotshouse -Redhills cross cutting ribbed moraines as unique landscapes as per the recommendations of the Geological Survey of Ireland.	The promotion of the listed County Geological Sites will have positive effects on population and human health, tourism and recreation and cultural heritage through increased awareness of these sites. There will be positive implications on a localised scale for soils and geology, the water environment, and biodiversity, flora and fauna.	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	+	0

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				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
GIO 1	Green Infrastructure Objectives	To prepare a Green Infrastructure Strategy for the County over the plan period, incorporating ecology, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and environmental protection considerations, to increase climate resilience, deliver a wide range of ecosystem services, while also enhancing biodiversity, subject to available resources.	<p>These objectives cover the enhancement and augmentation of existing Green Infrastructure (GI) with the view to expand these networks within the Plan Area. This is proposed to be done through a comprehensive Green Infrastructure Strategy for Monaghan, with key networks to be situated in Monaghan town, Carrickmacross, Castleblayney, Ballybay and Clones. The GI Strategy will set a framework for the delivery of infrastructure in a phased manner. allowing for environmental considerations to be taken into account. The objectives are positive for cultural heritage, landscape, population and human health and material assets.</p> <p>The objectives support the carrying out of development, which, in the absence of good design, proper planning and mitigation, has the potential to result in construction and operational phase impacts on a range of environmental receptors.</p>	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	0	+/-	+	+	0
GIO 2	Green Infrastructure Objectives	To prepare a detailed Green Infrastructure Network for the towns of Monaghan, Carrickmacross, Castleblayney, Ballybay and Clones, during the lifetime of the Plan, subject to available resources.		+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	0	+/-	+	+	0
GIO 3	Green Infrastructure Objectives	To support the improvement and enhancement of existing Green Infrastructure within the settlements.		+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	0	+/-	+	+	0

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GIO 4	Green Infrastructure Objectives	To contribute towards the protection and enhancement of biodiversity and ecological connectivity, including woodlands, trees, hedgerows, wetlands, rivers, streams, other landscape features and associated wildlife where these form part of the ecological network and/or may be considered as ecological corridors or stepping stones in the context of Article 10 of the Habitats Directive.	The objective has positive implications for biodiversity, flora and fauna, landscape, cultural heritage, soils and water environments, air and climate, and land-use.	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+
GIO 5	Green Infrastructure Objectives	<p>To encourage and facilitate, in consultation with relevant stakeholders, the development of green infrastructure that recognises the synergies that can be achieved with regard to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Provision of open space amenities</li><li>• Sustainable management of water</li><li>• Protection and management of biodiversity</li><li>• Protection of cultural heritage</li></ul>	<p>These objectives are focused on the protection of green infrastructure assets by requiring development proposals to demonstrate that there will be no adverse effects on these amenities. The objectives support sustainable development as they encourage the integration of biodiversity features into the proposed development.</p> <p>Compensatory features can form a reasonable alternative under exceptional circumstances. However, this will require further consideration in relation to selection of appropriate replacement species and prevention of invasive species spread, as this can otherwise result in adverse impacts to biodiversity, flora and fauna, landscape and the soils and water environments.</p> <p>The objectives are positive for population and human health, cultural heritage, material assets, biodiversity flora and fauna.</p>	+	+/-	+	+	+/-	+	+	+	+	+	+

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		Protection of protected landscape sensitivities.												
GIP 1	Green Infrastructure Policies	Development proposals located within or adjacent to areas of Green Infrastructure shall incorporate any important biodiversity features into the overall development in a sustainable manner.		+	+/-	+	+	+/-	+	+	+	+	+	+
GIP 2	Green Infrastructure Policies	Any development which impacts on the integrity of existing Green Infrastructure shall be resisted, an exception to this may be where compensatory features can be provided.		+	+/-	+	+	+/-	+	+	+	+	+	+

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ISO 1	Invasive Species Objective	To support, as appropriate, the National Parks and Wildlife Service’s efforts to seek to control and manage the spread of non-native invasive species on land and water. Where the presence of non-native invasive species is identified at the site of any proposed development or where the proposed activity has an elevated risk of resulting in the presence of these species, details of how these species will be managed and controlled will be required.	These objectives are focused on the management of and prevention of the spread invasive species within the Plan Area. This is proposed to be done through identification of the presence of such species at proposed development sites and requiring the developer/contractor to adhere to a Invasive Species Management Plan to control and prevent the spread of the species.  This is positive for biodiversity, flora and fauna, landscape, cultural heritage and the soils and water environments.	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0
ISP 1	Invasive Species Policy	To ensure that development proposals do not lead to the spread of invasive species and to ensure that landscaping proposals do not include invasive species.		0	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0
BHO 1	Protected Structure Objectives	To protect and conserve all structures included in the Record of Protected Structures and to encourage the sympathetic re-use and long-term viability of such structures without detracting from their special interest and character.	These objectives are focused on the conservation of Protected Structures (Record of Protected Structures) and other non-designated older buildings (that contribute to the character and heritage of an area), including vernacular architecture, in the county. This is proposed to be done through compliance with relevant provisions of the Planning and Development Act, 2000, and promotion of best practice conservation and the use of skilled professionals.	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0

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BHO 2	Protected Structure Objectives	To contribute, as appropriate, towards the protection of archaeological heritage, in particular by implementing the relevant provisions of the Act 2000 (as amended).	The objectives will have positive effects on cultural heritage, population and human health, material assets, and landscape/townscape.	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0
BHO 3	Protected Structure Objectives	The Council aims to conserve the built fabric of the Ulster Canal, Great Northern Railway, historic mills and other industrial heritage structures throughout the county and planning permission will be required for their removal or alteration.		+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0
BHO 4	Protected Structure Objectives	To support and promote best practice conservation in works to Protected Structures and to encourage the use of tradespeople and professionals trained in the use of traditional skills, materials and building techniques.		+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0
BHO 5	Protected Structure Objectives	To encourage the retention, rehabilitation and reuse of older buildings that are not Protected Structures in recognition of their contribution both individually and collectively to the unique character, heritage and identity of local areas and the county.		+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0

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BHO 6	Protected Structure Objectives	Protect vernacular architecture, such as thatched cottages, farm buildings and old school-houses in the county for the benefit of future generations.		+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0
BHP 1	Protected Structure Policies	To contribute towards the protection of architectural heritage by requiring that proposals for works shall be carried out in accordance with best practice, the legislative provisions of the Act 2000 (as amended) in relation to architectural heritage, and the policy guidance contained in the Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines 2011 (and any new or updated/superseding versions).	<p>These objectives are focused on the conservation of Protected Structures (Record of Protected Structures) and other non-designated older buildings (that contribute to the character and heritage of an area), including vernacular architecture, in the county. This is proposed to be done through compliance with relevant provisions of the Planning and Development Act, 2000, and promotion of best practice conservation and the use of skilled professionals.</p> <p>The objectives will have positive effects on cultural heritage, population and human health, material assets, and landscape/townscape.</p>	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0
BHP 2	Protected Structure Policies	To review, maintain and update the Record of Protected Structures in consultation with the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage and to encourage the sympathetic conservation, renewal and repair of these structures.		+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0

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BHP 3	Protected Structure Policies	Planning permission for the demolition or inappropriate alteration of any protected structure shall not be granted except in exceptional circumstances and in accordance with Section 57(10)(b) of the Act 2000 (as amended).		+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0
BHP 4	Protected Structure Policies	To ensure that any new development proposed to or in the vicinity of a Protected Structure will complement and be sympathetic to the structure and its setting in terms of its design, scale, height, massing and use of materials and to resist any development which is likely to impact on the building’s special interest and/or any views of such buildings and their setting.		+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0



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BHP 5	Protected Structure Policies	To facilitate the retention and sympathetic re-use of protected structures and their settings in circumstances where the proposal is compatible with their character and special interest. In certain instances, land use zoning restrictions and site development standards may be relaxed to secure the conservation and reuse of a protected structure and to provide a viable use for any building which is at risk by virtue of being derelict or vacant.	These objectives are centred around the preservation of Protection Structures which are at risk of dereliction and/or deterioration, by permitting development where characteristics of the development and structure are compatible with each other.  The implementation of the objective will have positive effects on cultural heritage (preservation of cultural heritage), population and human health, air and climate, and material assets (re-use of built structures without the need for additional sites or material).	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	+
BHP 6	Protected Structure Policies	To use the provisions of the Act 2000 (as amended) and the Derelict Sites Act 1990 to prevent the loss or deterioration of the County’s Architectural Heritage.		+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	+
ACO 1	Architectural Conservation Areas Objectives	To carry out a comprehensive review of the Architectural Conservation Areas within the County during the lifetime of this Plan, subject to available resources.	These objectives are centred around the preservation and enhancement of Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAs) within the Plan Area by ensuring any development proposals account for and integrate the unique characteristics of each ACA where the development may be sited. Any works being carried out in proximity to structures and buildings within an	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0

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ACO 2	Architectural Conservation Areas Objectives	To prepare character appraisals for each of the designated ACAs in the County to guide new development proposals and environmental improvements by identifying the character of each ACA and designing objectives to ensure that their distinctiveness and special interest are preserved and enhanced.	ACA will be subject to relevant guidance and inappropriate development affecting the characteristics of the ACA will be restricted. The objectives will have positive effects on cultural heritage, population and human health, and landscape/townscape.	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0
ACO 3	Architectural Conservation Areas Objectives	To support and promote best practice conservation in works to structures and buildings within ACAs and to encourage the use of tradespeople and professionals trained in the use of traditional skills, materials and building techniques.		+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0
ACP 1	Architectural Conservation Areas Policies	To resist development that would adversely affect the character and appearance of the ACA. New development or alterations to existing building(s) in an ACA shall reflect the historic architecture in terms of scale, design and materials used. Regard shall be had to any objectives contained in the		+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0

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		character appraisals (where applicable).												
ACP 2	Architectural Conservation Areas Policies	To implement and comply with the relevant guidance for ACAs in relation to proposals for development.		+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0
PMPO 1	Protected Monuments and Places Objectives	To safeguard and enhance archaeological monuments, town defences, medieval structures, historic graveyards, industrial heritage, battlefields, national monuments, and heritage sites that offer tangible historical evidence.	This is an overarching objective underpinning all Protected Monuments and Places Objectives, centred around the preservation of all tangible built and archaeological heritage. This is positive for cultural heritage and population and human health. No land-use impacts are associated with the implementation of this objective.	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0

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PMPO 2	Protected Monuments and Places Objectives	To encourage and facilitate suitable forms of access, including disabled access, to archaeological sites and/or the provision of appropriate signage, interpretive material, and virtual access options.	The objective intends to improve public awareness and access to sites of archaeological interest, which has positive implications for cultural heritage and population health. There may be works, localised in extent and minor in nature, such as installation of ramps or accessibility infrastructure, involved in improving accessibility to cultural heritage sites. Such works may affect the integrity of archaeological heritage if not designed and carried out appropriately.	+	0	0	+/-	0	0	0	0	+	+	0
PMPO 3	Protected Monuments and Places Objectives	To promote understanding and appreciation of archaeological and cultural heritage.	The objective pertains to awareness and education of Monaghan's existing heritage resources. This is positive for cultural heritage and population and human health. There are no land use impacts associated with this objective.	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
PMPO 4	Protected Monuments and Places Objectives	To identify the built and archaeological heritage in Monaghan County Council ownership and those at risk from climate change, and to undertake climate change vulnerability assessments for the historic structures and sites in the County where necessary.	The objective intends to identify all built and archaeological heritage resources under MCC ownership which may be at risk from climate change impacts through a vulnerability assessment where applicable. The outcomes of the exercise will be able to establish which structures are at increased risk from climate change hazards and enable relevant statutory bodies to increase protections for the same. This has positive effects for cultural heritage, population and human health, material assets, tourism and recreation, and also contributes to climate change policy.	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	+

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PMPO 5	Protected Monuments and Places Objectives	To contribute, as appropriate, towards the protection of archaeological heritage, in particular by implementing the relevant provisions of the Act 2000 (as amended) and the National Monuments Act, 1930 (as amended).	These objectives relate to the conservation and promotion of archaeological heritage resources in the Plan Area. This will be done in compliance with the relevant provisions of the Act, 2000 and the National Monuments Act, 1930 (as amended). Public access to certain archaeological sites will be augmented to promote these resources. This is positive for population and human health and cultural heritage.	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0
PMPO 6	Protected Monuments and Places Objectives	To identify Archaeological sites in the Plan area to which public access could be provided or improved, where appropriate in consultation with landowners.		+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0
PMPO 7	Protected Monuments and Places Objectives	To contribute, as appropriate, towards the protection of archaeological sites and monuments and their settings, archaeological objects and underwater archaeological sites that are listed in: a) Those contained within the Sites and Monuments Record maintained by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.		+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0



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		<p>b) Those contained within the Register of Historic Monuments.</p> <p>c) National Monuments subject to Preservation Orders under the National Monuments Acts and those in ownership or guardianship of the Minister for Housing, Local Government and Heritage.</p> <p>d) Archaeological objects within the meaning of the National Monuments Acts.</p> <p>e) Archaeological features not as yet identified but which may be impacted on by development.</p> <p>f) Those which have been identified subsequent to the publication of the Record of Monuments and Places.</p>												
PMP 1	Protected Monuments and Places Policies	<p>Development adjacent to an archaeological monument or site will only be acceptable where it is sited in a manner which minimises the impact on the monument and its setting. Development which is likely to have an adverse impact upon an archaeological monument or site or its setting shall be resisted.</p>	<p>The restriction of inappropriately sited development with the potential to impact protected structures has positive effects for cultural heritage, landscape and townscape, and population and human health.</p>	+	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	+	+	0

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PMP 2	Protected Monuments and Places Policies	To protect archaeological sites and monuments which are listed in the Record of Monument and Places in Appendix 4 (and any subsequent additions by the National Monuments Service) and to require their preservation in situ (or at a minimum preservation by record) through the planning process.	The objectives are concerned with the preservation and protection of recorded archaeological sites and monuments, which is proposed to be undertaken either in-situ or by record. In the event of any proposed development impacts these structures, the applicant will be required to comply with the conditions and recommendations set out by statutory bodies to prevent these effects. This is positive for cultural heritage, landscape and townscape, material assets and population and human health.	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0
PMP 3	Protected Monuments and Places Policies	To protect the setting of archaeological sites and monuments which are listed in the Record of Monuments and Places in Appendix 4 (and any subsequent additions by the National Monuments Service) from being adversely impacted upon, co-operating with all of the recommendations of statutory bodies in the achievement of this objective.		+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0
DLP 1	Designed Landscapes Policies	To ensure that any new development will not adversely affect the site, setting or views to and from historic houses, gardens and designed landscapes.	The objectives are focused on the protection of the wider landscape where development is proposed to be situated, through appropriate evaluation and demonstration that the proposed development will not impact on surrounding protected views and vistas.	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0

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DLP 2	Designed Landscapes Policies	To require that any proposals for new development in the vicinity of historic houses or demesnes landscapes are accompanied by an evaluation of the impact of the development on the landscape, designed views and vistas to /from such a site.	The objectives are positive for population and human health, landscape and cultural heritage.	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0

## Transport and Infrastructure

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				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
TO 1	Transport Planning Objectives	To support the delivery of EU, national, regional and local plans, strategies and policies in relation to supporting development and transport objectives and climate actions by developing transport plans and projects, protecting identified transport projects from development that could prejudice their future delivery, and protect existing transport routes from development that could reduce their efficiency or contribution to those plans or policies.	These objectives are centred around the support of preceding and higher-level plans, strategies and policies, through the development of transport plans and projects based in sustainable development principles (climate action, nature restoration and biodiversity loss) in the Plan Area. The objectives will have positive effects for population and human health, air and climate, biodiversity, flora and fauna, and material assets. The objectives support the carrying out of development (e.g., linear infrastructure), and therefore, in the absence of mitigation, are likely to result in construction and operational phase impacts on a range of environmental receptors. Construction phase impacts may include land-take, habitat loss/fragmentation, dust, noise etc. Operational phase impacts may include changes to traffic and transport dynamics and conditions, changes to landscape character and visual amenity, or the generation of road noise.	+/ -	+/ -	+/ -	-	+/ -	+/ -	+/ -	+/ -	+	+/ -	+
TO 2	Transport Planning Objectives	Subject to funding and resources, to work collaboratively on appropriate projects with other departments and agencies and deliver projects that will contribute to EU, national, regional and local targets around climate action, nature restoration and biodiversity loss.		+/ -	+/ -	+/ -	-	+/ -	+/ -	+/ -	+/ -	+/ -	+	+/ -

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TO 3	Transport Planning Objectives	To promote sustainable land use planning to facilitate transportation efficiency, economic returns on transport investment, minimisation of environmental impacts and a general shift towards the greater use of public and active transport throughout the County.	These objectives are centred around sustainable land use planning to achieve an integrated and efficient transport system (modal and infrastructural) that encourages the use of low carbon travel options. This will have positive effects on population and human health, air and climate, and material assets. The objectives support the carrying out of development (e.g., linear infrastructure), and therefore, in the absence of mitigation, are likely to result in construction and operational phase impacts on a range of environmental receptors. Construction phase impacts may include land-take, habitat loss/fragmentation, dust, noise etc. Operational phase impacts may include changes to traffic and transport dynamics and conditions, changes to landscape character and visual amenity, or the generation of road noise.	+/ -	+/ -	+/ -	-	+/ -	+/ -	+/ -	+/ -	+	+/ -	+
TO 4	Transport Planning Objectives	To support the creation of an integrated and sustainable transport system to promote a choice of transport modes and low-carbon travel options, including public transport and transport sharing, cycling, and walking facilities, and through the provision of ancillary infrastructure that facilitates modal shift or improves user experiences.		+/ -	+/ -	+/ -	-	+/ -	+/ -	+/ -	+/ -	+/ -	+	+/ -

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TO 5	Transport Planning Objectives	To optimise use of the County’s transport infrastructure through projects, maintenance strategies and traffic management solutions to manage traffic appropriately, improve road safety, support sustainable mobility, improve climate resilience and reduce the impact of climate change on transportation in the County.	The objective is centred around management of the County’s transport infrastructure to improve traffic management, road safety, offer and promote sustainable modes, and by extension, improve climate resilience and reduce the impact of climate change on transport infrastructure within the Plan Area. This is positive for population and human health, air and climate, and material assets. The objective involves projects, maintenance strategies and management solutions that could generate effects on environmental components, including the receiving traffic and transport environment.	+/-	+/-	+/-	-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+	+/-	+
TO 6	Transport Planning Objectives	To protect, improve and invest in our national, regional, and local roads and to safeguard the strategic transport links to and from urban centres which are identified as key economic drivers in the region.	Road networks are a key component of the economy, facilitating links between producers, markets and consumers. The objective is centred around the preservation of and investment in the road network throughout the Plan Area and the wider region, with the intention to support and grow the economy. This is positive for population and human health and material assets. The objective supports the projects and maintenance and management strategies. Depending on the nature and scale of these proposals, it has the potential to generate construction and operational phase impacts on a range of environmental receptors.	+	+/-	+/-	-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+	+	0

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TO 7	Transport Planning Objectives	To support transport options that provide for reductions in carbon emissions by facilitating the transition to lower emission fuels and energy sources, promoting public transport, walking, and cycling, and by actively seeking to reduce car use in circumstances where alternative options are available.	The objectives are in support of sustainable transport options, which would involve the use of alternative or low-emissions fuels, cycling, walking and reduction in private car use. Further opportunities for identifying and developing projects to build resilience of the transport sector to the effects of climate change will be explored and built upon. These objectives have positive effects for population and human health, material assets and air and climate. Objective TO 7 & may support the development of EV Charging Infrastructure. The widescale development of EV Charging Infrastructure in the Plan Area may result in various effects on environmental components, including construction phase effects (e.g. dust, noise, effects on biodiversity, effects on built heritage), or operational phase effects on traffic and transport conditions.	+	+	0	0	0	+/-	+	0	+	+	+
TO 8	Transport Planning Objectives	To identify and develop projects that can deliver climate resilience, subject to funding and resources.		+	+	0	0	0	+/-	+	0	+	+	+
TP 1	Transport Policies	To develop an Integrated Transport Plan for County Monaghan to provide a roadmap identifying strategic transport routes that will aim to connect towns, communities and rural areas. The plan will be prepared in collaboration with NTA, TII, DOT and local and national public transport providers, during the lifetime of the Plan, subject to available resources.	Transport Plans for the County and the main towns in the Plan Area, in collaboration with main transport sector stakeholders, will comprise a series of actions and measures covering infrastructural, operational and policy elements relating to the transport sector in County Monaghan. The Plans will set out a framework for delivering transport projects in a phased manner, which will allow for an iterative approach with the integration of environmental considerations. The frameworks provided by these Plans will also ensure there are no conflicts between development proposals by providing land-use guidance with the	+/-	+/-	+/-	-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+	+/-	+

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TP 2	Transport Policies	To prepare Local Transport Plans using the Area Based Transport Assessments process in Monaghan Town and Carrickmacross, and Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans for the towns of Castleblayney, Clones and Ballybay during the lifetime of the Plan, subject to funding and available resources.	prioritisation of existing and vital transport corridors. The delivery of these Plans will have positive effects on population and human health, air and climate and material assets.  As these objectives support the carrying out of development (e.g., linear infrastructure, parking and charging facilities, etc.), they have the potential to generate construction and operational phase impacts on a range of environmental receptors in the absence of mitigation.	+/ -	+/ -	+/ -	-	+/ -	+/ -	+/ -	+/ -	+	+/ -	+	
TP 3	Transport Policies	Subject to funding and approvals, progress the planning, design and implementation of transport projects identified in national/regional policy, in this County Development Plan, and through other relevant transport plans.		+/ -	+/ -	+/ -	-	+/ -	+/ -	+/ -	+/ -	+/ -	+	+/ -	+
TP 4	Transport Policies	Ensure that new development does not prejudice the future delivery of transport plans or projects. Restrict development to protect potential route options, preferred route corridors, or designed alignments for transport projects identified in national/regional policies, in this County Development Plan, and through other relevant transport plans.		+/ -	+/ -	+/ -	-	+/ -	+/ -	+/ -	+/ -	+/ -	+	+/ -	+



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TP 5	Transport Policies	To develop and implement strategies and projects to optimise the operation and maintenance of the Regional and Local Road network in line with available resources and priorities, including improvement works, road resurfacing and surface maintenance, bridge replacements, upgrades and repairs, signage, road markings, footpaths, public lighting, and traffic management facilities to improve road safety and traffic management, with a focus on critical infrastructure routes, strategic routes or roads carrying higher volumes of traffic.	<p>This objective is centred around the maintenance and enhancement of the Local and Regional Network to improve road safety and traffic management, and has positive implications for population and human health and material assets.</p> <p>Maintenance works may generate a range of adverse environmental effects, including effects on water quality, and effects on biodiversity, including protected species (e.g., Daubenton's Bats present on the underside of bridges). Works on bridges that are protected structure or form part of the historic fabric may result in adverse built heritage impacts if not sensitively carried out.</p>	+/ -	-	-	-	+/ -	+/ -	-	-	+	+	0

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TP 6	Transport Policies	Subject to funding and resources, design and implement projects and traffic management solutions to manage traffic appropriately, improve road safety, support sustainable mobility, improve climate resilience and reduce the impact of climate change on transportation in the County.	Both objectives are promoting investment in the road network through projects and traffic management solutions that protect the existing strategic transport links and support and improve road safety and sustainability mobility. These objectives can have positive effects for population and human health, air and climate, and material assets. The objectives support the carrying out of activities and development (i.e. modifications to existing transport infrastructure or new development), which has the potential to generate construction and operational phase effects on a range of environmental receptors.	+/ -	-	-	-	-	+/ -	-	-	+	+/ -	+
TP 7	Transport Policies	Subject to funding and approvals, protect, improve and invest in our national, regional, and local roads to safeguard the strategic transport links to and from urban centres which are identified as key economic drivers in the region.		+/ -	-	-	-	-	+/ -	-	-	+	+/ -	+

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TP 8	Transport Policies	To develop an EV Charging Infrastructure Strategy for County Monaghan in line with National Guidance, during the lifetime of the Plan, subject to available resources.	An EV Charging Infrastructure Structure for the Plan Area will have positive effects on population and human health, material assets and air and climate. The objective supports the carrying out of development, which has the potential to result in construction phase effects on various environmental receptors.	+/-	-	-	-	-	+/-	-	-	+	+/-	+
TP 9	Transport Policies	Subject to funding and resources, plan and implement transport projects that can improve climate resilience, contribute to climate action targets, assist in nature restoration or address biodiversity loss.	The objectives have positive implications for biodiversity, flora and fauna, air and climate, material assets, and the water and soils environment. There will be additional positive effects on population and human health and amenity through the creation of amenity. The objectives support the carrying out of development, which is likely to generate construction phase effects on a range of environmental receptors.	+/-	+/-	+/-	-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+	+/-	+
TP 10	Transport Policies	Where practicable, make provision for urban ecosystems by including green covered areas within urban transport projects, and provide for additional green urban space along new transport corridors.		+	+	+	0	+	+	+/-	+	+	+	+

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NRP 1	National Roads Policy	To work in association with TII to ensure the safe and efficient operation of the national road network, and to prevent or restrict activities or development that reduces the quality, capacity or durability of the national road network, or to seek financial contribution toward the cost of mitigating the impact of that development.	The objective is centred around coordination and cooperation with the TII to ensure efficient operation of the national road network by protecting it from adverse impacts from inappropriate or unmitigated development. The objective is positive for population and human health (protection of road user interests) and material assets (protection of existing or planned road infrastructure).	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	0

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NRP 2	National Roads Policy	Subject to funding and approvals, to progress the projects in Table 3 in co-operation with TII and the relevant adjoining local authorities.	<p>Table 3 of the Transport and Infrastructure Chapter contains a list of minor and major national road projects in the Plan Area. The progressing of the same will be positive for population and human health and material assets. The restriction of development threatening the viability of these projects is positive (by avoidance of adverse effects) for all environmental receptors; however the precise quality and significance of these effects are uncertain at this stage.</p> <p>The objectives support the carrying out of development (e.g., linear infrastructure), and therefore, in the absence of mitigation, are likely to result in construction and operational phase impacts on a range of environmental receptors. Construction phase impacts may include land-take, habitat loss/fragmentation, dust, noise etc. Operational phase impacts may include changes to traffic and transport dynamics and conditions.</p> <p>The Monaghan-Tyrone and Clontibret to Border road development projects in particular may generate transboundary environmental effects.</p>	+/ -	+/ -	+/ -	-	+/ -	+/ -	+/ -	+/ -	+	+/ -	+/ -



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NRP 3	National Roads Policy	To resist development that could add cost, complexity or prejudice the delivery of National road projects listed in Table 3.		+/-	+/-	+/-	-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+	+/-	+/-
NRP 4	National Roads Policy	To protect the traffic carrying capacity of National Roads, the level of service they deliver and the period over which they continue to perform efficiently, by avoiding the creation of new access points or the generation of increased traffic from existing accesses onto the N2, N53, N54, and N12 outside the 60 km/h speed limit, in accordance with the DoECLG’s publication Spatial Planning and National Roads -	The objective is centred around the protection of the carrying capacity of the National Road Network, which has safety implications for road users. Any development involving works and impacts on the National Road network and the potential to impact the carrying capacity of the same will be required to remedy or mitigate the same. This has positive implications for population and human health and material assets.	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	0

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		Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2012).												
NRP 5	National Roads Policy	To consider, in exceptional circumstances, permitting access onto National Roads for developments of national and regional strategic importance where the locations concerned have specific characteristics that make them particularly suitable for the developments proposed, subject to such developments being provided for through the Local Area Plan or Development Plan making process in accordance with Section 2.6 of the DoECLG Spatial Planning and National Road Guidelines, and in consultation with the TII.	This objective is centred around the delivery of development that has national and regional strategic importance and requires access off a National Road, which is otherwise protected in its function of providing strategic transport links between the main centres of population and employment and access between all regions. The objective is positive for material assets and population and human health through the provision of additional infrastructure suited to the zoning objectives put forth by the Local Authority. However, in the absence of good design or appropriate mitigation, the implementation of this objective has the potential to result in adverse effects on a range of environmental receptors, particularly material assets and population and human health, through disruptions to traffic flows and road users.	+/-	-	-	-	-	+/-	-	-	+/-	+/-	0

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NRP 6	National Roads Policy	To prohibit the erection of non-traffic permanent road signage on or adjacent to National Roads in line with the provisions of the Department of Environment, Community and Local Governments - Spatial Planning and National Roads (2012).	The prohibition of tourism-related or non-traffic permanent road signage on National Roads is based on the rationale that these signage cannot be safely or effectively provided on these routes due to competing attractions in their environs, the high volumes of traffic on them, and the number and proximity of junctions and the directional signage requirements of the routes themselves. The objective is therefore positive for population and human health, primarily for road users for navigational purposes and elimination of distracting signage, and material assets.	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0
NRP 7	National Roads Policy	Access and road design details on national roads shall comply with TII design standards. Any development with the potential to impact on the carrying capacity and/or safety of any National Primary or National Secondary Road shall include proposals to avoid, remedy or mitigate the impact on the National Road Network. Such proposals may include the payment of a contribution toward the cost of any required mitigation works.	The objective is centred around the protection of the carrying capacity of the National Road Network, which has safety implications for road users. Any development involving works and impacts on the National Road network and the potential to impact the carrying capacity of the same will be required to remedy or mitigate the same. This has positive implications for population and human health and material assets.	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	0

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NRP 8	National Roads Policy	To resist the use of National, Regional and Local roads for advertising purposes and to implement the provisions of the TII policy document “Policy on the Provision of Tourism and Leisure Signage on National Roads” (2011).	The prohibition of tourism-related or non-traffic permanent road signage on National Roads is based on the rationale that these signage cannot be safely or effectively provided on these routes due to competing attractions in their environs, the high volumes of traffic on them, and the number and proximity of junctions and the directional signage requirements of the routes themselves. The objective is therefore positive for population and human health, primarily for road users for navigational purposes and elimination of distracting signage, and material assets. It also creates benefits for landscape character and visual amenity.	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0

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RRP 1	Regional Road Policy	To work collaboratively with other local authorities in the region to implement measures that can assist in delivering the objectives of the East-West route identified in the Northern and Western Regional Assembly’s Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy 2020 – 2032.	<p>The objective is positive for material assets as it proposes collaboration with other local authorities within the Northern and Western Regional Assembly to achieve transport objectives.</p> <p>The East-West (Dundalk to Sligo) Road will be pursued incrementally in the short and medium term, to be delivered to an appropriate level of service (Dundalk - Carrickmacross - Shercock - Cootehill - Cavan - Enniskillen - Blacklion). It's environmental impacts have been considered under the SEA for the RSES.</p> <p>This objective supports the carrying out of development components in the Plan Area(e.g., linear infrastructure), and therefore, in the absence of mitigation, is likely to result in construction and operational phase impacts on a range of environmental receptors. Construction phase impacts may include land-take, habitat loss/fragmentation, dust, noise etc. Operational phase impacts may include changes to traffic and transport dynamics and conditions, changes to landscape character and visual amenity, or the generation of road noise.</p>	+/-	-	-	-	-	+/-	-	-	+	+/-	0



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RRP 2	Regional Road Policy	To develop a Regional Road Intervention Strategy, using appropriate modelling and analysis (in collaboration with other agencies where appropriate) to identify priority sections for improvement.	These objectives are centred around the improvement of the Regional Road Network on a priority basis for stretches with identified issues. This will be positive for population and human health and material assets, and will in particular serve to improve road safety.  The objectives support the carrying out of development or works (e.g. road widening or alignment, pavement improvement, etc.), which has the potential to generate construction phase effects on range of environmental receptors.	+/ -	0	0	-	-	+/ -	0	0	+	+	0
RRP 3	Regional Road Policy	To develop proposals to improve safety on Regional Routes, including road realignments and upgrades, road widening and verge widening, pavement improvement including drainage enhancement, junction upgrades, public lighting, provision for vulnerable road users, road boundary treatments and road safety measures. Funding and resources should be prioritised on the Regional Road Intervention Strategy once developed. In the interim priority should be given to investment in Strategic Regional Routes, or at locations where specific issues have been identified.		+/ -	0	0	-	-	+/ -	0	0	+	+	0

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RRP 6	Regional Road Policy	To implement a pavement maintenance strategy that optimises the management of the Regional Road Network, providing best value for money to the taxpayer while managing road safety.	The objective is centred around the maintenance and enhancement of pavements on the Regional Road Network to improve road safety. This is positive for population and human health and material assets. The objective supports the carrying out of works which has the potential to generate short-term construction effects on environmental receptors such as population and human health (through temporary disruption in road/pavement usage, noise, dust), or the water environment.	+/ -	0	0	-	-	+/ -	0	0	+	+	0
LRP 1	Local Roads Policy	To prioritise improvement works at locations where road safety and traffic management issues can be addressed, including specific works at junctions, at bridges, signage, road markings, footpaths, public lighting, and traffic management facilities, subject to available resources.	These objectives are aimed towards the improvement of the road and pavement network to improve safety and traffic flows. This has positive implications for population and human health and material assets.  The objectives support the carrying out of works, which has the potential to generate construction phase effects on a range of environmental receptors, such as population and human health (through temporary disruption in	+/ -	-	0	0	-	+/ -	0	0	+	+	0

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LRP 2	Local Roads Policy	To implement a pavement maintenance strategy that optimises the management of the local road network, providing best value for money to the taxpayer while managing road safety.	road/pavement usage, noise, dust), or the water environment.  Such works - where not carried out sensitively and appropriately - may negatively impact on built heritage features such as protected structures (e.g., bridges) or historic fabric generally. Bridge works may generate negative effects on water quality or biodiversity (e.g., Daubenton's Bat) if not carried out appropriately.	+/ -	-	0	0	-	+/ -	0	0	+	+	0
LRP 3	Local Roads Policy	To facilitate development on the local road network by allowing developers to contribute toward the capital and maintenance cost of the local road network by participating in the Community Involvement Scheme or through direct contributions.	The objectives promote the Community Involvement Scheme and the participation of interested stakeholders (e.g. developers or members of the local community) for the same. This has positive effects for population and human health and material assets.	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	0
LRP 4	Local Roads Policy	To support the maintenance of the local road network by providing support and assistance to communities, groups or individuals who wish to participate in the Community Involvement Scheme.		+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	0

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LRP 5	Local Roads Policy	To facilitate the improvement of non-public roads under the Local Improvement Scheme Programme funded by state grants and contributions from benefiting landowners.	<p>The objective is aimed at the improvement of non-public roads under the ownership of private landowners through private and public contributions. This has positive implications for population and human health and material assets.</p> <p>The objective supports the carrying out of short-term works, which, in the absence of mitigation, has the potential to generate construction phase effects on a range of environmental receptors such as air quality, biodiversity, flora and fauna, soils, land-use, the soils and water environments.</p>	+/ -	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	+	+	0
UARP 1	Urban Area Road Policy	Subject to resources, funding and approvals, to progress identified upgrades of the urban road network	<p>These objectives are focused on road network upgrades and allocations to other road users and modes of travel. This is to balance the achievement of various sectoral (transport, climate) aims and targets, as well as deliver on public realm, road safety and fulfil the needs of various road users. This is positive for population and human health, material assets, and air and climate.</p>	+/ -	-	0	0	-	+/ -	-	-	+	+/ -	0
UARP 2	Urban Area Road Policy	Re-allocate road space to optimise the use of existing infrastructure, to facilitate active travel, facilitate public and shared transport, enhance the public realm, improve road safety or deliver on climate change actions to support the delivery of national, regional and local strategies and policies.	<p>The objectives support the carrying out of development, which has the potential to result in construction and operational phase effects on a range of environmental receptors. The re-allocation of road space may generate adverse effects on traffic and transport conditions in the absence of good design and appropriate mitigation. Public realm works may generate particular effects on built heritage forming part of the public realm.</p>	+	0	+	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	+



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ATP 1	Active Travel and Recreational Walking & Cycling Policy	Subject to funding, implement a programme of measures to support and promote active travel in the County with the support of funding from the Active Travel Investment Programme of the NTA, TII and the Department of Transport.	The objective pertains to the implementation of a suite of active travel measures in the Plan Area through the support of NTA, TII and the Department of Transport. This has positive implications for population and human health, material assets, and air and climate. The objective supports the carrying out of development, which, in the absence of mitigation, is likely to have typical construction and operational phase effects on a range of environmental receptors.	+/-	-	-	0	-	+/-	+/-	-	+	+	+
ATP 2	Active Travel and Recreational Walking & Cycling Policy	To promote cycling and walking as an efficient, sustainable, healthy, recreational and viable commuting mode of transport.	The promotion of active modes of travel have positive effects on population and human health and air and climate. No land-use actions have been proposed as part of this objective; therefore no further interactions or effects have been identified in relation to other environmental receptors.	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+

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ATP 3	Active Travel and Recreational Walking & Cycling Policy	With reference to national, regional and local plans and strategies, develop over time an integrated network of high-quality Active Travel and recreational walking, wheeling and cycling routes with ancillary infrastructure that enhances and improves the user experience and comfort to create an environment where people are encouraged and supported to make a modal shift toward sustainable, low-carbon travel options for everyday journeys.	These objectives support sustainable development through promoting the integration of active travel and ancillary infrastructure into new development, and over time, creating a comprehensive active travel network within the Plan Area. This is positive for population and human health (incentive for movement and fuel and costs savings), material assets (provision of community and public infrastructure), and air and climate (reduced vehicular emissions).  The objectives support the carrying out of development, which, in the absence of mitigation, will likely have typical construction and operational phase impacts on a range of environmental receptors.	+	-	+	0	-	+	+	-	+	+	+
ATP 4	Active Travel and Recreational Walking & Cycling Policy	To encourage that all new developments are designed to integrate into an active travel network, linking with adjoining developments and institutions, providing cycle and pedestrian-friendly development layouts, infrastructure, and facilities. Pedestrian and cycling infrastructure shall be designed in accordance with DMURS and/or the NTA’s Cycle Design Manual. The interface with the road network and connectivity to other local walking, wheeling and cycling infrastructure will be considered as		+	-	+	0	-	+	+	-	+	+	+

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		part of the design, and where appropriate proposals shall be included to mitigate or improve connectivity to the network as part of the development. Such proposals may include the payment of a contribution toward the cost of any required mitigation or improvement works.												
ATP 5	Active Travel and Recreational Walking & Cycling Policy	With reference to key plans and strategies, to plan for and deliver new and/or improved Active Travel and recreational walking, wheeling and cycling facilities along new Active Travel/Greenway corridors, existing roads, proposed roads, roads being upgraded, where feasible and practical.	<p>These objectives focus on the delivery of new and the enhancement of existing Greenways through the provision of upgraded or additional ancillary infrastructure, to improve user experience and attractiveness of these amenities. The objectives have positive effects on population and human health, material assets and air and climate.</p> <p>The objectives support the carrying out of development, which, in the absence of mitigation, is likely to generate typical construction and operational phase effects on a</p>	+/ -	-	+/ -	0	-	+/ -	+/ -	-	+	+	+

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ATP 6	Active Travel and Recreational Walking & Cycling Policy	Where appropriate, make provision for other infrastructure ancillary to Greenways, Active Travel routes or recreational walking/cycling facilities to increase the attractiveness and improve user experience.	range of environmental receptors. The development of scalable linear projects may also result in particular effects on landscape character and visual amenity, biodiversity (e.g., through habitat loss/fragmentation), or water quality/hydrology, in particular where such projects take place in proximity to water bodies.	+/-	-	+/-	0	-	+/-	+/-	-	+	+	+
ATP 7	Active Travel and Recreational Walking & Cycling Policy	To protect planned and established routes from development that would adversely impact upon them.	The protection of planned and existing greenway routes from inappropriate development is positive for population and human health and material assets. The effects on other environmental receptors is uncertain as the objective is centred around avoidance of adverse effects through preventative measures.	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	+
ATP 8	Active Travel and Recreational Walking & Cycling Policy	To plan for and develop, in co-operation and consultation with adjoining local authorities and cross border bodies, active travel infrastructure and greenways networks to connect main urban centres throughout central Ulster Region.	County Monaghan’s position as a border county requires collaboration and coordination with adjoining local authorities and cross-border bodies to facilitate development of active travel and greenway/blueway networks. Enhancement connectivity of these networks will have positive effects on population and human health, material assets and air and climate.	+/-	-	+/-	0	-	+/-	+/-	-	+	+	+



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ATP 9	Active Travel and Recreational Walking & Cycling Policy	To support the provision of walking and cycling infrastructure and prioritise the expansion of the greenway and blueway network and to deliver active travel and greenway projects to achieve transport modal shift by encouraging cycling, walking, and running as an alternative to travel by car.	The objectives support the carrying out of development, which, in the absence of mitigation, is likely to generate typical construction and operational phase effects on a range of environmental receptors. The development of scalable linear projects may also result in particular effects on landscape character and visual amenity, biodiversity (e.g., through habitat loss/fragmentation), or water quality/hydrology, in particular where such projects take place in proximity to water bodies.	+	+/-	+/-	0	-	+/-	+/-	-	+	+	+
ATP 10	Active Travel and Recreational Walking & Cycling Policy	To prepare Sustainable Mobility Plans for Ballybay, Castleblayney and Clones, during the lifetime of the Plan, subject to available resources.	<p>Sustainable Mobility Plans set out a strategic framework for active travel and public transport journeys to contribute to meeting national climate obligations. These Plans for key towns in the Plan Area will have positive implications for population and human health, air and climate and material assets.</p> <p>Depending on the nature and scale of actions proposed within these Plans, there is the potential for development of sustainable mobility infrastructure (e.g., cycleways), which will generate construction phase effects on a range of environmental receptors, including population and human health, biodiversity and the water environment.</p>	+/-	-	-	0	-	+/-	+/-	-	+	+	+

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ATP 11	Active Travel and Recreational Walking & Cycling Policy	To require that active travel facilities are provided for in the development of new or expanding institutions, employment centres, sports complexes, and leisure facilities, including adequate covered bicycle parking and locker rooms with shower facilities, as appropriate.	<p>The integration of active travel facilities into planned or expanding community centres and facilities will have positive effects for population and human health (through increased physical movement), material assets (development of additional community infrastructure) and air and climate (reduced emissions from increased use of sustainable travel modes).</p> <p>The objective supports the carrying out of works, which, in the absence of mitigation, has the potential to generate construction phase effects on a range of environmental receptors.</p>	+/ -	-	-	0	-	+/ -	+/ -	-	+	+	+
ATP 12	Active Travel and Recreational Walking & Cycling Policy	Proposals for new greenways should minimise the impact on residential amenity and, where appropriate, include proposals for the provision of additional screening. This requirement does not apply to greenways which follow the route of public roads and in instances where residential amenity has already been compromised.	<p>The objective has positive implications for population and human health and landscape/streetscape. Additional screening through vegetation will have positive effects for biodiversity, flora and fauna, as well as the soils and the water environments, although it should be considered that species used for screening are native Irish. The objective does have any interactions with other environmental components.</p>	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	+/ -	+	0

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PTO 1	Public and Shared Transport Policy	To support, where possible, an integrated public transport service linking the villages and main towns in Monaghan that will assist in promoting the sustainable development of the county and service the needs of communities and businesses.	These objectives are centred around the enhancement of the public transport network providing links between key settlements in the Plan Area. Further augmentation to the public transport network is proposed to be done in collaboration with the NTA and the Cavan Monaghan Transport Coordination Unit to improve cross-county linkages.  The objectives will have positive effects on population and human health, material assets and air and climate.	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	+
PTO 2	Public and Shared Transport Policy	To support and co-operate, where possible, with the NTA and Cavan Monaghan Transport Co-ordination Unit to further the continued operation and expansion of the Local Link bus service and facilitate the planning, delivery, and implementation of improvements to the transport network of the County.		+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	+
PTO 3	Public and Shared Transport Policy	Provide ancillary public transport infrastructure that enhances and improves user experience and comfort, thereby creating an environment where people are encouraged and supported to make a modal shift toward sustainable, low-carbon travel options for everyday journeys.	The development of ancillary public transport infrastructure supports sustainable development through facilitating a modal shift to public transport over the use of private car. These objectives are therefore positive for population and human health, material assets (provision of community and public infrastructure) and air and climate (reduced emissions from private cars).	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	+

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PTO 4	Public and Shared Transport Policy	Support the creation of safe and appropriately located bus stops and ancillary facilities along the road network, and make provision for the safe and effective use of those facilities by passengers and bus service operators.	The objectives support the carrying out of development which, in the absence of mitigation, has the potential for construction phase effects (e.g., dust, noise, surface water run-off) affecting population and human health, biodiversity, the air environment, the water environment etc. These objectives may also result in adverse operational phase effects, such as effects on traffic and transport conditions, or through the generation of road noise.	+/ -	-	0	0	-	+/ -	+	-	+	+	+
PTO 5	Public and Shared Transport Policy	Support the development of an integrated public transport service through the development of bus depots, bus parking or bus waiting areas in appropriate locations and where a need has been identified.		+/ -	-	0	0	-	+/ -	+	-	+	+	+
PTO 6	Public and Shared Transport Policy	Provide and support the development of Park and Ride facilities that support the dispersed population of County Monaghan to access public transport services.	A Park and Ride facility supports modal shift by encouraging residents to use rail instead of private car. The object therefore supports the sustainable development of the town, resulting in positive effects for population and human health, material assets, and air and climate.	+/ -	-	0	0	-	+/ -	+/ -	-	+	+	+

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PTO 7	Public and Shared Transport Policy	Provide Park and Share facilities that can safely and efficiently allow people to opt for low-carbon travel options.	The objectives support the carrying out of development, and therefore, in the absence of mitigation, are likely to result in construction and operational phase impacts on a range of environmental receptors. Construction phase impacts may include land-take, habitat loss/fragmentation, dust, noise etc. Operational phase impacts may include changes to traffic and transport dynamics and conditions, changes to landscape character and visual amenity, or the generation of road noise.	+/-	-	0	0	-	+/-	+/-	-	+	+	+
PTO 8	Public and Shared Transport Policy	Develop the infrastructure necessary to allow Small Public Service Vehicles (Taxis, hackneys and limousines) to service County Monaghan.	<p>The delivery of Small Public Service Vehicle infrastructure is positive for population and human health and material assets.</p> <p>It is not expected this objective will support significant works or development that has the potential to generate significant environmental effects.</p>	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0
PTO 9	Public and Shared Transport Policy	Where viable, to support the delivery (or development) of the infrastructure required to support vehicle sharing schemes in appropriate locations.	The delivery of shared rental travel schemes (car/van, bicycles or E-bikes) is positive for population and human health, material assets and air and climate. Depending on the scale and nature of the proposals involved with the delivery of such infrastructure, there is the potential for construction phase effects on a range of environmental receptors.	+/-	-	0	0	-	+/-	+/-	-	+	+	+



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PTO 10	Public and Shared Transport Policy	Where viable, to support the delivery (or development) of the infrastructure required to support cycle sharing or rental schemes.		+/-	-	0	0	-	+/-	+/-	-	+	+	+
PTO 11	Public and Shared Transport Policy	Support the development of mobility hubs that can support and integrate a range of transport modes and can connect with other complementary facilities such as bus services, Park and Ride and/or Park and Share facilities.	<p>The development of mobility hubs with a mixed and complementary range of transport modes to reduce vehicular emissions will have positive effects on population and human health, tourism and recreation, material assets and air and climate.</p> <p>The objective supports the carrying out of development, and therefore, in the absence of mitigation, is likely to result in construction and operational phase impacts on a range of environmental receptors. Construction phase impacts may include land-take, habitat loss/fragmentation, dust, noise etc. Operational phase impacts may include changes to traffic and transport dynamics and conditions, changes to landscape character and visual amenity, or the generation of road noise.</p>	+/-	-	0	0	-	+/-	+/-	-	+	+	+
ATIP 1	Ancillary Transport Infrastructure Policy	Support the development of a small number of appropriately located service areas which provide a range of services and facilities, with reference to local and national policy, that can safely service the needs of long distance travellers.	The development of appropriately located fuel stations across the Plan Area that offer services and facilities will ease long-distance travel for road users. This is positive for population and human health and material assets. The provision of infrastructure for Renewable Transport Fuel will have positive implications for air and climate.	+/-	+/-	-	0	-	+/-	+/-	-	+	+	+

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ATIP 2	Ancillary Transport Infrastructure Policy	To support the development and diversification of fuel stations to ensure they continue to service the needs of the wider transport system.	The development of renewable transport fuel infrastructure has the potential to generate a range of environmental effects, including construction phase effects such as land-take, dust, noise, surface water run-off, impacts on soils etc., and operational phase effects, such as the creation of health and safety risk in a given area.	+/ -	0	0	0	-	+/ -	+/ -	-	+	+	+
ATIP 3	Ancillary Transport Infrastructure Policy	To support the development of infrastructure for Renewable Transport Fuel.		+/ -	-	0	0	-	+/ -	+/ -	-	+	+	+
ATIP 4	Ancillary Transport Infrastructure Policy	All residential development proposals with communal parking areas should provide Electric Vehicle charging points in line with Chapter 15.	These objectives are in support of sustainable development as they propose the provision of appropriately-located parking facilities with charging infrastructure for electric vehicles within planned residential and non-residential developments. All such car charging spaces will be designed with higher visibility (clear demarcation) and contribute to the wider EV Charging Network. The implementation of these objectives will have positive effects for population, human health, material assets, and air and climate. There will be short-term works involved with the installation of charging facilities. However, this is not expected to interact with any environmental receptor in any significant manner, and therefore the resultant effect on most environmental receptors will be neutral.	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	+
ATIP 5	Ancillary Transport Infrastructure Policy	All non-residential development proposals should provide Electric Vehicle charging points in line with Chapter 15.		+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	+
ATIP 6	Ancillary Transport Infrastructure Policy	Support the development of Electric Vehicle charging networks, including the enhancement of the electricity network to support charging infrastructure.		+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	+

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ATIP 7	Ancillary Transport Infrastructure Policy	Car charging spaces should be clearly demarcated with appropriate signage in accordance with the Development Management Chapter 15.		+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	+
ATIP 8	Ancillary Transport Infrastructure Policy	To support the development of appropriately located and suitably designed new carparking facilities where they can assist in compliance with the sustainable and spatial planning guidelines, facilitate urban regeneration and public realm enhancement, or support the implementation of Local Transport Plans or Sustainable Mobility Plans.	These objectives are in support of sustainable development as they propose the provision of appropriately-located parking facilities with charging infrastructure for electric vehicles and other sustainable modes of transport, such as E-bikes, E-Scooters, and bicycles.	+/-	-	+/-	0	-	+/-	+/-	-	+	0	+
ATIP 9	Ancillary Transport Infrastructure Policy	To ensure that all new urban development proposals and extensions to existing developments in urban areas have appropriate car parking and Electric Vehicle charging provision in accordance with Chapter 15	The implementation of these objectives will have positive effects for population, human health, material assets, and air and climate.  The objectives support the addition of car parking to proposed and existing development, which, in the absence of mitigation, carries the potential of typical construction and operational effects on various environmental receptors.	+	0	0	0	-	+/-	+/-	-	+	0	+
ATIP 10	Ancillary Transport Infrastructure Policy	To ensure that all new urban developments proposals and extensions to existing developments in urban areas have appropriate bicycle/E-bike/E-Scooter parking, storage and recharging provision in accordance with Chapter 15	The development of car parks also create a number of particular environmental effects, including effects on hydrology due to increased generation of surface water run-off, and effects on water quality due to the accidental run-off of hydrocarbons.	+	-	0	0	-	+/-	+/-	-	+	0	+

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ATIP 11	Ancillary Transport Infrastructure Policy	Subject to funding and approvals, implement noise mitigation measures at locations identified in the Noise Action Plan.	The implementation of noise mitigation measures at strategic locations will be positive for population and human health and biodiversity, flora and fauna. No interactions with other environmental receptors can be identified.	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ATIP 12	Ancillary Transport Infrastructure Policy	Through the redevelopment or expansion of existing service areas, yards and depots, or through the creation of new facilities at appropriate locations around the County, develop appropriate facilities for the sustainable, efficient and effective maintenance and management of the transport network.	These objectives are centred around the provision of infrastructure and facilities at appropriate locations in the Plan Area to facilitate maintenance and management of the existing and future planned transport network. ATIP 13 incorporates the principles of sustainable development through activities that aim to support national targets of emissions reduction, climate targets and supporting the circular economy. These objectives have positive implications for population, human health, material assets, and air and climate.	+/-	-	0	0	-	+/-	+/-	-	+	0	+
ATIP 13	Ancillary Transport Infrastructure Policy	Through the redevelopment or expansion of existing service areas, yards and depots, or through the creation of new facilities at appropriate locations around the County, provide the infrastructure and facilities necessary to support innovative new road maintenance activities aimed at reducing carbon emissions, supporting the circular economy and achieving climate action targets.	The objective supports the carrying out of development, and therefore, in the absence of mitigation, is likely to result in construction and operational phase impacts on a range of environmental receptors. Construction phase impacts may include land-take, habitat loss/fragmentation, dust, noise etc. Operational phase impacts may include the generation of polluting surface water run-off (associated with loss of containment of grit or brine, for example), or the generation of noise and dust (associated with road maintenance related activities).	+/-	-	0	0	-	+/-	+/-	-	+	0	+

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WSP 1	Winter Service Policy	To prepare an annual Winter Maintenance Plan to maintain a clearly defined network of priority traffic routes in a passable manner in adverse winter conditions, subject to resource availability.	Winter Service Plans are primarily designed for setting out winter services for ice and snow conditions in the Plan Area, with the aim of allowing the safe passage of vehicles and pedestrians, minimising transport delays due to winter weather and ensuring that these operations are undertaken safely. The implementation of this objective will be positive for population and human health and material assets. The use of certain materials for winter road maintenance (e.g., brine, grit) may result in inadvertent effects on water quality or biodiversity.	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0
UTNP 1	Utilities along the Transportation Network Policy	A licence is required to undertake works on the public transportation network, and the undertaken and reinstatement of those works will be in compliance with the licence.	Any works undertaken in relation to the installation or maintenance of utilities impacting the transport network will be subject to a licence from the Local Authority, which will require the developer or service provider to undertake excavation and reinstatement works in compliance with the conditions set by the Local Authority. This will prevent accidental damage to existing underground utilities and minimise disruption to road users. The implementation of these objectives will be positive for population and human health and material assets.	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	0
UTNP 2	Utilities along the Transportation Network Policy	The licencing or installation of utilities along offroad Active Travel or recreational walking and cycling routes will be considered on a case by case basis, and subject to the utility provider demonstrating that the utility can be managed without adverse impacts on the operation of the route.		+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	0



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WWO 1	Water & Wastewater Objectives	To support and co-operate with Uisce Éireann, as appropriate, to deliver a sustainable water supply in line with the objectives set out in the Core Strategy.	<p>These objectives are centred around cooperation with Uisce Éireann to ensure water and wastewater capacities in the Plan Area and to advance projects to increase capacities for supporting population targets. The objectives support the provision of safe drinking water and sanitation. This is positive for population and human health, material assets, and water.</p> <p>The objectives support the carrying out of development (e.g., water and wastewater infrastructure) that may generate adverse environmental effects.</p>	+/ -	-	-	-	+/ -	0	-	+/ -	+/ -	+/ -	0
WWO 2	Water & Wastewater Objectives	To co-operate with Uisce Éireann in order to identify, prioritise and advance the delivery of water and waste water projects throughout the County during the Development Plan period.	<p>The construction of such infrastructure may generate construction phase impacts (e.g., land-take, noise, dust, polluting SW run-off) that could affect various environmental components, including population and human health, the noise environment, the water environment, air quality and biodiversity).</p> <p>Such infrastructure may also generate adverse operational phase effects on the environment. The improper operation of water supply infrastructure may result in excessive abstraction affecting groundwater and the water environment generally. The improper operation of wastewater infrastructure may lead to the release of polluting wastewater discharges to the environment.</p>	+/ -	-	-	-	+/ -	0	-	+/ -	+/ -	+/ -	0

[illegible]

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TCO 2	Telecommunications Objectives	To co-operate with the Department of Environment, Climate and Communications and public and private agencies where appropriate, in improving high quality fixed and mobile broadband infrastructure throughout the County.	<p>The delivery of high speed broadband will support remote working and reduce the need to travel to economic centres.</p> <p>This is positive for population and human health, material assets, and air and climate.</p> <p>The objectives support the carrying out of development (i.e., telecommunications infrastructure). In the absence of mitigation, such infrastructure may lead to adverse environmental effects, including effects on biodiversity and landscape character and visual amenity.</p>	+/ -	0	-	0	-	+/ -	+/ -	-	+	+	0
TCO 3	Telecommunications Objectives	To achieve a balance between facilitating the provision of telecommunications infrastructure in the interests of economic and social progress and maintaining residential amenity and environmental quality.		+	+	+	0	+/ -	+/ -	+/ -	+/ -	+	+	+

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TCO 4	Telecommunications Objectives	To comply with all of the infrastructure provisions that are set out under the EU Gigabit Infrastructure Act.	<p>The EU Gigabit Infrastructure Act (GIA) has been formed in response to the demand for greater bandwidths and faster internet speeds. The Act ensures faster, cheaper and simpler rollouts of Gigabit networks installation and addresses obstacles such as expensive and complex procedures for network deployment.</p> <p>Compliance with the provisions under this Act will support the development of broadband infrastructure within the Plan Area, which has positive effects on population and human health and material assets.</p> <p>There may be short-term construction phase impacts and operational phase impacts on a range of environmental receptors as a result of the development of this type of infrastructure, including effects on biodiversity and landscape character and visual amenity.</p>	+/-	-	-	0	-	+/-	-	-	+	+	+/-
TCO 5	Telecommunications Objectives	To support and encourage engagement between telecommunication providers and local residents, prior to the installation of telecommunication infrastructure.	<p>This objective revolves around strengthening communication and engagement between providers and interested stakeholders around the installation of telecommunications infrastructure. This has a positive effect for population and human health by enabling community engagement and empowering the community to participate in the decision-making process. However, the objective does not propose any land-use changes or development, and therefore does not interact with other environmental receptors.</p>	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0

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TCO 6	Telecommunications Objectives	To seek to futureproof all new building and infrastructure projects and to facilitate greater competition between service providers by ensuring the provision of additional ducts which will allow access for multiple telecommunications operators.	The objective pertains to designing and providing telecommunications infrastructure in a way that prevents or minimises obsolescence. This is positive for population and human health and material assets. Prevention obsolescence of infrastructure has further positive implications for air and climate by avoiding needless replacement of built infrastructure.	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	+
TCO 7	Telecommunications Objectives	To future proof areas for the delivery of digital and telecommunications services through the provision of additional ducts and sub-ducts during the development phase for roads, pavements, greenways, industrial and residential developments.	<p>The objective supports sustainable development as it endorses installation of durable digital and telecommunications infrastructure during the construction phase of linear infrastructure. This is positive for population and human health and material assets. Futureproofing the receiving environment by preventing obsolescence of infrastructure has further positive implications for air and climate by avoiding needless replacement of built infrastructure.</p> <p>While it is noted that that the delivery of this objective will involve earthworks, it is noted that this will only be carried out in conjunction with the development of linear infrastructure. In isolation, the impact of this objective is imperceptible.</p>	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0



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PESO 1	Protective and Emergency Services Objectives	To provide for adequate accommodation such as fire stations on suitable sites in County Monaghan and to facilitate accommodation of Monaghan Fire and Civil Protection vehicles and personnel welfare provisions in appropriate locations.	These objectives are centred around the provision of suitable accommodations and resources for emergency and civil defence services. This will have positive effects for population and human health as these services are for the wellbeing and aid of the community. There will likely be positive implications for material assets with the development and/or allocation of spaces and infrastructure designed for responding to emergencies. Depending on the nature and scale of the works involved for the delivery of these spaces, in the absence of mitigation, there is the possibility of construction and operational phase impacts on a range of environmental receptors.	+/ -	-	0	0	-	+/ -	-	-	+	0	0
PESO 2	Protective and Emergency Services Objectives	To provide and support facilities to operate the various Civil Defence Activities.		+/ -	-	0	0	-	+/ -	-	-	+	0	0

## Environment Energy & CC

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EECSO 1	Environment, Energy and Climate Change Strategic Objective	To afford a high level of environmental protection in County Monaghan through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>the provision of quality environmental services which adhere to the precautionary principle.</li><li>the adoption and application of the principles of sustainable development</li><li>the promotion of reduced energy consumption, energy efficiency and renewable energy to deliver a low carbon future for County Monaghan, and</li><li>the implementation of measures to reduce the human causes of climate change and to consider its effects when formulating development plan policies.</li></ul>	This strategic objective is designed to provide environmental protection at a high-level and to set a framework for policy-making at lower level. The implementation of the objective will be positive for all environmental receptors, without the potential for adverse effects.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+
WPO 1	Water Protection Objectives	To protect known and potential groundwater reserves in County Monaghan.	The protection of groundwater reserves in the Plan Area will have direct positive effects on population and human health, biodiversity, flora and fauna, water and soil. No interactions with other environmental receptors have been identified.	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	0

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WPO 2	Water Protection Objectives	To support the implementation of the relevant recommendations and measures as outlined in the relevant River Basin Management Plan, and associated Programmes of Measures, or any such plans that may supersede same during the lifetime of the plan.	The implementation of relevant legislation and guidelines and emergent Plans or Programmes for water protection has direct positive effects on the water and soils environments. There will be indirect positive effects on population and human health, and biodiversity, flora and fauna.	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	0
WPO 3	Water Protection Objectives	To contribute towards the protection of existing and potential water resources, and their use by humans and wildlife, including rivers, streams, groundwater and associated habitats and species in accordance with the requirements and guidance in the EU Water Framework Directive 2000 (2000/60/EC), the European Union (Water Policy) Regulations 2003 (as amended), the European Communities Environmental Objectives (Surface Waters) Regulations 2009 (SI No. 272 of 2009) (as amended), the Groundwater Directive 2006/118/EC and the European Communities Environmental Objectives (Groundwater) Regulations, 2010 (S.I. No. 9 of 2010) (as amended) and other relevant EU Directives, including relevant transposing regulations and policy guidance and any superseding versions of same).		+	+	+	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	0

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WPO 4	Water Protection Objectives	To encourage the use of catchment-sensitive farming practices, in order to meet Water Framework Directive targets and comply with the relevant River Basin Management Plan.	Catchment Sensitive Farming can address water quality concerns by supporting farmers to continue farming while also bringing about catchment scale improvements in water quality. Approaching farming practices and environmental protection on a catchment scale, with appropriate planning, management and incorporation of mitigation techniques, can be effective in combating diffuse pollution from agricultural sources in waterbodies.  The prevention of river fragmentation and connection of fisheries waters will support fish populations by preventing fragmentation of these fish habitats. This has positive effects on biodiversity, flora and fauna and the soil and water environments. Population and human health will benefit indirectly.	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0
WPO 5	Water Protection Objectives	To prevent river fragmentation and to encourage where possible the connectivity or the re-connectivity of fisheries waters in consultation with Inland Fisheries Ireland.		0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	0
WPO 6	Water Protection Objectives	To support the application and implementation of a catchment planning and management approach to development and conservation, including the implementation of Sustainable Drainage System techniques (SuDS) for new development.	The implementation of this objective will have positive effects on the soil and water environments, population and human health, biodiversity, flora and fauna and landscape (through the creation of amenity). The installation of SuDS structures can involve the carrying out of works that may have short-term construction phase effects on a range of environmental receptors.	+/-	+/-	0	0	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+	0	0

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WPO 7	Water Protection Objectives	To encourage collaboration with relevant stakeholders, including government departments, the Environmental Protection Agency and the Irish Farmers Association with the aim of facilitating sustainable development related to intensive farming.	The collaboration between different public and private bodies to promote sustainable farming practices into intensive farming will have positive effects on a range of environmental receptors, including improving soil and water environmental health, better pest control, lower pesticide residue on crops, etc. No negative effects on any other environmental receptor can be identified at this stage.	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	+
WPO 8	Water Protection Objectives	To protect waterbodies and watercourses from inappropriate development, including rivers, streams, associated undeveloped riparian strips, wetlands and natural floodplains. This will include protection buffers in riverine and wetland areas as appropriate.	The protection of waterbodies and wetlands from inappropriate development through the establishment of protection buffers and setback zones will result in positive effects on the water and soils environments, as well as for biodiversity, flora and fauna, particularly the aquatic environment.	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	0
PWWO 1	Public Water & Waste Water Objectives	To liaise with Uisce Éireann to establish source management and protection zones around drinking water supply sources and advance appropriate management and maintenance measures for these sources (both ground and surface water).	Monaghan County Council liaising and coordinating with community-run and public bodies, such as National Federation of Group Water Schemes and Uisce Éireann, with the aim to protect and provide safe potable water supplies for the community will have positive effects on population and human health, material assets and water. The effects on other environmental receptors is uncertain.	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	0
PWWO 2	Public Water & Waste Water Objectives	To co-operate with the National Federation of Group Water Schemes to improve the quality and capacity of water supply to areas served by group water schemes.		+	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	0



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REO 1	Renewable Energy Objectives	To support and advance the provision of renewable energy resources and programmes in line with the Governments’ National Energy and Climate Plan 2021 – 2030 and any other relevant policy adopted during the lifetime of this plan.	These objectives are in support of the aims and objectives of renewable energy programmes and resources put forth by the Government. The preparation and implementation of a Renewable Energy Strategy for the Plan Area will empower County Monaghan to meet the national renewable energy targets and reduce reliance on fossil fuels. This has positive implications for air and climate, population and human health, and material assets.	+/ -	+/ -	+/ -	0	+/ -	+/ -	+/ -	+/ -	+	0	+
REO 2	Renewable Energy Objectives	To prepare a Renewable Energy Strategy for the County over the lifetime of this plan and subject to the availability of resources.	The objectives support the carrying out of renewable energy development that has the potential to have wide ranging environmental effects, including effects on population and human health, the noise environment, traffic and transport, landscape character and visual amenity, biodiversity and European sites	+/ -	+/ -	+/ -	0	+/ -	+/ -	+/ -	+/ -	+	0	+

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REO 3	Renewable Energy Objectives	To facilitate the sustainable development, renewal and maintenance of energy generation infrastructure in order to maintain a secure energy supply while protecting the landscape, archaeological and built heritage and having regard to the provisions of the Habitats Directive.	These objectives support sustainable development in the Plan Area by harnessing the existing renewable energy resources in County Monaghan and reducing reliance, costs and emissions associated with fossil fuels. This will have positive effects on population and human health, air and climate and material assets.  Implementation of these objectives, which have integrated protection and appropriate planning policy for such development have the potential to have positive effects for landscape and biodiversity, flora and fauna. The objectives support the carrying out of development, which has the potential to cause construction and operational phase effects on a range of environmental receptors.	+	-	+	-	0	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	0	+
REO 4	Renewable Energy Objectives	To support the production of sustainable energy from renewable sources such as wind, solar, bio-energy and the development of waste to energy/combined heat and power schemes at suitable locations and subject to compliance with the relevant planning policy, the Habitats Directive, and other environmental considerations.		+	-	+	-	0	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	0	+

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REO 5	Renewable Energy Objectives	To encourage the development of small-scale wind energy development and single turbines in urban and rural areas provided they do not negatively impact upon environmental quality, landscape, built heritage, wildlife and habitats, or residential amenity.	<p>The development of small-scale energy developments, including single turbines, will empower local communities by making them self-sufficient. This will have positive effects on population and human health, air and climate and material, by reducing reliance, costs and emissions associated with fossil fuels.</p> <p>Such development may create adverse effects on a range of environmental components, including landscape character and visual amenity, residential amenity and biodiversity.</p>	+/-	+/-	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+	0	+
REO 6	Renewable Energy Objectives	To support and promote the use of renewable energy technologies in the conversion and re-use of existing built developments.	<p>The integration of renewable energy technology, particularly solar, into the built environment has positive effects on population and human health, air and climate and material, by reducing reliance, costs and emissions associated with fossil fuels.</p> <p>The objectives involve retrofitting works to existing built structures and the development of new projects, which is likely to generate some short-term construction phase effects on some environmental receptors. These works also have the potential to impinge on built heritage</p>	+/-	0	0	-	0	0	+	0	+	0	+
REO 7	Renewable Energy Objectives	To support and promote the development and use of passive solar design principles in all new developments taking account of national guidelines and development management policies for rural and urban areas.		+/-	0	0	-	0	0	+	0	+	0	+

[illegible]

[illegible]



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WMO 4	Waste Management Objectives	To encourage best environmental practice in all agricultural, industry, business and local authority activities.	The objective is centred around best environmental practice in various sectoral activities. The implementation of this objective will result in positive effects for most environmental receptors at a high level.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
WMO 5	Waste Management Objectives	To support the circular and bio-economy through the efficient use of resources and to support any development proposals which contribute to this concept.	<p>The objective supports the principles of the Circular and Bio-economy by promoting efficient resource use and supporting development proposals that integrate these principles in their design. At a high level, this will have positive effects on the material asset and climate environment.</p> <p>The promotion of the bio-economy also has the potential to lead to indirect benefits on water quality, air quality and biodiversity - by directing slurry and manure away from being landspread.</p> <p>The objective supports the carrying out of waste and renewable energy development that could have potential adverse environmental effects on a wide range of environmental components including the water environment, air quality, and the noise environment (during construction), and residential amenity, traffic and transport, the noise environment, and the air environment (during operation).</p>	+/-	-	-	-	-	-	+/-	-	+	-	+

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WMO 6	Waste Management Objectives	To support the minimisation of waste creation and promote a practice of reduce, reuse and recycle where possible, and to safeguard the environment by seeking to ensure that residual waste is disposed of appropriately.	The objective is centred around the principles of waste management and is positive for all environmental receptors at a high level. No adverse effects on any environmental receptor is anticipated through the implementation of this objective.	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	+
WMO 7	Waste Management Objectives	To continue to fulfil the duties of the Council under the Waste Management (Certification of Historic Unlicensed Waste Disposal and Recovery Activity) Regulations 2008 (S.I. No 524 of 2008), including those in relation to the identification and registration, authorisation and subsequent remediation of closed landfills.	This objective pertains to the Local Authority fulfilling their statutory obligations in relation to the management of landfills and contaminated material. The objective has potential to generate positive effects on population and human health, biodiversity, soil and water environments, material assets, air and climate and land-use.											
WMO 8	Waste Management Objectives	To require that treatment/management of any contaminated material shall comply as appropriate with the Waste Management Act 1996 (waste licence, waste facility permit) and under the Environmental Protection Act 1992 (Industrial Emissions licensing, in particular the First Schedule, Class 11 Waste).		+/-	+/-	0	-	-	+	+/-	+/-	0	0	+

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WMO 9	Waste Management Objectives	To ensure that all new waste management infrastructure is sited in accordance with the provisions of the Waste Management Infrastructure Guidance for Siting Waste Management Facilities included within the National Waste Management Plan for a Circular Economy 2024-2030.	Improper siting of waste infrastructure without considering environmental sensitivities can result in serious adverse effects on a range of environmental receptors. The implementation of this objective is positive for a range of environmental components through prevention and avoidance of adverse effects.	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	+
WMO 10	Waste Management Objectives	To have regard to the National Enforcement Priorities in the area of waste enforcement.	The National Enforcement Priorities are a list of actions for tackling waste activity across different waste streams, noted in order of importance or significance. The most prominent action include taking action against illegal waste activity and managing construction and demolition waste. The implementation of this objective will be positive for a range of environmental receptors at a high level.	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	+

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WMO 11	Waste Management Objectives	To remediate or mitigate all undeveloped, contaminated sites to internationally accepted standards prior to redevelopment.	<p>The objective is based on the remediation of sites with a history of activities such as large scale industrial operations, intensive agriculture, storage of petrochemicals, etc. Any development on such sites must be subject to remediation works prior to construction and/or operation to eliminate health and safety risks. The enforcement of this objective will have direct positive effects on population and human health, material assets, soils and water. There may be indirect positive effects on biodiversity, flora and fauna, air and climate and landscape.</p> <p>The carrying out of scalable remediation works has the potential to generate effects on a range of environmental components, including the water environment, biodiversity, European sites and residential amenity.</p>	+/ -	+/ -	0	0	-	+	+/ -	+/ -	0	0	0
WMP 1	Waste Management Policies	All proposals relating to management and disposal of Construction and Demolition Materials and Waste must adhere to the Environmental Protection Agency Best Practice Guidelines for the preparation of Resource & Waste Management Plans for Construction & Demolition Projects 2024, and any subsequent revisions.	Appropriate management of C&D waste and resources have significant benefits for sustainable development and the waste/circular economy. Adherence to the EPA’s Guidelines on managing C&D waste within different phases of development will ensure the prevention and/or minimisation of adverse effects on the environment. The objective will have positive effects on a range of environmental receptors.	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	+

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WMP 2	Waste Management Policies	All development proposals on contaminated lands shall be accompanied by a report from a qualified, expert consultant in remediation incorporating international best practice and expertise on innovative ecological restoration techniques. These include specialist planting and green initiatives that create aesthetically improved sites, healthy environments and contribute to the provision of new green open spaces as integral parts of newly created areas.	The objective is based on the remediation of sites with a history of activities such as large scale industrial operations, intensive agriculture, storage of petrochemicals, etc. Any development on such sites must be subject to remediation works prior to construction and/or operation to eliminate health and safety risks. The enforcement of this objective will have direct positive effects on population and human health, material assets, soils and water. The integration of specialist planting and green initiatives will have additional positive effects on biodiversity, flora and fauna, air and climate and landscape.  The carrying out of scalable remediation works has the potential to generate effects on a range of environmental components, including the water environment, biodiversity, European sites and residential amenity.	+	+	0	0	-	+	+	+	0	0	0
WMP 3	Waste Management Policies	All development proposals on contaminated lands shall include a full contaminated land risk assessment to demonstrate how: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>the proposed land use/s will be compatible with the protection of health and safety (including the durability of structures and services), during both construction and occupation.</li><li>any contaminated soil or water encountered will be appropriately dealt with.</li></ul>	Any prospective development proposed to be sited on contaminated lands will be required to demonstrate, through appropriate environmental investigations and assessments, how the development has accounted for health and safety considerations to eliminate risks to human health, and how the carrying out of the development will not result in further adverse impacts on the soil or water environments, which can interact with other environmental receptors to impact them in a similarly negative fashion.  The implementation of these objectives will have positive effects on population and human health,	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	0



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WMP 4	Waste Management Policies	Development proposals for the infilling of lands with construction and demolition waste will only be acceptable where it is demonstrated that there will be no adverse impact upon surface and groundwaters. These proposals shall include measures for the prevention and mitigation of any perceived impacts which satisfy the targets of any Waterbody and Catchment Management Plans as developed by Monaghan County Council, LAWPRO and Uisce Éireann and also any Source Protection Plans developed by Group Water Schemes.	biodiversity, flora and fauna, soil, water and material assets.											
WMP 5	Waste Management Policies	Development proposals for the infilling of lands for agricultural improvement, shall only be acceptable where it is demonstrated by means of an Agricultural Improvement Plan how the infilling of the lands will meet current farm management requirements or proposed future expansion and will not adversely affect water quality and biodiversity.												
CAO 1	Climate Action Objectives	To support and encourage the implementation of the National Climate Action Plan 2024, the National Adaptation Framework, Preparing for a Climate Resilient Ireland 2024 and the National Energy and Climate Plan for Ireland 2021–2030 and any updated	The implementation of legislation and guidelines for climate change adaptation and climate action is positive for various environmental receptors at a high level.	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	+



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CAO 5	Climate Action Objectives	To encourage the integration of positive climate change mitigation and adaptation measures into the design, planning and construction of development projects.	environment, traffic and transport, landscape character and visual amenity, biodiversity and European sites											
CAO 6	Climate Action Objectives	To support the implementation of the Monaghan County Council Climate Action Plan 2024-2029 in consultation and partnership with stakeholders including the Eastern & Midlands Climate Action Regional Office (CARO).	The ambitions of the Monaghan County Council Climate Action Plan 2024-2029 are to support the Government’s National Climate Objectives and facilitate the transition to a climate resilient, biodiversity rich, environmentally sustainable and climate neutral economy by 2050. The MCC CAP has undergone its own SEA and AA processes, which have integrated environmental considerations and protection into the Plan. The high-level, overarching actions that Monaghan County Council have proposed to achieve this will have positive effects on all environmental receptors. The implementation of this objective, therefore, is positive for various environmental receptors.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
CAO 7	Climate Action Objectives	To encourage the implementation of the measures for the Monaghan Town Decarbonisation Zone over the lifetime of the Development Plan including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Increase pedestrianised space in Monaghan Town</li><li>• Pilot a scheme for Car Free Zones around schools</li><li>• Complete a local transport plan for Monaghan Town and investigate the feasibility</li></ul>	These objectives support the pedestrianisation of and restriction of motorised vehicles in certain areas across the Plan Area. This has the potential to make these areas safer for pedestrians and cyclists, as well as reduce vehicular emissions. This will have positive effects on population and human health and air and noise (including climate). Preparation of a Local Transport Plan and Urban Mobility Plan for Monaghan supports the sustainable development of the Plan Area, as opportunities for encouraging modal shift to more sustainable and	+/-	+/-	0	0	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+	+	+

[illegible]

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CAO 11	Climate Action Objectives	To ensure that sufficient charging points and rapid charging infrastructure are provided on existing streets where such infrastructure does not impede persons with mobility issues and in new developments subject to appropriate design, siting and built heritage considerations.												
CAO 12	Climate Action Objectives	To encourage and promote the retrofitting and reuse of existing buildings rather than their demolition and reconstruction, where possible.	<p>The development of a green infrastructure masterplan for Monaghan Town will allow for a cohesive and strategic approach to planning for the green spaces within the Plan Area, and provide for environmental considerations while connecting these spaces and greenways. The implementation of this objective has positive effects for population and human health, air and climate, landscape, tourism and recreation, and material assets.</p> <p>Proposals for development within the masterplan, depending on their scale and nature, have the potential to cause construction and operational phase effects on a range of environmental receptors in the absence of mitigation.</p>	+/-	+/-	+	0	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+	+	+



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CAO 13	Climate Action Objectives	To encourage the submission of a Climate Action Energy Statement with large scale development proposals as part of the overall Design Statement. This should demonstrate how low carbon energy and heating solutions, have been considered as part of the overall design and planning of the proposed development.	Tables 8.8 and 8.9 of the Chapter contain a suite of climate mitigation and adaptation measures for various sectors. The implementation of this objective is positive for most environmental components and receptors.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
FRMO 1	Flood Risk Management Objectives	To fully implement and support, in conjunction with the Office of Public Works, the provisions of the EU Flood Risk Directive, The Flood Risk Regulations, The Planning System and Flood Risk Management - Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2009) and any updated legislation or guidelines issued during this plan period.	The implementation of Flood Risk Management regulations and guidelines will have direct positive effects on population and human health, biodiversity, soil, water, and material assets.	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	0
FRMO 2	Flood Risk Management Objectives	To seek to obtain the required funding for the implementation of the measures set out in the Flood Risk Management Plans for Monaghan Town, Ballybay and Inniskeen.	These objectives have had regard to the Flood Risk Assessments and Management Plans for the County and the main settlements within the Plan Area. The objectives support the carrying out of development of flood defence infrastructure, which has the potential to result in construction phase effects on some environmental receptors such as water quality,	+/-	+/-	0	0	+/-	+/-	0	0	+	0	0

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FRMO 3	Flood Risk Management Objectives	To have regard to the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment for County Monaghan and any updated versions during the lifetime of the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031.	biodiversity (e.g., riparian corridors), and European sites. However, these objectives have the potential to have positive effects on population and human health, biodiversity, soil, water, and material assets.											
FRMO 4	Flood Risk Management Objectives	To protect rivers, streams, riparian corridors, flood plains and wetlands from inappropriate development which will contribute to increased flood risk.	This objective is centred around the protection of waterbodies in the Plan Area and the prevention of inappropriate development which can increase flood risk. Implementation of the objective has the potential to benefit population and human health, landscape, land-use, biodiversity, flora and fauna, water, soil, and material assets.	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	0
SWDO 1	Surface Water Drainage Objective	To promote and encourage the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems and Green-Blue Infrastructure in new developments including the public realm and retrofitted in existing developed areas, in line with National Policy Objective 57 of the National Planning Framework.	National Policy Objective 57 of the NPF is to ‘Enhance water quality and resource management’ through a suite of measures that include avoidance of inappropriate development in flood risk areas, the implementation of River Basin Management Plans and the integration of sustainable water management solutions, including SuDS, non-porous surfacing and green roofs. The implementation of this objective will have positive effects on population and human health, material assets, and the soil and water environment.	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	+



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LP 3	Lighting Policies	To require that lighting fixtures should provide only the amount of light necessary and should be designed to avoid creating glare or emitting light above a horizontal plane. Lighting fixtures should also have minimum environmental impact and protect light sensitive species such as bats.		+	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+
NPO 1	Noise Objective	To promote the implementation of the Noise Directive 2002/49/EC and associated Environmental Noise Regulations 2006.	The Noise Directive 2002/49/EC and associated Environmental Noise Regulations 2006 intend to avoid, prevent or reduce harmful effects derived from the exposure to environmental noise. The implementation of this objective will have positive effects on population and human health, air and noise, and biodiversity, flora and fauna. No conflicts with any other environmental receptors can be identified in relation to this objective.	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0
AQO 1	Air Quality Objectives	To promote the preservation of best ambient air quality compatible with sustainable development in accordance with the EU Ambient Air, to ensure that all air emissions associated with new developments are within Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe (CAFE) Directive (2008/50/EC) and Environmental Quality Standards as out in the Air Quality Standards Regulations 2011 (SI No. 180 of 2011) (or any updated/superseding documents).	These objectives are centred around the management of air (including greenhouse gases) and noise emissions, and ensuring compliance with existing national and European legislation. AQO 2 additionally supports the reduction of energy usage, which, by extension, captures the reduction of energy-related emissions. These objectives have direct positive effects on population and human health, air and noise (including climate change), and biodiversity, flora and fauna. No conflicts with any other environmental receptors can be identified in relation to these objectives.	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+

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AQO 2	Air Quality Objectives	To contribute towards compliance with air quality legislation, greenhouse gas emission targets, management of noise levels, and reductions in energy usage.		+	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+
EHZO 1	Environmental Hazard Zones Objective	To comply with the provisions of the SEVESO Directive in respect of any development with the potential to cause a major accident.	The SEVESO Directive pertains to the prevention of major industrial accidents involving dangerous chemicals, which pose a significant threat to human health and the environment. Compliance with the Directive has positive effects on all environmental receptors.	+	+	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	+



## Settlement

Ref.	Type of Objective/Policy	Objective/Policy	Potential Environmental Effects (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs (prior to mitigation)										
				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
SSO 1 Monaghan Town	Settlement Strategic Objective	To facilitate the development of Monaghan Town to maintain its position as the Tier 1 Principal Town in the County at the top of the settlement hierarchy and its status as a Key Town as defined in the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy, and to ensure that its expansion takes place in an orderly and sustainable fashion that will not detract from the vitality and viability of the town centre.	<p>This strategic objective will support the development of Monaghan Town to maintain its position as the Tier 1 Principal Town in the County its status as a Key Town as defined in the RSES, and to ensure that its expansion takes place in an orderly and sustainable fashion. This objective will have a positive impact on the people and businesses (population and human health) that live, work and visit Monaghan Town. The sustainable development of the settlement will also generate positive effects on material assets (e.g., by promoting sustainable transportation, ensuring adequate provision for water and wastewater services etc.)</p> <p>In the absence of good design and planning and appropriate mitigation, development in the context of this settlement has the potential to lead to a variety of construction and operational phase effects, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Construction dust, noise and surface water run-off affecting sensitive human and ecological receptors, and water quality.</li><li>- Construction phase impacts on built heritage and historic fabric present in the context of the settlement area.</li><li>- Development impacts on the hydrological environment, including increased flood risk.</li><li>- Loss of / damage to biodiversity.</li><li>- Impacts on soils.</li><li>- Impacts on climate due to embodied carbon associated with construction works and operational phase energy related GHG emissions.</li><li>- Failure to provide adequate provision of water supply and wastewater services.</li><li>- Effects on traffic and transport dynamics and conditions.</li></ul>	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-





Ref.	Type of Objective/Policy	Objective/Policy	Potential Environmental Effects (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs (prior to mitigation)										
				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
SSO 4	Strategic Objectives for the Towns and Villages	To create a clear strategic framework for the sustainable development of the towns and their hinterlands through the zoning and servicing of lands in a manner consistent with the Core Strategy as set out in Chapter 2 of the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031.	<p>The provision of clear strategic framework for the sustainable development of towns and hinterlands supports well-balanced, sustainable development. It has the potential to result in positive effects on a range of environmental components, including population and human health (i.e. people and communities), land use, material assets and climate.</p> <p>In isolation, the development of a strategic framework for town planning does not create any source of adverse environmental impact.</p>	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	+
SSO 5	Strategic Objectives for the Towns and Villages	To provide a basis for public and private sector investment in infrastructure, services and development in the towns and Tier 4 villages, offering clear guidance to both sectors in framing development proposals, in partnership with the community.	<p>This objective will support investment in infrastructure, services and development in town and villages across County Monaghan, through clear guidance in framing development proposals. It has the potential to result in positive effects on a range of environmental components, including population and human health (i.e. people and communities), land use, material assets and climate.</p> <p>In isolation, this objective does not create any source of adverse environmental impact.</p>	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	+

Ref.	Type of Objective/Policy	Objective/Policy	Potential Environmental Effects (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs (prior to mitigation)										
				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
SSO 6	Strategic Objectives for the Towns and Villages	To facilitate the provision of adequate services and facilities in the towns in the areas of education, medical/health, transport, public administration, industrial and commercial centres, and to encourage the co-location of these services.	This objective will support infrastructure - services and facilities for town and villages in towns and villages across County Monaghan. This will have a positive impact on the people (population and human health) that live, work, and visit towns and villages in County Monaghan by ensuring the future growth, adequate provision of services and appropriate development of the county. The construction of new development has the potential to have negative impact on air, climate, noise and other environmental components, in the absence of appropriate mitigation.	+/ -	+/ -	+/ -	+/ -	+/ -	+/ -	+/ -	+/ -	+/ -	+/ -	+/ -
SSO 7	Strategic Objectives for the Towns and Villages	To attract investment and new employment opportunities to the towns while supporting sustainable enterprises.	These objectives will support investment and new employment opportunities for towns across Monaghan, while promoting these towns as attractive residential, employment, industrial, commercial, retail and service centres. These objectives have the potential to generate positive impact on the people (population and human health) that live and, work in County Monaghan, business and the local economy.  In isolation, these objectives does not create any source of adverse environmental impact.	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SSO 8	Strategic Objectives for the Towns and Villages	To promote the towns as residential, employment, industrial, commercial, retail and service centres.		+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SSO 9	Strategic Objectives for the Towns and Villages	To protect and enhance the heritage, character and streetscape of the towns and ensure they are attractive places to live and work.	This objective will protect and enhance the heritage, character and streetscape of the towns and ensure they are attractive places to live and work. This will have a positive impact on the population and human health, landscape and visual amenity, cultural heritage.	+	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	+	0



[illegible]

Ref.	Type of Objective/Policy	Objective/Policy	Potential Environmental Effects (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs (prior to mitigation)										
				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
SSO 12	Strategic Objectives for the Towns and Villages	To designate development envelopes around the towns and Tier 4 villages in order to manage development in a sustainable manner and restrict urban sprawl and the merging of distinctive areas.	<p>This objective seeks to designate development around the towns and Tier 4 villages in order to manage development in a sustainable manner and restrict urban sprawl. This objectives supports sustainable and well-balanced development and has the potential to generate positive effects across all environmental components.</p> <p>The inappropriate designation of development envelopes may lead to improper, unbalanced and unsustainable development in towns and villages in Monaghan, potentially resulting in effects across all environmental components.</p>	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-

Ref.	Type of Objective/Policy	Objective/Policy	Potential Environmental Effects (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs (prior to mitigation)										
				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
SSO 13	Strategic Objectives for the Towns and Villages	To promote the development of the towns and Tier 4 villages with an appropriate range of facilities and services including social infrastructure, retail units, commercial offices and local enterprise in accordance with the provisions of the Core Strategy, Chapter 2 of the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031.	<p>This objective will promote the development of the towns and Tier 4 villages with an appropriate range of facilities and services including social infrastructure, retail units, commercial offices and local enterprise. This objective has the potential to generate positive impact on the people (population and human health) that live and, work in County Monaghan, business and the local economy.</p> <p>In the absence of good design and planning and appropriate mitigation, development in the context of these settlements has the potential to lead to a variety of construction and operational phase effects, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Construction dust, noise and surface water run-off affecting sensitive human and ecological receptors, and water quality.</li><li>- Construction phase impacts on built heritage and historic fabric present in the context of the settlement area.</li><li>- Development impacts on the hydrological environment, including increased flood risk.</li><li>- Loss of / damage to biodiversity.</li><li>- Impacts on soils.</li><li>- Impacts on climate due to embodied carbon associated with construction works and operational phase energy related GHG emissions.</li><li>- Failure to provide adequate provision of water supply and wastewater services.</li><li>- Effects on traffic and transport dynamics and conditions.</li></ul>	+/-	-	-	-	-	+/-	-	-	+/-	0	-



Ref.	Type of Objective/Policy	Objective/Policy	Potential Environmental Effects (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs (prior to mitigation)										
				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
SSO 15	Strategic Objectives for the Towns and Villages	To facilitate and/or provide the infrastructure and services necessary to accommodate the anticipated population growth in the towns and Tier 4 villages in accordance with the Core Strategy, Chapter 2 of the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031.	<p>This objective will seek to provide infrastructure and services to accommodate the anticipated population growth in the towns and Tier 4 villages. This objective has the potential to generate positive effects on population and human (through the provision of services required) and material assets.</p> <p>This objective expressly supports infrastructural development in the Plan Area. The construction phases of this development has the potential to result in environmental impacts, such as dust, noise, or traffic disruption, that may affect various environmental components, including population and human health, the air quality environment, the noise environment, the water environment, biodiversity or traffic and transport conditions. The operational phases of this development has the potential to result in environmental effects on various environmental components, such as population and human health, traffic and transport conditions, material assets (e.g. water &amp; wastewater infrastructure), landscape character and visual amenity.</p>	+/ -	-	-	-	-	+/ -	-	-	+/ -	0	-
SSO 16	Strategic Objectives for the Towns and Villages	To protect important landscape features within or on the edge of the towns and Tier 4 villages by prohibiting development within designated Landscape Protection/Conservation (LPC) areas unless it is proven to the satisfaction of the Planning Authority that the proposed development would not detrimentally impact on the amenity of the LPC areas or the	<p>This objective seeks to protect important landscape features within or on the edge of the towns and Tier 4 villages by prohibiting development within designated Landscape Protection/Conservation (LPC). This will have a positive impact on population and human health, landscape assets, land and some ecological features in County Monaghan.</p>	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+



[illegible]

[illegible]



[illegible]

[illegible]



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				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
LUO 1	Land Use Zoning Objective	<p>To provide, protect and enhance town centre facilities and promote town centre strengthening.</p> <p>The principal permitted land use is town centre related uses including retail, residential, commercial, social, cultural, medical/health and other similar type uses.</p>	<p>This objective will protect and enhance town centre facilities and promote the town centre, through the land use zoning of the town centre relating to uses including retail, residential, commercial, social, cultural, medical/health and other similar type uses. This will have a positive impact on population and human health, business and the local economy, however, in the absence of appropriate mitigation, this objective has the potential to result in adverse effects on a range of environmental components. Town regeneration related development has the potential to generate effects on residential amenity, the existing business economy, townscape and built heritage/historic fabric.</p>	+/ -	-	+/ -	-	-	-	-	-	+/ -	+/ -	-



[illegible]

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				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
LUO 3	Land Use Zoning Objective	<p>To provide for new residential development and for new and improved ancillary services. The principal permitted land use is residential. However other uses open for consideration include education, nursing homes, creches, health centres, community facilities, and guesthouses provided all such proposals are in keeping with the established built character of the area and do not adversely impact upon the amenity of existing residential properties. Single dwellings will be considered on these lands provided they do not compromise the overall objective of comprehensively developing the lands for sustainable urban housing in the future. In such cases the applicant will be required to demonstrate by way of an overall plan for the development of the lands, how the proposed development would not adversely affect the comprehensive development of the lands in the future.</p>	<p>This objective will support sustainable and well-balanced residential development and has the potential to result in positive effects on a variety of environmental components, including population and human health (by creating a more liveable built environment), climate (by reducing GHG emissions associated with the transport sector) and material assets.</p> <p>In the absence of good design and planning and appropriate mitigation, such development has the potential to lead to a variety of construction and operational phase effects, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Construction dust, noise and surface water run-off affecting sensitive human and ecological receptors, and water quality.</li><li>- Construction phase impacts on built heritage and historic fabric present in the context of the settlement area.</li><li>- Development impacts on the hydrological environment, including increased flood risk.</li><li>- Loss of / damage to biodiversity.</li><li>- Impacts on soils.</li><li>- Impacts on climate due to embodied carbon associated with construction works and operational phase energy related GHG emissions.</li><li>- Failure to provide adequate provision of water supply and wastewater services.</li><li>- Effects on traffic and transport dynamics and conditions.</li></ul>	+/ -	+/ -	+/ -	+/ -	+ / -	+/ -	+/ -	+/ -	+/ -	+/ -	+/ -





[illegible]

Ref.	Type of Objective/Policy	Objective/Policy	Potential Environmental Effects (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs (prior to mitigation)									
				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR
LUO 5	Land Use Zoning Objective	<p>To protect lands that are considered strategic in location for future residential development.</p> <p>The principal permitted use is residential. The comprehensive development of these lands will only be permitted in instances whereby 75% of the Proposed Residential A and B lands have been developed. Any development which would prejudice the principal use of these lands for residential development in the future will be resisted.</p> <p>Single dwellings for landowners or their immediate family members will be considered on these lands provided they do not compromise the overall objective of comprehensively developing the lands for residential development in the future.</p> <p>Justification for a dwelling in this instance will have to be demonstrated by the applicant including the submission of documentation to show that the landholding has been in family ownership for at least 5 years.</p>	<p>This objective will support sustainable and well-balanced residential development and has the potential to result in positive effects on a variety of environmental components, including population and human health (by creating a more liveable built environment), climate (by reducing GHG emissions associated with the transport sector) and material assets.</p> <p>In the absence of good design and planning and appropriate mitigation, such development has the potential to lead to a variety of construction and operational phase effects, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Construction dust, noise and surface water run-off affecting sensitive human and ecological receptors, and water quality.</li><li>- Construction phase impacts on built heritage and historic fabric present in the context of the settlement area.</li><li>- Development impacts on the hydrological environment, including increased flood risk.</li><li>- Loss of / damage to biodiversity.</li><li>- Impacts on soils.</li><li>- Impacts on climate due to embodied carbon associated with construction works and operational phase energy related GHG emissions.</li><li>- Failure to provide adequate provision of water supply and wastewater services.</li><li>- Effects on traffic and transport dynamics and conditions.</li></ul>	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-

[illegible]

[illegible]





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				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
LUO 8	Land Use Zoning Objective	To protect, provide and improve community facilities and services. The principal permitted use is community, civic, religious, medical/health, educational facilities and any uses ancillary and related to these uses such as playing fields or car parks.	These objectives will protect, provide and improve community facilities, services, recreation, and amenity. This will have a positive impact on population and human health. The development of new facilities and infrastructure has the potential to have a negative impact on certain environmental air, climate, noise and other environmental components, in the absence of good design or appropriate mitigation. The development of certain community facilities and infrastructure may facilitate the carrying out of recreational activities that could potentially impact sensitive ecological receptors on an ongoing basis.	+/-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+/-	-	-
LUO 9	Land Use Zoning Objective	To protect and provide for recreation, and amenity. The principal permitted use is passive and active recreation and any uses ancillary and related to this use such as recreational buildings or car parks.		+/-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+/-	-
LUO 10	Land Use Zoning Objective	To protect important landscape features within the towns from development that would detrimentally impact on the amenity of the landscape, on the natural setting of the town, or on the natural attenuation offered by flood plains. To only permit development where it has been clearly demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Planning Authority that the development will not be contrary to the overall zoning objective of the lands, for example the provision of open space or services to adjoining land uses.	This objective will protect important landscape features within the towns from development that would negatively impact on the amenity of the landscape, natural settings or on the natural attenuation offered by flood plains. This will have a positive impact on population and human health, landscape, land and soil, water, climate and some ecological features.	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	+

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				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
		Tree felling in these areas will only be permitted in exceptional circumstances.												
LUO 11	Land Use Zoning Objective	To apply the precautionary principle and require justification for development on these lands. Any development proposed on these lands shall demonstrate full compliance with the requirements of The Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines for Planning Authorities 2009 and any updated or subsequent guidance.	This objective will apply the precautionary principle and require justification for development on these lands. The objective will lead to the appropriate management and minimisation of flood risk. This will have a positive impact on population and human health, material assets, water, land and soils and some ecological features.	+	+	0	+	0	+	0	+	+	0	+

[illegible]

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				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
URO 1	Urban Regeneration Objectives	To promote the regeneration of the County towns and village centres and foster compact and sustainable growth by encouraging new development on infill sites, brownfield sites or underutilised lands before considering edge-of-town and village sites.	<p>This objective will support sustainable and compact development forms, including backland development and has the potential to result in positive effects on a variety of environmental components, including population and human health (by creating a more liveable built environment), climate (by reducing GHG emissions associated with the transport sector) and material assets.</p> <p>In the absence of good design and planning and appropriate mitigation, such development has the potential to lead to a variety of construction and operational phase effects, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Construction dust, noise and surface water run-off affecting sensitive human and ecological receptors, and water quality.</li><li>- Construction phase impacts on built heritage and historic fabric present in the context of the settlement area.</li><li>- Development impacts on the hydrological environment, including increased flood risk.</li><li>- Loss of / damage to biodiversity.</li><li>- Impacts on soils.</li><li>- Impacts on climate due to embodied carbon associated with construction works and operational phase energy related GHG emissions.</li><li>- Failure to provide adequate provision of water supply and wastewater services.</li><li>- Effects on traffic and transport dynamics and conditions.</li><li>- Works on derelict sites or vacant have the potential to generate particular effects on protected species at such sites (i.e. bats).</li><li>- Works at contaminated brownfield sites may result in the generation of contaminated waste material that needs to be appropriately managed.</li></ul>	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-

Ref.	Type of Objective/Policy	Objective/Policy	Potential Environmental Effects (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs (prior to mitigation)										
				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
URO 2	Urban Regeneration Objectives	To identify and secure funding from relevant agencies and Government sources including the Rural and Urban Regeneration and Development Funds (RRDF/URDF) for town and village renewal projects throughout the County.	This objective will identify and secure funding from relevant agencies. It does not create any particular sources of adverse environmental impact	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
URO 3	Urban Regeneration Objectives	To address the impact of derelict site(s)/structure(s) upon the amenity of an area through the application of the statutory mechanisms afforded through the Derelict Sites Act 1990.	<p>This objective supports the regeneration of derelict sites and has potential to generative positive effects on a range of environmental components, including elements such as residential amenity, built heritage, tourism and recreation and townscape/streetscape.</p> <p>The carrying out of works at derelict structures may generate typical construction related environmental effects (particularly in a built up context) and particular effects on built heritage (e.g., derelict structures comprising protected structures) or biodiversity (protected bats that may be present in such structures that provide good habitat for bats).</p>	+/-	-	+/-	+/-	0	+	+/-	-	+	+/-	+



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				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
URO 4	Urban Regeneration Objectives	To implement an Active Land Management Strategy in relation to vacant land within County Monaghan and to maintain and update as required a Vacant Sites Register to ensure efficient and sustainable use of the County’s land resources in accordance with the provisions of the Urban Regeneration and Housing Act 2015.	<p>This objective supports the sustainable and appropriate re-development of vacant land and has the potential to generate a range of positive environmental effects.</p> <p>In the absence of good design and planning and appropriate mitigation, such development has the potential to lead to a variety of construction and operational phase effects, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Construction dust, noise and surface water run-off affecting sensitive human and ecological receptors, and water quality.</li><li>- Construction phase impacts on built heritage and historic fabric present in the context of the settlement area.</li><li>- Development impacts on the hydrological environment, including increased flood risk.</li><li>- Loss of / damage to biodiversity.</li><li>- Impacts on soils.</li><li>- Impacts on climate due to embodied carbon associated with construction works and operational phase energy related GHG emissions.</li><li>- Failure to provide adequate provision of water supply and wastewater services.</li><li>- Effects on traffic and transport dynamics and conditions.</li><li>- Works on derelict sites or vacant have the potential to generate particular effects on protected species at such sites (i.e. bats).</li><li>- Works at contaminated brownfield sites may result in the generation of contaminated waste material that needs to be appropriately managed.</li></ul>	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-

Ref.	Type of Objective/Policy	Objective/Policy	Potential Environmental Effects (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs (prior to mitigation)										
				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
URO 5	Urban Regeneration Objectives	To support the preparation and implementation of Town Centre First Plans in accordance with the Town Centre First Policy.	<p>This objective has the broad potential to promote good spatial planning and support sustainable land use and sustainable transportation.</p> <p>The objective as the potential to support utilising existing built environment for residential occupancy, which can reduce the requirement for construction of new residential development generally, and the associated embodied GHG emissions associated with such development. It may contribute to the protection and enhancement of built heritage and townscape/streetscape.</p> <p>Any associated building refurbishment works has the potential to generate adverse environmental impacts in the absence of good design and appropriate mitigation - e.g., on built heritage, townscape/streetscape and protected species that may be present in derelict buildings, such as protected bat species.</p>	+/-	-	- +/ -	+/-	0	+	+/-	-	+	+/-	+





[illegible]

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				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
UDO 5	Urban Residential Developments Objectives	To encourage the refurbishment and reuse of derelict buildings and development on derelict lands and infill sites in the towns for residential developments which will result in the renewal and regeneration of towns.	<p>This objective supports the regeneration of derelict sites and has potential to generative positive effects on a range of environmental components, including elements such as residential amenity, built heritage, tourism and recreation and townscape/streetscape.</p> <p>The carrying out of works at derelict structures may generate typical construction related environmental effects (particularly in a built up context) and particular effects on built heritage (e.g., derelict structures comprising protected structures) or biodiversity (protected bats that may be present in such structures that provide good habitat for bats).</p>	+/ -	-	+/ -	+/ -	0	+	+/ -	-	+	+/ -	+
UDO 6	Urban Residential Developments Objectives	To comply with Chapter 3, Housing Strategy, of the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031.	This objective supports compliance with Chapter 3, Housing Strategy, of the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031. In isolation, this objective does not create any source of adverse environmental impact.	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+
UDO 7	Urban Residential Developments Objectives	To promote compact forms of residential development such as infill and back land development and ensure, through the development management process, that access points to back land areas are reserved or that adequate frontage is reserved to provide future road access, to enable comprehensive back land development.	These objectives promote residential development in accordance with compact growth principles. This will have a positive impact on the people (population and human health) that live in the County. However, in the absence of appropriate mitigation, this objective has the potential to result in adverse effects on a range of environmental components.	+/ -	-	+/ -	+/ -	0	+	+/ -	-	+	+/ -	+



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				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
UDO 8	Urban Residential Developments Objectives	To encourage and support proposals for new residential development that will result in the regeneration/renewal of town centre areas and/or a reduction in vacancy/dereliction in the context of the proposed planning and sustainable development of the area.	These objectives will seek to develop, protect and enhance town centres. This will have a positive impact on the people, business and the local economy. However, this objective supports development that has the potential to result in adverse effects on a range of environmental components such as built heritage, material assets (traffic and transport) and townscape/streetscape.	+	-	+	+	0	+	+	-	+	+	+
TCO 1	Town Centre Objectives	To promote and develop the town centres as the principal location for retail, office, leisure, entertainment, cultural and service uses and to encourage the refurbishment, renewal and re-use of existing buildings and derelict sites within it.		+	-	+	+	0	+	+	-	+	+	+
TCO 2	Town Centre Objectives	To protect the vitality and viability of the town centres by promoting a diversity of uses within them, with a presumption in favour of development that would make a positive contribution to ensuring that the town centres continue to provide a focus for shopping.		+	-	+	+	0	+	+	-	+	+	+
TCO 3	Town Centre Objectives	To promote the vitality and viability of the town centres by prohibiting, except in exceptional circumstances, the location of town centre uses such as financial institutions, offices, etc		+	-	+	+	0	+	+	-	+	+	+

[illegible]

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				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
TCO 7	Town Centre Objectives	To encourage the principal of living over the shop within the town centres.	This objective seeks to support the principal of living over the shop within the town centres. This will have a positive impact on the population and communities (population and human health) that live within towns. No other interactions with environmental receptors have been identified.	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TCO 8	Town Centre Objectives	To encourage and facilitate the undergrounding of utility cables in the town centres.	This objective will encourage and facilitate the undergrounding of utility cables in the town centres. This will have a positive impact on the businesses (population and human health) that operate within towns. However, in the absence of appropriate mitigation, this objective has the potential to result in adverse effects on a range of environmental components.	+/-	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	+/-	0	0
TCO 9	Town Centre Objectives	To continue to encourage and accommodate the regeneration of back lands in the town centres where appropriate, including the construction of new urban streets to provide access to inaccessible lands.	This objective will seek to develop the regeneration of back lands in the town centres, including the construction of new urban streets to provide access to inaccessible lands. This will have a positive impact on the population and communities and businesses (population and human health) that operate within towns. However, in the absence of appropriate mitigation, this objective has the potential to result in adverse effects on a range of environmental components.	+/-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+/-	0	-
RTO 1	Retailing Objectives	To protect the vitality and viability of the town centres as the principal shopping area by encouraging development that would maintain and consolidate the retail core (as defined by the town centre zoning) of the towns.	These support sustainable retail development and have the potential to generate positive effects on people, business and local economy. However, this objective supports development that has the potential to result in adverse effects on a range of environmental components such as built heritage, material assets (traffic and transport) and townscape/streetscape.	+/-	-	+/-	+/-	0	+	+/-	-	+	+/-	+

[illegible]

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Ref.	Type of Objective/Policy	Objective/Policy	Potential Environmental Effects (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs (prior to mitigation)										
				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
ISO 1	Infrastructure and Services Objectives	To construct new roads and improve the existing road network in, around and through the towns, to open up development lands and improve traffic safety.	These objectives seek to construct new roads and upgrade existing road and pedestrian infrastructure. This will help to reduce traffic congestion, improve traffic flow, and pedestrian and traffic safety. The development of new road infrastructure will have a positive impact on populations in towns.  The objectives support the carrying out of development (e.g., linear infrastructure), and therefore, in the absence of mitigation, are likely to result in construction and operational phase impacts on a range of environmental receptors. Construction phase impacts may include land-take, habitat loss/fragmentation, dust, noise etc. Operational phase impacts may include changes to traffic and transport dynamics and conditions, changes to landscape character and visual amenity, or the generation of road noise.	+/ -	+/ -	+/ -	-	+ / -	+/ -	+/ -	+/ -	+	+/ -	+
ISO 2	Infrastructure and Services Objectives	To reduce traffic congestion and improve access and traffic flow throughout the towns.		+/ -	+/ -	+/ -	-	+ / -	+/ -	+/ -	+/ -	+	+/ -	+
ISO 3	Infrastructure and Services Objectives	To construct and maintain pedestrian and traffic safety measures, and implement traffic control measures, where required, throughout the towns.		+/ -	+/ -	+/ -	-	+ / -	+/ -	+/ -	+/ -	+	+/ -	+

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				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
ISO 6	Infrastructure and Services Objectives	To co-operate with developers in the provision of access points, roads, footpaths and services where it is deemed necessary.	<p>This objective promotes cooperation with developer on the development of access points, roads, footpaths and services. This collaborative approach has the potential to generate positive effects on various environmental receptors through the promotion of high quality design.</p> <p>In isolation, this objective does not create any source of adverse environmental impact.</p>	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	0
ISO 7	Infrastructure and Services Objectives	To ensure that, where appropriate, adequate space is provided in all new developments for off street car parking and the provision of loading space within the curtilage of new developments.	<p>This objective will ensure that adequate space is provided in all new developments for off street car parking and loading, potentially leading to positive effects on population and human health, land use and material assets.</p> <p>The inappropriate provision of excessive car parking may promote unsustainable modes and patterns of transport, resulting in traffic congestion and adverse impacts on environmental components such as traffic and transport conditions, air quality, the noise environment and climate.</p> <p>This objective supports development (i.e. car parking facilities/space) that has the potential to result in adverse effects on a range of environmental components such as built heritage, material assets (traffic and transport) and townscape/streetscape.</p>	+/-	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	+	0	-

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				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
ISO 8	Infrastructure and Services Objectives	To control and restrict any new direct access points or intensification of use of existing accesses onto the national road network within the general speed limit areas in accordance with the Spatial Planning and National Planning Guidelines (2012) or any updated or subsequent guidelines, and all relevant policies contained within the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031.	This objective will control and restrict any new direct access points or intensification of use of existing accesses onto the national road network within the general speed limit areas. Safety measures on roads will have a positive impact on population and human health and material assets	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0
NBHO 1	Natural and Built Heritage Objectives	To promote the value of Monaghan’s natural and built heritage resources as an asset for the local economy and a key benefit to the amenity of the area and the well-being of the community.	This promotional objective will not lead to any source of environmental impact.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NBHO 2	Natural and Built Heritage Objectives	To prohibit development that would detrimentally impact on the value or designation of areas of natural amenity in the towns.	This objective will prohibit development that would detrimentally impact on the value or designation of areas of natural amenity in the towns. This has potential to generate positive effects on population and human (through the protection and enhancement of amenity), townscape/streetscape and biodiversity.	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+

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				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
NBHO 3	Natural and Built Heritage Objectives	To protect individual trees, groups of trees and woodland areas because of their nature conservation value or their contribution to amenity of the town and require the retention of existing mature trees and hedgerows in all new developments, except in exceptional circumstances.	This objective will protect individual trees, groups of trees and woodland areas because of their nature conservation value or their contribution to amenity of the town. This will have generated positive effects on a range of environmental components, including land use, soils, water, biodiversity, population and human health, climate, air quality.	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	+
NBHO 4	Natural and Built Heritage Objectives	To prohibit development in Landscape Protection/Conservation (LPC) areas unless in exceptional circumstances, where it has been clearly proven to the Planning Authority that the works would not be contrary to the zoning objective as outlined in Chapter 9 of the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031.	This objective will prohibit development in LPC areas. This has the potential to generate positive impacts on land, landscape, population and human health, climate.	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+
NBHO 5	Natural and Built Heritage Objectives	To have regard to nature conservation issues when considering proposals for development which may detrimentally impact on habitats, species, or features worthy of protection.	This objective will have regard to nature conservation issues for new development. This will have a positive impact on population and human health, biodiversity, land, soils, water climate.	+	+	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	+



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NBHO 6	Natural and Built Heritage Objectives	To protect and preserve the Protected Monuments and Structures located within the towns.	This objective will protect cultural heritage assets listed as Protected Monuments and Structures. This will have a positive impact on architectural and cultural heritage, population and human health, land and landscape / streetscape assets. No other interactions with environmental receptors have been identified.	+	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0
NBHO 7	Natural and Built Heritage Objectives	To protect existing Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAs) by ensuring that all developments within them comply with the policies set out in, Chapters 6 and 15 of the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031 and the DEHLG Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines (2011) or any updated or subsequent guidelines. In these areas the repair and refurbishment of existing buildings will be favoured over demolition and new build.	These objectives will protect ACAs and the architectural quality of the towns by ensuring that all developments within them comply with the policies, and through new ACAs. Repair and refurbishment of existing buildings will be favoured over demolition and new build. This will have a positive impact on population and human health, cultural heritage assets, land and landscape / streetscape.	+	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0
NBHO 8	Natural and Built Heritage Objectives	To protect the architectural quality of the towns by investigating the potential of designating additional Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAs) in accordance with the DEHLG Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines (2011) for Planning Authorities during the plan period, subject to resources.		+	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0

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				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
TUO 2	Tourism Objectives	To accommodate sustainable tourism related projects related to the natural assets of the towns.	This objective seeks to facility sustainable tourism projects related to the natural assets of the towns. This has the potential to have positive impact on population and human health, landscape and cultural heritage, among other environmental components. However, this objective supports development that has the potential to result in adverse effects on a range of environmental components, in the absence of good design and appropriate mitigation.	+	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	0	+	+/-



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				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
TUO 3	Tourism Objectives	To encourage and accommodate the reopening of the Ulster Canal.	<p>This objective supports the reopening of Ulster Canal. This will have a positive impact on population and human health in relation to people that live and visit the area, tourism and recreation and built heritage, among other environmental components. This objectives also supports the development of active travel infrastructure, which could result in the promotion of sustainable transportation and associated positive effects on air quality and climate.</p> <p>This objective may support the carrying out of tourism and recreation related development that could have effects on a range of environmental components, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Construction dust, noise and surface water run-off affecting sensitive human and ecological receptors, and water quality.</li><li>- Impacts on built heritage and historic fabric</li><li>- Development impacts on the hydrological environment, including increased flood risk.</li><li>- Loss of / damage to biodiversity.</li><li>- Promotion of human activity/movement in areas that contain sensitive ecological receptors.</li><li>- Impacts on soils.</li></ul>	+/ -	-	-	+/ -	-	+	+/ -	-	+/ -	0	+/ -

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TUO 4	Tourism Objectives	To promote and develop improved cross border networks to encourage tourism and business to operate in both N. Ireland and the Republic of Ireland.	This objective will promote and develop improved cross border networks to encourage tourism. At high-level, no particular environmental interactions have been identified.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TUO 5	Tourism Objectives	To develop facilities to provide accessible tourist information throughout the towns and their environs within the plan period.	This objective will develop facilities to provide accessible tourist information throughout the towns and their environs within the plan period. No particular environmental interactions have been identified.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TUO 6	Tourism Objectives	To support and facilitate the provision of parking facilities including spaces for motorhomes, associated with tourism amenities at appropriate locations.	<p>This objective supports and facilitates the development of parking facilities including spaces for motorhomes, associated with tourism amenities at appropriate locations. This may generate positive effects on population and human health and tourism and recreation.</p> <p>This objective supports development (i.e. car parking facilities/space) that has the potential to result in adverse effects on a range of environmental components such as built heritage, material assets (traffic and transport) and townscape/streetscape.</p>	+/-	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	+	0	-

[illegible]

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				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
SIO 3	Social Inclusion Objectives	To require that the quantitative and qualitative standard for public open space in all new residential developments as required in Chapter 15 Development Management Standards, of the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031 are accessible to all.	This objective will seek to ensure that the requirement for the quantitative and qualitative standard for public open space in all new residential developments as required in the CDP. No particular environmental interactions relating to this objective have been identified.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SIO 4	Social Inclusion Objectives	To ensure that adequate provision is made for public transportation infrastructure including pedestrian and cycling linkages which are accessible to all.	<p>This objective will ensure that adequate provision is made for public transportation infrastructure including pedestrian and cycling. This will promote sustainable transportation and has the potential to generate have positive effects for population and human health, climate, air, traffic.</p> <p>The objective supports the carrying out of development, which, in the absence of mitigation, is likely to have typical construction and operational phase effects on a range of environmental receptors.</p>	+/-	-	-	0	-	+/-	+/-	-	+	+	+
VSO 1	Tier 4 Villages Strategic Objective	To support the Tier 4 villages in their role as local rural service centres for their population and rural hinterlands and where the principles of environmental, economic and social sustainability including the protection of their heritage and natural and built environments is paramount.	These objectives will support the growth and development of villages in Monaghan, through supporting local rural service centres, facilitating development and community facilities and amenities, and utilising brownfield and infill opportunities, where the principles of environmental, economic and social sustainability including the protection of their heritage and natural and built environments is paramount. They support sustainable, appropriate and well-balanced development at these villages.	+	+/-	+/-	+	+/-	+	+/-	+/-	0	0	+/-

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## Carrickmacross Town

Ref.	Type of Objective/Policy	Objective/Policy	Potential Environmental Effects (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs (prior to mitigation)										
				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
CMSO 1	Carrickmacross Settlement Plan Strategic Objective	To promote Carrickmacross Town as a place of strategic potential at a regional level where the principles of environmental, economic and social sustainability including the protection of the town’s heritage and natural and built environment are enshrined.	The objective has the potential to support the sustainable development of Carrickmacross Town, with positive environmental effects on population and human and material asset components. The objective promotes environmental sustainability, particularly centred around the protection of the natural and built heritage present in Carrickmacross. This can potentially result in positive effects for a range of environmental receptors, including biodiversity and cultural heritage. The objective additionally supports the carrying out of development (e.g., housing, social and community infrastructure, etc.) which has the potential to result in adverse effects over construction and operational phases, on a range of environmental receptors.	+/-	+/-	+/-	+	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+	+	+
CMO 1	Carrickmacross Town Centre Objectives	To support the existing town centre use along Main Street while facilitating the expansion of the town centre south of the town.	The objective, in conjunction with objective CMO 3, has the potential to facilitate the sustainable development of Carrickmacross town centre, with appropriately-scaled and well-balanced projects and appropriate environmental protections, which can have positive effects on a range of environmental receptors, i.e. population and human health, material assets, air and climate tourism and recreation, and cultural heritage. Depending on the nature and scale of the proposed actions for facilitating the expansion of the town centre to the south of the town, there is the potential for adverse construction and operational phase effects on various environmental receptors.	+/-	+/-	+/-	+	+/-	+	+/-	+/-	+	+	+

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				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
CMO 2	Carrickmacross Town Centre Objectives	To prepare and implement Local Area Action Plans (LAAPs) for lands identified on Map CKDP1 of the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031, between Main Street and Castle Street, and to the rear and east of Main Street between O’Neill Street and Monaghan Street.	<p>This objective pertains to the preparation of focused land-use plans for smaller parcels of under-developed lands within the Plan Area.</p> <p>The objective supports the carrying out of development (e.g. housing, social and community infrastructure, etc.), which, in the absence of mitigation of measures, has the potential to result in adverse construction and operational phase effects on a range of environmental receptors.</p> <p>However, the focused nature of these LAAPs also creates an opportunity to understand the environmental sensitivities of these lands at a lower level and allows for appropriate design and zoning, which can result in positive environmental effects.</p>	+/ -	+/ -	+/ -	+	+/ -	+/ -	+/ -	+/ -	+	+	+

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				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
CMO 3	Carrickmacross Town Centre Objectives	To support the implementation of the Carrickmacross Town Centre First Plan.	<p>Town Centre First is a policy framework for addressing the decline of Irish towns and town centres through measures for regenerating and revitalising.</p> <p>Carrickmacross will be the first town in County Monaghan to develop a ‘Town Centre First’ Plan, which aims to create town centres that function as viable, vibrant and attractive locations for people to live, work and visit, in addition to functioning as the service, social, cultural and recreational hub for the local community.</p> <p>This objective has the potential to facilitate the sustainable development of Carrickmacross, with proportionate, appropriately-scaled and well-balanced developmental projects. The framework will provide for environmental protection, which has the potential to generate positive effects on a range of environmental receptors.</p> <p>Any associated building refurbishment works has the potential to generate adverse environmental impacts in the absence of good design and appropriate mitigation - e.g., on built heritage, townscape/streetscape and protected species that may be present in derelict buildings, such as protected bat species.</p>	+/ -	-	+/ -	+/ -	0	+	+/ -	-	+	+/ -	+

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				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
CMO 4	Carrickmacross Town Centre Objectives	To resist the loss of retail, commercial and service uses at ground floor level, within the town centre.	The objective will be positive for consumers (i.e. population and human health and tourism and recreation) and local businesses and employment. As the objective is not proposing any new development but the retention of existing retail uses in the town centre, no land-use changes or associated adverse environmental effects are expected. The objective is additionally positive for material assets, and land-use as it does not endorse the conversion of greenfield sites for retail use.	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	0

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				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
CMO 6	Carrickmacross Roads and Traffic Management Objective	To prepare a Local Transport Plan for Carrickmacross Town, during the lifetime of the Plan, subject to available resources.	<p>Transport Plans for the County and the main towns in the Plan Area, in collaboration with main transport sector stakeholders, will comprise a series of actions and measures covering infrastructural, operational and policy elements relating to the transport sector in County Monaghan.</p> <p>The Plans will set out a framework for delivering transport projects in a phased manner, which will allow for an iterative approach with the integration of environmental considerations. The frameworks provided by these Plans will also ensure there are no conflicts between development proposals by providing land-use guidance with the prioritisation of existing and vital transport corridors.</p> <p>The delivery of these Plans will have positive effects on population and human health, air and climate and material assets.</p> <p>As these objectives support the carrying out of development (e.g., linear infrastructure, parking and charging facilities, etc.), they have the potential to generate construction and operational phase impacts on a range of environmental receptors in the absence of mitigation.</p>	+/ -	+/ -	+/ -	-	+/ -	+/ -	+/ -	+/ -	+	+/ -	+

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				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
CMO 8	Carrickmacross Roads and Traffic Management Objective	To protect, design and develop new road and road upgrade projects identified during the lifetime of the plan, subject to resources.	<p>Road networks are a key component of the economy, facilitating links between producers, markets and consumers.</p> <p>The objective is centred around the protection and upgrading of existing roads and the development of new roads. This has positive effects on population and human health and material assets.</p> <p>The objective supports the development of projects and maintenance and management strategies. Depending on the nature and scale of these proposals, it has the potential to generate construction and operational phase impacts on a range of environmental receptors.</p>	+	+/-	+/-	-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+	+	0

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				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
CMO 9	Carrickmacross Roads and Traffic Management Objective	To facilitate the provision of a Park and Ride facility at an appropriate location subject to planning criteria, within the lifetime of the plan.	A Park and Ride facility supports modal shift by encouraging residents to use rail instead of private car. The object therefore supports the sustainable development of the town, resulting in positive effects for population and human health, material assets, and air and climate. The objective supports the carrying out of development (i.e., parking facilities) therefore, holding the potential to generate construction and operational phase effects on various environmental receptors.	+/-	-	0	0	-	-	+	-	+	0	+

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				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
CMO 10	Carrickmacross Roads and Traffic Management Objective	To plan and develop infrastructure which supports access to and encourages the use of public and shared transport.	<p>The development of ancillary public transport infrastructure supports sustainable development through facilitating a modal shift to public transport over the use of private car. These objectives are therefore positive for population and human health, material assets (provision of community and public infrastructure) and air and climate (reduced emissions from private cars).</p> <p>The objectives support the carrying out of development which, in the absence of mitigation, has the potential for construction phase effects (e.g., dust, noise, surface water run-off) affecting population and human health, biodiversity, the air environment, the water environment etc. These objectives may also result in adverse operational phase effects, such as effects on traffic and transport conditions, or through the generation of road noise.</p>	+/ -	-	0	0	-	+/ -	+	-	+	+	+



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				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC	
CMO 11	Carrickmacross Roads and Traffic Management Objective	To implement a programme of measures to support and promote active travel in Carrickmacross Town, subject to funding and available resources.	<p>The objective supports sustainable development as through the provision of active travel and sustainability urban mobility modes in the Plan Area. This has positive implications for population and human health, air and climate, tourism and recreation, and material assets.</p> <p>However, it supports the carrying out of development, which, in the absence of proper planning and mitigation measures, will have typical construction and operational phase effects, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Construction dust, noise and surface water run-off affecting sensitive human and ecological receptors, and water quality.</li><li>- Construction phase impacts on built heritage and historic fabric present in the context of the settlement area.</li><li>- Development impacts on the hydrological environment, including increased flood risk.</li><li>- Loss of / damage to biodiversity.</li><li>- Impacts on soils.</li><li>- Effects on traffic and transport dynamics and conditions.</li><li>- Impacts on landscape character and visual amenity</li><li>- Operational phase emissions (i.e. air emissions, noise emissions etc.)</li></ul>	+/-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+/-	+/-	+/-	
CMO 12	Carrickmacross Tourism Objectives	To promote and facilitate the development of Carrickmacross as a tourism centre in co-operation with the public and private sector.	<p>This objective intends to strengthen Carrickmacross’ capacity and potential as a tourism centre in County Monaghan, through the cooperation and coordination between public and private bodies, which has the potential to generate positive effects for population and human health, cultural heritage and landscape.</p> <p>As no explicit land-use actions have been proposed in this objective, the effect on other environmental receptors remains neutral.</p>	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0

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CMO 13	Carrickmacross Tourism Objectives	To support and facilitate the continued redevelopment of the Carrickmacross Workhouse site.	<p>Carrickmacross Workhouse is a building of historical interest, one of the 130 workhouses built between 1841 and 1843 to house the impoverished, many of them children affected and orphaned by the Famine. Carrickmacross Workhouse has now been converted to a Community Resource, Training and Heritage Centre.</p> <p>These objectives intends to support and facilitate the continued refurbishment of the site and facilitate development, which can have positive effects for population and human health, material assets, and lands, soil and geology.</p> <p>However, depending on the nature and scale of the works and in the absence of mitigation, there may be adverse effects on other environmental receptors, including effects on valuable built heritage.</p>	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	0

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				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
CMO 14	Carrickmacross Tourism Objectives	To encourage and facilitate sensitive and appropriate development in conjunction with the Market House and Carrickmacross Work House.		+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	0

Ref.	Type of Objective/Policy	Objective/Policy	Potential Environmental Effects (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs (prior to mitigation)										
				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
CMO 15	Carrickmacross Tourism Objectives	To support and encourage the development of appropriately scaled alternative forms of tourism accommodation on suitable sites within the town subject to Chapter 15 Development Management Standards.	<p>The objective has the potential to generate positive effects on population and human health, material assets, and tourism and recreation through the provision of accommodation. However, this objective has the potential to lead to a variety of adverse environmental effects in the absence of good design, proper planning and mitigation, including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Construction dust, noise and surface water run-off affecting sensitive human and ecological receptors, and water quality.</li><li>- Development impacts on the hydrological environment, including increased flood risk.</li><li>- Loss of / damage to biodiversity.</li><li>- Impacts on soils.</li><li>- Impacts on climate due to embodied carbon associated with construction works and operational phase energy related GHG emissions.</li><li>- Failure to provide adequate provision of water supply and wastewater services.</li><li>- Effects on traffic and transport dynamics and conditions.</li><li>- Impacts on landscape character and visual amenity</li></ul>	+/ -	+/ -	+/ -	+/ -	-	+/ -	-	-	+	+	+/ -

Ref.	Type of Objective/Policy	Objective/Policy	Potential Environmental Effects (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs (prior to mitigation)										
				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
CMO 16	Carrickmacross Recreation and Amenity Objectives	To further develop lands at the Ardee Road as the primary location for active recreational development in the town.	<p>The objective has the potential to support the sustainable development of the underdeveloped lands at Ardee Road as the town’s primary location for active recreational development. This will have positive effects for population and human health through the provision of sports and movement activity facilities and on material assets.</p> <p>The objective supports the carrying out of development (social and recreational infrastructure), which has the potential to result in adverse construction and operational phase effects on a range of environmental receptors.</p>	+/-	-	-	0	-	+/-	-	-	+	0	0
CMO 17	Carrickmacross Recreation and Amenity Objectives	To investigate the potential to develop and expand facilities at Lisanisk Lake during the lifetime of the plan.	<p>Lisanisk Lake, also known as Brother’s Lake, covers c.40 acres and hosts a popular fishery alongside Dundalk Road approaching Carrickmacross. The potential to develop and expand angling facilities at the lake will have a positive effect on population and human health due to improved recreational infrastructure.</p> <p>Depending on the nature of the works involved in the delivery of this objective, there may be, in the absence of mitigation, typical construction and operational effects on a range of environmental receptors.</p>	+/-	+/-	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+	+	0

Ref.	Type of Objective/Policy	Objective/Policy	Potential Environmental Effects (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs (prior to mitigation)										
				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
CMO 18	Carrickmacross Recreation and Amenity Objectives	To protect Convent Avenue from intrusive development.	The objective is centred around the environmental protection of Convent Avenue. The effects generated by this objective is positive for all environmental receptors.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
CMO 19	Carrickmacross Recreation and Amenity Objectives	To support and facilitate the development of a swimming pool and leisure complex at a suitable location within the town.	The objective supports the carrying out of development (social and recreational infrastructure), which has the potential to result in adverse construction and operational phase effects on a range of environmental receptors. The construction of the recreational facilities will be positive for the local community, therefore will have positive implications for population and human health, material assets, and tourism and recreation.	+/-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	+	+	0



Ref.	Type of Objective/Policy	Objective/Policy	Potential Environmental Effects (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs (prior to mitigation)										
				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
CMO 20	Carrickmacross Recreation and Amenity Objectives	To support the continued growth of the library facilities, which are operating at full capacity, to ensure that local community needs are adequately met.	The augmentation of the town's library services will have positive effects on the local community (population and human health), and by extension, on cultural heritage through the preservation and promotion of heritage resources. The objective supports the carrying out of development (i.e. expansion of existing facilities or development of new ones), which has the potential to generate construction and operational phase effects on a range of environmental effects.	+/ -	0	-	+/ -	-	+/ -	-	-	+/ -	+	0
CMO 21	Carrickmacross Recreation and Amenity Objectives	To review the extent of existing green space within the town and investigate the potential to deliver additional green space areas which can be easily accessed across the town.	The objective intends to investigate the potential for additional, easily accessible green space areas within the town, which has positive effects on the users of the spaces (i.e. population and human health and tourism and recreation), as well as additional positive effects on biodiversity, flora and fauna, the water and soils environments, air quality, and landscape/townscape.	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	0

Ref.	Type of Objective/Policy	Objective/Policy	Potential Environmental Effects (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs (prior to mitigation)											
				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC	
CMO 22	Carrickmacross Natural and Built Heritage Objectives	To limit development in Areas of Secondary Amenity to those where it has been proven to the satisfaction of the Planning Authority that the proposed development would not threaten the integrity of these areas.	The objective is concerned with the protection of areas of high amenity and the restriction of development in the same. Development will only be considered where it has been demonstrated no visual impacts on the scenic or environmental quality will occur.	+	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	0
CMO 23	Carrickmacross Natural and Built Heritage Objectives	To protect and enhance the character of the Architectural Conservation Areas within the town.	The objectives intends to protect and enhance the character of the built heritage of the town through the preservation of the town’s five designated Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAs). The main purpose of an ACA designation is to control inappropriate development and preserve and enhance the character of an area. By doing so, the objective will have direct positive effects for cultural heritage and landscape, and indirect positive effects for population and human health.	+	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	0
CMO 24	Carrickmacross Natural and Built Heritage Objectives	To limit development within the environs of Lough Naglack, unless in exceptional circumstances, where it has been proven to the satisfaction of the Planning Authority that the integrity of the Lough and its	This objective is centred around the protection of sensitive locations at Lough Naglack and environs, with the intention to restrict or limit development which may result in adverse environmental effects. The objective supports the preservation of the existing environment at the Lough, through the avoidance of development, which results in a positive effects on the biodiversity, flora and fauna and abiotic components of the localised environment, and neutral effects on the remaining environmental components.	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	+

[illegible]

## Monaghan Town Settlement

[illegible]

[illegible]

Ref.	Type of Objective/Policy	Objective/Policy	Potential Environmental Effects (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs (prior to mitigation)										
				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
MTO 4	Monaghan Town Centre Objectives	To encourage developments proposals which seek to refurbish existing buildings and backland areas in order to eliminate dereliction and reinforce the town centre.	<p>This objective has the broad potential to promote good spatial planning and support sustainable land use and sustainable transportation. The objective as the potential to support utilising existing built environment and backland for development which can reduce the requirement for construction of new residential development generally, and the associated embodied GHG emissions associated with such development. It may contribute to the protection and enhancement of built heritage and townscape/streetscape.</p> <p>Any associated building refurbishment works has the potential to generate adverse environmental impacts in the absence of good design and appropriate mitigation - e.g., on built heritage, townscape/streetscape and protected species that may be present in derelict buildings, such as protected bat species.</p>	+/-	-	- +/-	+/-	0	+	+/-	-	+	+/-	+
MTO 5	Monaghan Town Centre Objectives	To encourage and promote a diverse range of retail services within the town centre.	<p>The promotion in diversity of retail offering will have positive implications for population and human health and tourism and recreation. There will be a slight positive effect on air and climate as well by reducing the need to travel longer distances for varied retail offering if the same is provided for within the Plan Area.</p> <p>Depending on the scale and nature of developments required to deliver this objective, in absence of proper planning and mitigation, there is the possibility of typical construction and operational phase effects, e.g. on built heritage, townscape/streetscape, disruption to traffic, etc.</p>	+/-	0	+/ -	+/-	-	+/ -	+/-	-	+/-	+	+/ -





MTO 8	Monaghan Industry, Enterprise and Employment Objective	To promote Monaghan Town as the key industrial and employment centre of the County in line with its 'Key Town' status as designated in the Northern and Western Regional Assembly Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy (NWRA RSES)	<p>This objective will promote Monaghan Town as the key industrial and employment centre of the County.</p> <p>This objective will provide for new industrial, enterprise and employment development and facilitate the expansion of existing industrial and employment generating enterprises. This will have a positive impact on population and human health business and the economy. These objectives provide a focus on proper planning and sustainability of industrial development.</p> <p>In the absence of good design and planning and appropriate mitigation, such development has the potential to lead to a variety of construction and operational phase effects, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Construction dust, noise and surface water run-off affecting sensitive human and ecological receptors, and water quality.</li> <li>- Construction phase impacts on built heritage and historic fabric present in the context of the settlement area.</li> <li>- Development impacts on the hydrological environment, including increased flood risk.</li> <li>- Loss of / damage to biodiversity.</li> <li>- Impacts on soils.</li> <li>- Impacts on climate due to embodied carbon associated with construction works and operational phase energy related GHG emissions.</li> <li>- Failure to provide adequate provision of water supply and wastewater services.</li> <li>- Effects on traffic and transport dynamics and conditions.</li> <li>- Impacts on landscape character and visual amenity</li> <li>- Operational phase emissions (i.e. air emissions, noise emissions etc.)</li> </ul>	+/-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+/-	-	-
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Ref.	Type of Objective/Policy	Objective/Policy	Potential Environmental Effects (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs (prior to mitigation)										
				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
MTO 9	Monaghan Roads and Traffic Management Objective	To prepare a Local Transport Plan for Monaghan Town, during the lifetime of the Plan, subject to available resources.	<p>Transport Plans for the County and the main towns in the Plan Area, in collaboration with main transport sector stakeholders, will comprise a series of actions and measures covering infrastructural, operational and policy elements relating to the transport sector in County Monaghan. The Plans will set out a framework for delivering transport projects in a phased manner, which will allow for an iterative approach with the integration of environmental considerations. The frameworks provided by these Plans will also ensure there are no conflicts between development proposals by providing land-use guidance with the prioritisation of existing and vital transport corridors.</p> <p>The delivery of these Plans will have positive effects on population and human health, air and climate and material assets.</p> <p>As these objectives support the carrying out of development (e.g., linear infrastructure, parking and charging facilities, etc.), they have the potential to generate construction and operational phase impacts on a range of environmental receptors in the absence of mitigation.</p>	+/ -	+/ -	+/ -	-	+/ -	+/ -	+/ -	+/ -	+	+/ -	+

[illegible]

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				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
MTO 12	Monaghan Roads and Traffic Management Objective	To protect, design and develop new road and road upgrade projects identified during the lifetime of the plan, subject to resources.	<p>Road networks are a key component of the economy, facilitating links between producers, markets and consumers.</p> <p>The objective is centred around the protection and upgrading of existing roads and the development of new roads. This has positive effects on population and human health and material assets.</p> <p>The objective supports the development of projects and maintenance and management strategies. Depending on the nature and scale of these proposals, it has the potential to generate construction and operational phase impacts on a range of environmental receptors.</p>	+	+/-	+/-	-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+	+	0
MTO 12	Monaghan Public and Shared Transport Objective	To investigate the feasibility of creating a Monaghan Town Centre ‘hub’ that caters for public bus, park and ride facilities and taxi connections.	This objective investigates the feasibility of creating a Monaghan Town Centre ‘hub’ that caters for public bus, park and ride facilities and taxi connections. As this project is at feasibility options, they will unlikely have an interaction with environmental receptors, at this stage.	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MTO 13	Monaghan Public and Shared Transport Objective	To plan for and develop infrastructure which will facilitate access to and encourage the increased use of public and shared transport.	<p>The development of ancillary public transport infrastructure supports sustainable development through facilitating a modal shift to public transport over the use of private car. These objectives are therefore positive for population and human health, material assets (provision of community and public infrastructure) and air and climate (reduced emissions from private cars).</p> <p>The objectives support the carrying out of development which, in the absence of mitigation, has the potential for construction phase effects (e.g., dust, noise, surface water run-off) affecting population and human health, biodiversity, the air environment, the water environment etc. These objectives may also result in adverse operational phase effects, such as effects on traffic and transport conditions, or through the generation of road noise.</p>	+/-	-	0	0	-	+/-	+	-	+	+	+

Ref.	Type of Objective/Policy	Objective/Policy	Potential Environmental Effects (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs (prior to mitigation)										
				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
MTO 14	Monaghan Tourism Objectives	To support festivals and events and to encourage the delivery of increased bed nights in suitable locations in Monaghan Town.	<p>This objective will support festivals and events and to encourage the delivery of increased bed nights in suitable locations in Monaghan Town. This has the potential to generate positive effects on environmental components such as population and human health and tourism and recreation.</p> <p>In the absence of mitigation, the carrying out festivals and events may generate adverse effects, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Noise impacts on residential amenities.</li><li>- Traffic disruption and congestion.</li><li>- Impacts on local biodiversity, flora and fauna - via light, noise, human movement etc.</li></ul>	+/-	-	0	-	0	0	-	-	0	+	0



Ref.	Type of Objective/Policy	Objective/Policy	Potential Environmental Effects (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs (prior to mitigation)										
				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
MTO 15	Monaghan Tourism Objectives	To support the re-opening of the Ulster Canal in Monaghan Town and any complementary developments along its route, including the Ulster Canal Greenway network.	<p>This objective supports the reopening of Ulster Canal. This will have a positive impact on population and human health in relation to people that live and visit the area, tourism and recreation and built heritage, among other environmental components. This objectives also supports the development of active travel infrastructure, which could result in the promotion of sustainable transportation and associated positive effects on air quality and climate.</p> <p>This objective may support the carrying out of tourism and recreation related development that could have effects on a range of environmental components, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Construction dust, noise and surface water run-off affecting sensitive human and ecological receptors, and water quality.</li><li>- Impacts on built heritage and historic fabric</li><li>- Development impacts on the hydrological environment, including increased flood risk.</li><li>- Loss of / damage to biodiversity.</li><li>- Promotion of human activity/movement in areas that contain sensitive ecological receptors.</li><li>- Impacts on soils.</li></ul>	+/-	-	-	+/-	-	+	+/-	-	+/-	0	+/-

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				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
MTO 16	Monaghan Tourism Objectives	To develop an Events Strategy for Monaghan Town within the lifetime of the plan, subject to available resources.	This objective will develop an Events Strategy for Monaghan Town within the lifetime of the plan, subject to available resources. No interactions with environmental receptors have been identified at this stage in the process.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MTO 17	Monaghan Tourism Objectives	To support and encourage the development of appropriately scaled alternative forms of tourism accommodation on suitable sites within the town subject to Chapter 15 Development Management Standards.	<p>The objective has the potential to generate positive effects on population and human health, material assets, and tourism and recreation through the provision of accommodation. However, this objective has the potential to lead to a variety of adverse environmental effects in the absence of good design, proper planning and mitigation, including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Construction dust, noise and surface water run-off affecting sensitive human and ecological receptors, and water quality.</li><li>- Development impacts on the hydrological environment, including increased flood risk.</li><li>- Loss of / damage to biodiversity.</li><li>- Impacts on soils.</li><li>- Impacts on climate due to embodied carbon associated with construction works and operational phase energy related GHG emissions.</li><li>- Failure to provide adequate provision of water supply and wastewater services.</li><li>- Effects on traffic and transport dynamics and conditions.</li><li>- Impacts on landscape character and visual amenity</li></ul>	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	-	+/-	-	-	+	+	+/-

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				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
<b>MPO 14</b>	Monaghan Recreation, Amenity and Open Space Objectives	To protect Peter's Lake and its environs as a key amenity area within the town.	This objective will protect Peter's Lake and its environs as a key amenity area within the town. This will have a positive impact on water and population and human health and potentially ecological receptors, land use, air quality.	+	+	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	+	0
<b>MPO 15</b>	Monaghan Recreation, Amenity and Open Space Objectives	To provide sufficient open space and amenity areas within and adjacent to the town.	This objective will seek to provide sufficient recreation and amenity/open space areas within the towns and prevent the loss of existing public or private open space. This will have a positive impact on population and human health and land use. No other interactions with environmental receptors have been identified.	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0



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				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
MTO 18	Monaghan Natural and Built Heritage Objectives	To protect natural amenities such as Peter’s Lake, Rossmore Park, Tom Young’s Wood, and Wright’s Wood from intrusive development that would detrimentally impact upon them or their designation.	This objective will protect natural amenities from intrusive development that would detrimentally impact upon them or their designation. This will have a positive impact on PHH, natural amenities and their designation, biodiversity, landscape.	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0

## Castleblayney Town

Ref.	Type of Objective/Policy	Objective/Policy	Potential Environmental Effects (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs (prior to mitigation)										
				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
CBSO 1	Castleblayney Settlement Plan Strategic Objective	To promote Castleblayney as a prosperous and thriving town where the principles of environmental, economic, and social sustainability including the protection of the town’s heritage and natural and built environment are enshrined.	The objective has the potential to promote and base the development of Castleblayney in the principles of social, economical and environmental sustainability. Castleblayney has both rich natural and cultural heritage, with Lough Muckno’s natural beauty and Castleblayney’s musical history. No adverse effects on any environmental receptors have been identified in relation to this objective due to proposals to protect environmental senilities associated with the town.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
CBO 1	Castleblayney Town Centre Objectives	To encourage new developments which will facilitate the restoration and refurbishment of existing buildings in order to regenerate the town centre and eliminate dereliction.	The objective is focused on regeneration and the re-use of underutilised, existing buildings and incorporating new developments to facilitate the restoration and refurbishment of the same. This is positive for population and human health, material assets, soils, and air and climate. The objective supports the carrying out of development, which may generate short-term construction phase effects on receptors, including population and human health and biodiversity.	+/-	+/-	+/-	0	+	+	+/-	0	+	0	+



[illegible]

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				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CO
CBO 3	Clones Roads and Traffic Management Objective	To undertake a feasibility options and viability study regarding the options for potential relief roads around Castleblayney Town during the lifetime of the plan, subject to available resources.	The objective itself pertains to research and a feasibility study for assessing options for relief roads around the town with the intention to offer alternate traffic routes to ease congestion within the town centre(s). This does not interact with any environmental components as no direct land-use implications could be established.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CBO 4	Castleblayney Roads and Traffic Management Objectives	To protect, design and develop new road and road upgrade projects identified during the lifetime of the plan, subject to resources.	<p>Road networks are a key component of the economy, facilitating links between producers, markets and consumers.</p> <p>The objective is centred around the protection and upgrading of existing roads and the development of new roads. This has positive effects on population and human health and material assets.</p> <p>The objective supports the development of projects and maintenance and management strategies. Depending on the nature and scale of these proposals, it has the potential to generate construction and operational phase impacts on a range of environmental receptors.</p>	+	+/-	+/-	-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+	+	0
CBO 5	Castleblayney Roads and Traffic Management Objectives	To prepare a Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan for Castleblayney Town, during the lifetime of the Plan, subject to available resources.	<p>These objectives support sustainable development as through the provision of active travel and sustainability urban mobility modes in the Plan Area. This has positive implications for population and human health, air and climate, tourism and recreation, and material assets.</p> <p>However, the objectives support the carrying out of development, which, in the absence of proper planning and mitigation measures, will have typical construction and operational phase effects, such as:</p>	+/-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+/-	+/-	+/-

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				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
CBO 6	Castleblayney Roads and Traffic Management Objectives	To implement a programme of measures to support and promote active travel in Castleblayney Town, subject to funding and available resources.	- Construction dust, noise and surface water run-off affecting sensitive human and ecological receptors, and water quality. - Construction phase impacts on built heritage and historic fabric present in the context of the settlement area. - Development impacts on the hydrological environment, including increased flood risk. - Loss of / damage to biodiversity. - Impacts on soils. - Effects on traffic and transport dynamics and conditions. - Impacts on landscape character and visual amenity - Operational phase emissions (i.e. air emissions, noise emissions etc.)	+/-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+/-	+/-	+/-
CBO 7	Castleblayney Tourism Objectives	To promote Lough Muckno and its environs as the premier tourist attraction in the town.	These objectives, pertaining to the promotion and development of Lough Muckno and its environs as a tourist attraction, has the potential to lead to developmental activities at various sensitive locations within the area, including Lough Muckno Estate, Hope Castle, Black Island and White Island, and Market Square. In the absence of appropriate mitigation, such development has the potential to generate adverse environmental effects on a variety of environmental components, including biodiversity, landscape and cultural heritage.  It is however noted that the Masterplan and Development Framework for Lough Muckno will be subject to its own SEA and AA processes, which will assess and integrate environmental considerations and protections.	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	-	+/-	-	-	+	+	+/-
CBO 8	Castleblayney Tourism Objectives	To accommodate sustainable and appropriate tourism related projects in and around Lough Muckno which are compatible with Chapter 4, Economic Development of the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031.		+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	-	+/-	-	-	+	+	+/-

Ref.	Type of Objective/Policy	Objective/Policy	Potential Environmental Effects (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs (prior to mitigation)										
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CBO 9	Castleblayney Tourism Objectives	To support and encourage the development of appropriately scaled alternative forms of tourism accommodation on suitable sites within the town subject to Chapter 15 Development Management Standards.		+/ -	+/ -	+/ -	+/ -	-	+/ -	-	-	+	+	+/ -
CBO 10	Castleblayney Recreation and Amenity Objectives	To prepare and implement a Masterplan and Development Framework for Lough Muckno and its environs which will act as a blueprint for its evolution as an exemplar recreational and amenity facility.		+/ -	+/ -	+/ -	+/ -	-	+/ -	-	-	+	+	+/ -

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CBO 11	Castleblayney Recreation and Amenity Objectives	To support the implementation of the County Walking and Cycling Strategy 2021-2026 and any new or updated/subsequent versions.	The County Walking and Cycle Strategy centres around the development of walking and cycling infrastructure to support people into transitioning into sustainable and active modes of travel and recreation. This will have a positive effect on population and human health and air and climate. The objective supports the carrying out of development of travel infrastructure, which can generate adverse environmental effects over the construction and operational phases, on a range of environmental components.	+/-	-	-	0	-	+/-	+	-	+	+	+

Ref.	Type of Objective/Policy	Objective/Policy	Potential Environmental Effects (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs (prior to mitigation)										
				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
CBO 12	Castleblayney Natural and Built Heritage Objectives	To encourage and facilitate the sensitive restoration and refurbishment of Hope Castle and its annex buildings during the plan period.	<p>The Hope Castle is a protected building of Architectural and Historical Special Interest. The objective intends to restore and refurbish the main castle and its annex buildings, which will contribute positively to the cultural heritage, townscape and the local population.</p> <p>Any refurbishment and restoration works must however be subject to ecological assessments to avoid adverse effects on any potential bat roosts or other wildlife in the derelict buildings.</p> <p>Works involved in refurbished may negatively impinge on Hope Castle as a protected structure/heritage feature if carried out in appropriately.</p>	+	+/-	+	+	0	+	0	0	+	+	0



[illegible]

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				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
CBO 14	Castleblayney Natural and Built Heritage Objectives	To protect and conserve the River Fane and Gas Lake and their environs from inappropriate development.	<p>This objective is centred around the protection of sensitive locations across River Fane and Gas Lake and their environs, with the intention to restrict or limit development which may result in adverse environmental effects.</p> <p>The objective supports the preservation of the existing environment at the river and the lake, through the avoidance of development, which results in positive effects on biodiversity, flora and fauna and other abiotic components in the local environment, and a neutral effect on the remaining environmental receptors.</p>	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	0
CBO 15	Castleblayney Natural and Built Heritage Objectives	To encourage and facilitate the sensitive restoration and refurbishment of the Courthouse during the plan period subject to resources being available.	<p>The Castleblaney Courthouse and Market House is a protected building with Architectural, Historical and Social Special Interest. The objective intends to restore and refurbish the building, which will contribute positively to the cultural heritage, townscape and the local population.</p>	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0

## Clones Town

Ref.	Type of Objective/Policy	Objective/Policy	Potential Environmental Effects (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs (prior to mitigation)										
				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
CLSO 1	Clones Settlement Plan Strategic Objective	To promote and develop Clones as a service town to create a self-sufficient sustainable and vibrant community which will act as a local economic and service centre for the Border and the West Monaghan catchment hinterlands whilst protecting the significant built and archaeological heritage of the town	<p>This strategic objective will promote and develop Clones as a service town to create a self-sufficient sustainable and vibrant community whilst protecting the significant built and archaeological heritage of the town. This objective will have a positive impact on the people and businesses (population and human health) that live, work and visit Clones, and the built and archaeological heritage in Clones.</p> <p>This objective has the potential to support development that could result in adverse effects on a range of environmental components in the absence of good design, proper planning and appropriate mitigation, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Construction dust, noise and surface water run-off affecting sensitive human and ecological receptors, and water quality.</li><li>- Construction phase impacts on built heritage and historic fabric present in the context of the settlement area.</li><li>- Development impacts on the hydrological environment, including increased flood risk.</li><li>- Loss of / damage to biodiversity.</li><li>- Impacts on soils.</li><li>- Impacts on climate due to embodied carbon associated with construction works and operational phase energy related GHG emissions.</li><li>- Failure to provide adequate provision of water supply and wastewater services.</li><li>- Effects on traffic and transport dynamics and conditions.</li><li>- Creation of unsustainable transport patterns.</li></ul>	+/ -	-	-	+	-	-	+/ -	-	+/ -	+	-

[illegible]









Ref.	Type of Objective/Policy	Objective/Policy	Potential Environmental Effects (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs (prior to mitigation)										
				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
CLO 7	Clones Roads and Traffic Management Objectives	To prepare a Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan for Clones Town, during the lifetime of the Plan, subject to available resources.	<p>These objectives support sustainable development as through the provision of active travel and sustainability urban mobility modes in the Plan Area. This has positive implications for population and human health, air and climate, tourism and recreation, and material assets.</p> <p>However, the objectives support the carrying out of development, which, in the absence of proper planning and mitigation measures, will have typical construction and operational phase effects, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Construction dust, noise and surface water run-off affecting sensitive human and ecological receptors, and water quality.</li><li>- Construction phase impacts on built heritage and historic fabric present in the context of the settlement area.</li><li>- Development impacts on the hydrological environment, including increased flood risk.</li></ul>	+/ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+/ -	+/ -	+/ -
CLO 8	Clones Roads and Traffic Management Objectives	To implement a programme of measures to support and promote active travel support and improve access to public and shared transport services in Clones.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Loss of / damage to biodiversity.</li><li>- Impacts on soils.</li><li>- Effects on traffic and transport dynamics and conditions.</li><li>- Impacts on landscape character and visual amenity</li><li>- Operational phase emissions (i.e. air emissions, noise emissions etc.)</li></ul>	+/ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+/ -	+/ -	+/ -

Ref.	Type of Objective/Policy	Objective/Policy	Potential Environmental Effects (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs (prior to mitigation)										
				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
CLO 9	Clones Tourism Objectives	To encourage the provision of tourist accommodation such as glamping facilities on appropriate sites, particularly were proposed in conjunction with the Ulster Canal and associated marina facilities.	<p>These objectives seek to develop tourist accommodation, recreational and economic development associated with the Marina facilities and angling facilities in Clones. These objectives will have a positive impact on the people and tourists (population and human health) that live and visit Clones.</p> <p>The carrying out such tourism development and activities may generate a variety of adverse environmental effects in the absence of mitigation, such as:</p>	+/-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	+	-
CLO 10	Clones Tourism Objectives	To promote appropriate recreational and economic development and any associated ancillary facilities proposed in relation with the Marina facilities.	<p>- Construction dust, noise and surface water run-off affecting sensitive human and ecological receptors, and water quality.</p> <p>- Impacts on built heritage and historic fabric</p> <p>- Development impacts on the hydrological environment, including increased flood risk.</p> <p>- Loss of / damage to biodiversity, including aquatic ecology</p> <p>- Promotion of human activity/movement in areas that contain sensitive ecological receptors.</p> <p>- Impacts on soils.</p>	+/-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	+	-

[illegible]

Ref.	Type of Objective/Policy	Objective/Policy	Potential Environmental Effects (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs (prior to mitigation)										
				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
CLO 12	Clones Tourism Objectives	To encourage and accommodate the reopening of the Ulster Canal and complementary developments along the route of the Ulster Canal including the development of the proposed Ulster Canal Greenway Network, as a vehicle for regeneration.	<p>This objective supports the reopening of Ulster Canal. This will have a positive impact on population and human health in relation to people that live and visit the area, tourism and recreation and built heritage, among other environmental components. This objectives also supports the development of active travel infrastructure, which could result in the promotion of sustainable transportation and associated positive effects on air quality and climate.</p> <p>This objective may support the carrying out of tourism and recreation related development that could have effects on a range of environmental components, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Construction dust, noise and surface water run-off affecting sensitive human and ecological receptors, and water quality.</li><li>- Impacts on built heritage and historic fabric</li><li>- Development impacts on the hydrological environment, including increased flood risk.</li><li>- Loss of / damage to biodiversity.</li><li>- Promotion of human activity/movement in areas that contain sensitive ecological receptors.</li><li>- Impacts on soils.</li></ul>	+/-	-	-	+/-	-	+	+/-	-	+/-	0	+/-

Ref.	Type of Objective/Policy	Objective/Policy	Potential Environmental Effects (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs (prior to mitigation)										
				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
CLO 13	Clones Tourism Objectives	To promote and support the further development of St. Tiarnach’s Park.	<p>The objective has the potential to support further development and enhancements to St Tiarnach's Park. The provision of a well-designed, high-quality stadium has the potential to generate positive effects on population and human health, material assets and tourism and recreation.</p> <p>The objective supports the carrying out of development (sports infrastructure), which has the potential to result in adverse construction and operational phase effects on a range of environmental receptors.</p>	+/-	-	-	0	-	+/-	-	-	+	+	0
CLO 14	Clones Tourism Objectives	To develop a new image for the town through the promotion of its heritage assets such as the Round Tower, High Cross, Clones Castle, the Ulster Canal and its sporting tradition as the home of Ulster G.A.A.	<p>This objective will seek to develop a new image for the town through the promotion of its heritage assets. This objective will have a positive impact on the people and tourists (population and human health, tourism and recreation) that live and visit Clones, and on cultural heritage assets. No other interactions with environmental receptors have been identified.</p>	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0



Ref.	Type of Objective/Policy	Objective/Policy	Potential Environmental Effects (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs (prior to mitigation)										
				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
CLO 15	Clones Tourism Objectives	To identify a site for the provision of motorhome parking facilities for use in conjunction with Clones Marina, and which provides good connectivity to Clones Town Centre.	The provision of a motorhome parking site will be positive for population and tourism and recreation. However, in the absence of mitigation, there is the potential of impacts on environmental receptors such as water, soil, and biodiversity, through the risk of hydrocarbon spillages from parked vans and motorhomes.	+	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	+	0
CLO 15	Clones Tourism Objectives	To support and encourage the development of appropriately scaled alternative forms of tourism accommodation on suitable sites within the town subject to Chapter 15 Development Management Standards.	"The objective has the potential to generate positive effects on population and human health, material assets, and tourism and recreation through the provision of accommodation. However, this objective has the potential to lead to a variety of adverse environmental effects in the absence of good design, proper planning and mitigation, including the following:  - Construction dust, noise and surface water run-off affecting sensitive human and ecological receptors, and water quality. - Development impacts on the hydrological environment, including increased flood risk. - Loss of / damage to biodiversity. - Impacts on soils. - Impacts on climate due to embodied carbon associated with construction works and operational phase energy related GHG emissions. - Failure to provide adequate provision of water supply and wastewater services. - Effects on traffic and transport dynamics and conditions. - Impacts on landscape character and visual amenity"	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	-	+/-	-	-	+	+	+/-

Ref.	Type of Objective/Policy	Objective/Policy	Potential Environmental Effects (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs (prior to mitigation)											
				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC	
CLO 16	Clones Natural and Built Heritage Objectives	To protect and preserve the protected monuments and structures located within Clones Town in particular Clones Fort, the Round Tower and Abbey and the High Cross on The Diamond, in accordance with the Council’s statutory duties.	These objectives seek to protect and preserve protected monuments and structures located within Clones Town, and the streetscape character, architectural quality, and heritage of The Diamond, Mac Curtain Street, Cara Street and Fermanagh Street. These objectives will have a positive impact on cultural heritage assets and the streetscape and the people and tourists (population and human health, tourism and recreation) that live and visit Clones. No other interactions with environmental receptors have been identified.	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
CLO 17	Clones Natural and Built Heritage Objectives	To protect and conserve the streetscape character, architectural quality, and heritage of The Diamond, Mac Curtain Street, Cara Street and Fermanagh Street.		+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+

## Ballybay Town Plan

Ref.	Type of Objective/Policy	Objective/Policy	Potential Environmental Effects (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs (prior to mitigation)										
				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
BBSO 1	Ballybay Settlement Plan Strategic Objective	To promote and develop Ballybay Town to create a self-sufficient, sustainable and vibrant community which will act as a local employment and service centre for the Mid Monaghan hinterland.	<p>This strategic objective will promote and develop Ballybay Town to create a self-sufficient sustainable and vibrant community which will act as local employment and service centre. This objective will have a positive impact on the people and businesses (population and human health).</p> <p>This objective has the potential to support development that could result in adverse effects on a range of environmental components in the absence of good design, proper planning and appropriate mitigation, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Construction dust, noise and surface water run-off affecting sensitive human and ecological receptors, and water quality.</li><li>- Construction phase impacts on built heritage and historic fabric present in the context of the settlement area.</li><li>- Development impacts on the hydrological environment, including increased flood risk.</li><li>- Loss of / damage to biodiversity.</li><li>- Impacts on soils.</li><li>- Impacts on climate due to embodied carbon associated with construction works and operational phase energy related GHG emissions.</li><li>- Failure to provide adequate provision of water supply and wastewater services.</li><li>- Effects on traffic and transport dynamics and conditions.</li><li>- Creation of unsustainable transport patterns.</li></ul>	+/ -	-	-	+/ -	-	-	+/ -	-	+/ -	+	-

Ref.	Type of Objective/Policy	Objective/Policy	Potential Environmental Effects (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs (prior to mitigation)										
				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
BBO 1	Ballybay Town Centre Objective	To encourage and support the refurbishment, renewal and re-use of brownfield lands, existing buildings and derelict sites within the town centre.	<p>This objective has the broad potential to promote good spatial planning and support sustainable land use and sustainable transportation.</p> <p>The objective as the potential to support utilising existing built environment and backland for development which can reduce the requirement for construction of new residential development generally, and the associated embodied GHG emissions associated with such development. It may contribute to the protection and enhancement of built heritage and townscape/streetscape.</p>	+	-	- +/-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
BBO 2	Ballybay Town Centre Objective	To encourage and facilitate the sensitive restoration, refurbishment and reuse of Ballybay Market House during the plan period.	<p>Any associated building refurbishment works has the potential to generate adverse environmental impacts in the absence of good design and appropriate mitigation - e.g., on built heritage, townscape/streetscape and protected species that may be present in derelict buildings, such as protected bat species.</p>	+	-	- +/-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+

[illegible]

[illegible]



Ref.	Type of Objective/Policy	Objective/Policy	Potential Environmental Effects (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs (prior to mitigation)										
				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
BBO 6	Ballybay Roads and Traffic Management Objective	To undertake a feasibility and viability study regarding to traffic movements within Ballybay Town and to support any upgrades of the existing road network which facilitates traffic moving through the town.	The objective itself pertains to research and a feasibility study for assessing options for relief roads around the town with the intention to offer alternate traffic routes to ease congestion within the town centre(s). This does not interact with any environmental components as no direct land-use implications could be established.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BBO 7	Ballybay Roads and Traffic Management Objective	To prepare a Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan for Ballybay Town, during the lifetime of the Plan, subject to resources.	<p>These objectives support sustainable development as through the provision of active travel and sustainability urban mobility modes in the Plan Area. This has positive implications for population and human health, air and climate, tourism and recreation, and material assets.</p> <p>However, the objectives support the carrying out of development, which, in the absence of proper planning and mitigation measures, will have typical construction and operational phase effects, such as:</p> <p>- Construction dust, noise and surface water run-off affecting sensitive human and ecological receptors, and water quality.</p>	+/-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+/-	+/-	+/-

Ref.	Type of Objective/Policy	Objective/Policy	Potential Environmental Effects (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs (prior to mitigation)										
				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
BBO 8	Ballybay Roads and Traffic Management Objective	To implement a programme of measures to support and promote active travel support and improve access to public and shared transport services in Ballybay.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Construction phase impacts on built heritage and historic fabric present in the context of the settlement area.</li><li>- Development impacts on the hydrological environment, including increased flood risk.</li><li>- Loss of / damage to biodiversity.</li><li>- Impacts on soils.</li><li>- Effects on traffic and transport dynamics and conditions.</li><li>- Impacts on landscape character and visual amenity</li><li>- Operational phase emissions (i.e. air emissions, noise emissions etc.)</li></ul>	+/-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+/-	+/-	+/-
BBO 9	Ballybay Tourism Objectives	To promote Lough Major and the Dromore River System as the premier tourist attractions in the area.	This objective pertaining to the promotion and development of Lough Major and the Dromore River System as a tourist attraction, has the potential to lead to developmental activities at various sensitive locations within the area, including. In the absence of appropriate mitigation, such development has the potential to generate adverse environmental effects on a variety of environmental components, including biodiversity, landscape and cultural heritage.	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	-	+/-	-	-	+	+	+/-

Ref.	Type of Objective/Policy	Objective/Policy	Potential Environmental Effects (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs (prior to mitigation)										
				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CO
BBO 10	Ballybay Tourism Objectives	To accommodate sustainable tourism related projects in and around Lough Major and the Dromore River System which are compatible with objectives and policies for the protection of natural heritage set out in Chapter 6 Heritage, Conservation and Landscape of the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031.		+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+
BBO 11	Ballybay Tourism Objectives	To upgrade and develop angling facilities in Ballybay in co-operation with Inland Fisheries Ireland and all other relevant water bodies.		+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+
BBO 12	Ballybay Tourism Objectives	To develop a new image for the town through the promotion of its heritage assets such as Lough Major and the wetland site	This objective will seek to develop a new image for the town through the promotion of its heritage assets. This objective will have a positive impact on the people and tourists (population and human health) that live and visit Clones, and on cultural heritage assets. No other interactions with environmental receptors have been identified.	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0

[illegible]

[illegible]

Ref.	Type of Objective/Policy	Objective/Policy	Potential Environmental Effects (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs (prior to mitigation)										
				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
BBO 16	Ballybay Recreation and Amenity Objectives	To support the further development of the Ballybay-Castleblayney Greenway and the Dromore River Blueway, connecting Lough Major to the Dromore River.	<p>This objective supports further greenway development in the area. This has the potential to have positive impacts on population and human health in relation to people that live and visit the area, tourism and recreation and built heritage, among other environmental components. This objectives also supports the development of active travel infrastructure, which could result in the promotion of sustainable transportation and associated positive effects on air quality and climate.</p> <p>This objective will support the carrying out of linear active travel development that could have effects on a range of environmental components, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Construction dust, noise and surface water run-off affecting sensitive human and ecological receptors, and water quality.</li><li>- Impacts on built heritage and historic fabric</li><li>- Development impacts on the hydrological environment, including increased flood risk.</li><li>- Loss of / damage to biodiversity - e.g, from habitat loss/fragmentation, light etc.</li><li>- Promotion of human activity/movement in areas that contain sensitive ecological receptors.</li><li>- Impacts on soils.</li></ul>	+/ -	-	-	+/ -	-	+	+/ -	-	+/ -	0	+/ -





# Development Management

[illegible]

Ref.	Type of Objective/Policy	Objective/Policy	Potential Environmental Effects (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs											
				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC	
			This policy will consider development in relation to infill sites and new development in relation to streetscape, layout, pedestrian permeability, location of car parking and service bays, as well as the amenity of any adjoining buildings must also be considered. This will have a positive impact on population human health, land and soils, and landscape. No other interactions with environmental receptors have been identified.	+	0	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	
			This policy supports the redevelopment of brownfield site, resulting in arrange of potential positive and negative effects on environmental components.	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	
			This policy considers the use of Backland sites for development. Development proposals on these lands should be prepared using the principles of master planning to ensure that large areas of land, often in multi-ownership, are appropriately planned and developed in a sustainable manner. Piecemeal development of individual plots will generally not be permitted . This will have positive effects on population human health, land and soils, and landscape.	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	
			This policy considers size and scale of a building relative to its surroundings. This will have positive effects on population human health and landscape/streetscape. No other interactions with environmental receptors have been identified. The Development Management provisions are primarily focused on contributing towards both sustainable development and beneficial effects upon sustainable mobility and the protection / management of all environmental components.	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0
			This policy considers key/landmark buildings will usually contribute to the identity of a settlement. A high architectural design quality will be required for taller buildings. This will have positive effects on landscape/streetscape. No other interactions with environmental receptors have been identified. The Development Management provisions are primarily focused on contributing towards both sustainable development and beneficial effects upon sustainable mobility and the protection / management of all environmental components.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			These policies focus on building lines and rooflines and the visual impact these elements have on the landscape/streetscape. This will be a positive impact on landscape/streetscape. No other interactions with environmental	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Ref.	Type of Objective/Policy	Objective/Policy	Potential Environmental Effects (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs										
				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
			receptors have been identified. The Development Management provisions are primarily focused on contributing towards both sustainable development and beneficial effects upon sustainable mobility and the protection / management of all environmental components.											
			This policy considers the height of new or extended developments, to ensure no significant adverse impact on adjoining properties. This will have a positive effect on population human health and landscape/streetscape, climate. No other interactions with environmental receptors have been identified. The Development Management provisions are primarily focused on contributing towards both sustainable development and beneficial effects upon sustainable mobility and the protection / management of all environmental components.	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
			These policies focus on the visual impact of building in relation to use of materials and fenestration. This will have a positive impact on population human health and landscape/streetscape and cultural heritage as ACAs will need to be considered. No other interactions with environmental receptors have been identified. The Development Management provisions are primarily focused on contributing towards both sustainable development and beneficial effects upon sustainable mobility and the protection / management of all environmental components.	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			This policy seeks to ensure that refurbishment of existing buildings or proposals for new development, must be accessible to all, in line with standards in the National Disability Authority – Building for Everyone; A Universal Design Approach (2012).This will have a positive impact on population human health and material assets.	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0
			This policy will ensure any refurbishment, alteration or extension to an existing building should respect the scale, form, detailing and materials of the original building. This will have a positive impact on population human health and landscape/streetscape. No other interactions with environmental receptors have been identified.	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			This policy will ensure a high-quality public realm is a place and all new developments will be required to enhance and complement the public realm. This will have a positive impact on population human health and landscape/streetscape. No other interactions with environmental receptors	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Ref.	Type of Objective/Policy	Objective/Policy	Potential Environmental Effects (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs										
				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
			have been identified. The Development Management provisions are primarily focused on contributing towards both sustainable development and beneficial effects upon sustainable mobility and the protection / management of all environmental components.											
PSP 1	Protected Structure Policy	Proposals for development works to protected structures or within the vicinity of a protected structure shall comply with Section 15.3.1 of the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031.	These policies consider the impact on cultural heritage assets such as, protected structures, ACAs and RMPs and any historic houses, demesnes, and designated landscape. These important assets will be managed protected and enhanced. This will have a positive impact on cultural heritage and population and human health. No other interactions with environmental receptors have been identified. The Development Management provisions are primarily focused on contributing towards both sustainable development and beneficial effects upon sustainable mobility and the protection / management of all environmental components.	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ACAP 1	Architectural Conservation Areas Policy	Proposals for development within or adjoining Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAs) shall comply with Section 15.3.2 of Chapter 15 of the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031.		+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RMP 1	Record of Monuments and Places Policy	Proposals for development adjacent to protected monuments and places or archaeological sites shall comply with Section 15.3.3 of the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031.		+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HHDLP 1	Historic Houses, Demesnes and Designed Landscapes Policy	Proposals for developments within the vicinity of historic houses, demesnes and designated		+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Ref.	Type of Objective/Policy	Objective/Policy	Potential Environmental Effects (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs										
				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
		landscapes shall comply with Section 15.3.4 of the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031.												
SFP 1	Shopfronts Policy	Proposals for shopfronts shall comply with Section 15.4 of Chapter 15 of the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031.	This policy notes the importance of shopfronts and their character of the streetscape. This will have a positive impact on landscape / streetscape and population and human health. No other interactions with environmental receptors have been identified. The Development Management provisions are primarily focused on contributing towards both sustainable development and beneficial effects upon sustainable mobility and the protection / management of all environmental components.	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ASDP 1	Advertisement Structures and Displays Policy	Proposals for advertisement structures and displays shall comply with Section 15.5 of Chapter 15 of the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031.	This policy notes the impact of advertising on the appearance of the building, structure or place where they are displayed. Advertising must be appropriate in terms of the building, settlement or setting in which they are located. Protected Structures, and ACAs must be protected. This will have a positive impact on landscape / streetscape, cultural heritage and population and human health. No other interactions with environmental receptors have been identified. The Development Management provisions are primarily focused on contributing towards both sustainable development and beneficial effects upon sustainable mobility and the protection / management of all environmental components.	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PAMP 1	Public Art and Murals Policy	Proposals for public art and murals shall comply with Section 15.6 of the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031.	This policy seeks to ensure that murals on external walls must be carefully considered. Public art and murals shall normally be resisted in sensitive areas, for example on or adjacent to Protected Structures, within or adjoining ACAs. This will have a positive impact on landscape / streetscape, cultural heritage and population and human health. No other interactions with environmental receptors have been identified.	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RDP 1	Retail Development Policy	Proposals for retail development shall comply with Section 15.7 of the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031.	This policy seeks to support the vitality and viability of the traditional town and village centres and the overriding aim is to promote healthy competitive retail environments commensurate to the settlement size and function. This will have a positive impact on landscape / streetscape, cultural heritage and population and human health. No other interactions with environmental receptors have been identified. The Development Management provisions	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC	
		Development Plan 2025-2031.	towards both sustainable development and beneficial effects upon sustainable mobility and the protection / management of all environmental components.												
CRDP 1	Completion of Multi-Unit Residential Developments Policy	Proposals for Taking in Charge of multi-unit residential development shall comply with the ‘Taking in Charge procedures for Private Housing Developments (2010)’ or any new or updated/subsequent document.	The 'Taking in Charge Procedures for Private Housing Developments (2010)' is a document which outlines MCC's procedures for managing private housing developments, which are not intended to be managed in the longer term by management companies. The document contains guidelines for managing estates and ancillary infrastructure, including public lighting, footpaths, waste collection, private treatment plants. The policy has positive implications for population and human health and material assets. No other interactions with other environmental receptors can be identified.	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0
CRDP 2	Completion of Multi-Unit Residential Developments Policy	Proposals for multi-unit residential development shall comply with the requirements of Section 15.8.17 in Chapter 15 of the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031.	These policies for housing developments will support the development of residential developments. The Development Management provisions are primarily focused on contributing towards both sustainable development and beneficial effects upon sustainable mobility and the protection / management of all environmental components. However, these are administrative actions/requirements that have no bearing on any of the environmental receptors or interactions.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NRDP 1	Naming of Multi-Unit Residential Development Policy	Proposals for naming of multi-unit residential development shall comply with Section 15.8.18 in Chapter 15 of the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031.		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RCP 1	Rural Character Policy	Proposals for a dwelling and ancillary development in the rural area shall comply with Section 15.9.1	This policy will ensure that the rural character is protected and approval for development will depend on a number of elements. This will have a positive impact on landscape. The Development Management provisions are primarily focused on contributing towards both sustainable development and beneficial	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Ref.	Type of Objective/Policy	Objective/Policy	Potential Environmental Effects (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs										
				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
		of the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031.	effects upon sustainable mobility and the protection / management of all environmental components.											
RSDP 1	Rural Housing Siting and Design Policy	Proposals for rural housing shall generally comply with Section 15.9.2 and Table 15.4 in Chapter 15 of the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031.	This policy notes that housing in rural areas will require careful consideration to ensure that it integrates successfully into the landscape. This will be in line with guidelines and have a positive impact on landscape, and PHH. The Development Management provisions are primarily focused on contributing towards both sustainable development and beneficial effects upon sustainable mobility and the protection / management of all environmental components.	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RRDP 1	Restoration and Replacement of Vernacular and Non-Vernacular Buildings and Dwellings Policy	Proposals for restoration or replacement of vernacular/non-vernacular buildings and dwellings in the rural area shall comply with Section 15.9.3 and Section 15.9.4 of the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031.	<p>This policy looks at the designed extensions and sensitive restoration, vernacular buildings and dwellings within the rural area. Proposals shall generally comply with a number of criteria. The Development Management provisions are primarily focused on contributing towards both sustainable development and beneficial effects upon sustainable mobility and the protection / management of all environmental components, with a particular focus on population and human health, material assets, cultural heritage, and landscape.</p> <p>The Development Management provisions are primarily focused on contributing towards both sustainable development and beneficial effects upon sustainable mobility and the protection / management of all environmental components.</p>	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0
DABP 1	Dwellings within 100m of agricultural buildings Policy	Proposals for dwellings within 100m of agricultural buildings in the rural area shall comply with Section 15.9.5 in Chapter 15 of the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031.	<p>This policy will seek to protect the current operations of a working farm from development that could prejudice its expansion. The Development Management provisions are primarily focused on contributing towards both sustainable development and beneficial effects upon sustainable mobility and the protection / management of all environmental components.</p> <p>There will be positive implications from this policy on population and human health and material assets (protecting farmers' interests) and land-use. No interactions with other receptors has been identified.</p>	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	0





Ref.	Type of Objective/Policy	Objective/Policy	Potential Environmental Effects (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs											
				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC	
		County Development Plan 2025-2031.	policy is positive particularly for population and human health and material assets. The Development Management provisions are primarily focused on contributing towards both sustainable development and beneficial effects upon sustainable mobility and the protection / management of all environmental components.												
DGP 1	Domestic Garages, Sheds, Ancillary Outbuildings and Car Ports Policy	Proposals for domestic garages, sheds, ancillary outbuildings and car ports shall comply with Section 15.10.4 in Chapter 15 of the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031.	<p>This policy looks at proposal for domestic garages, sheds and ancillary outbuildings, car ports by way of a proposal to convert and/or extend an existing house, or the conversion and/or extension of an existing garage/outbuilding within the curtilage of the main dwelling. Proposals shall generally comply with a number of criteria. This is positive for population and human health and material assets.</p> <p>The Development Management provisions are primarily focused on contributing towards both sustainable development and beneficial effects upon sustainable mobility and the protection / management of all environmental components.</p>	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0
TRAP 1	Temporary Residential Accommodation Policy	Proposals for temporary residential accommodation shall comply with Section 15.10.5 of the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031.	<p>This policy looks at proposal for temporary residential accommodation to facilitate site specific, exceptional and/or personal circumstances. This is positive for population and human health due to meeting housing needs. Proposals shall generally comply with a number of criteria, which are additionally positive for the soils and water environments. The Development Management provisions are primarily focused on contributing towards both sustainable development and beneficial effects upon sustainable mobility and the protection / management of all environmental components.</p>	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
HBUP 1	Home Based Work Units Policy	Proposals for home based work units shall comply with Section 15.10.6 of the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031.	<p>This policy looks at proposal for home based work units, which are secondary to the use of the dwelling. This is positive for population and human health and air and climate due to reduced work-related travel and travel-related emissions. Proposals shall generally comply with a number of criteria. The Development Management provisions are primarily focused on contributing towards both sustainable development and beneficial effects upon sustainable mobility and the protection / management of all environmental components.</p>	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+

Ref.	Type of Objective/Policy	Objective/Policy	Potential Environmental Effects (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs										
				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
NRHP 1	Nursing Homes, Retirement Homes, and Care Facilities Policy	Proposals for nursing homes, retirement homes, and care facilities shall comply with Section 15.10.7 in Chapter 15 of the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031.	This policy looks at proposal for the development of nursing homes, retirement homes, care facilities and associated services, which have grown as life expectancy has increased. There is a presumption against permitting nursing homes, retirement homes and care facilities in the rural area and the policy seeks to remedy that, particularly where a need for the same has been identified in a rural location. This is positive for population and human health and material assets. Proposals shall generally comply with a number of criteria. The Development Management provisions are primarily focused on contributing towards both sustainable development and beneficial effects upon sustainable mobility and the protection / management of all environmental components.	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0
WSP 1	Integrated Living Centres/Accommodation Centres Policy	Proposals for serviced and sustainable neighbourhood developments shall comply with Section 15.10.8 of the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031.	This policy looks at proposals for the development of serviced and sustainable neighbourhoods for migrants, which is compatible with and in support of compact and sustainable development principles.Proposals shall generally comply with a number of criteria aimed at balancing community needs and environmental protections.The Development Management provisions are primarily focused on contributing towards both sustainable development and beneficial effects upon sustainable mobility and the protection / management of all environmental components.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
CFP 1	Community Facilities Policy	Proposals for community facilities shall comply with Section 15.11 of the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031.	This policy looks at proposals for the development of community facilities on suitable sites. This is positive for population and human health. Proposals shall generally comply with a number of criteria. The Development Management provisions are primarily focused on contributing towards both sustainable development and beneficial effects upon sustainable mobility and the protection / management of all environmental components.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
ICDP 1	Industrial and Commercial Development Policy	Proposals for industrial and commercial development shall comply with Sections 15.12.1 to 15.12.3 of the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031.	These policies will support proposals for new development of industrial and commercial development, which are to be based in and designed with the principles of sustainable development and comply with a strict set of guidelines combating adverse environmental effects. The resultant effect on environmental receptors will be positive and/or neutral.  The Development Management provisions are primarily focused on contributing towards both sustainable development and beneficial effects upon sustainable mobility and the protection / management of all environmental components.	+	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	0

Ref.	Type of Objective/Policy	Objective/Policy	Potential Environmental Effects (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs										
				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
AGP 1	General Agricultural Development Policy	Proposals for agricultural developments shall comply with Sections 15.13.1 in Chapter 15 of the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031.	These policies ensure agricultural development will be done in a sustainable manner, and that some intensive agricultural installations are important to the economy, but must be regulated to minimise or ensure no adverse environmental impacts. The policies note that the diversification of the rural economy from mainstream farming can both supplement existing rural incomes. Farming development must comply with a number of guidelines and criteria. The Development Management provisions are primarily focused on contributing towards both sustainable development and beneficial effects upon sustainable mobility and the protection / management of all environmental components.	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	0
AGP 2	Intensive Agriculture /Poultry and Pig Farming Policy	Proposals for intensive agricultural developments shall comply with Sections 15.13.2 in Chapter 15 of the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031.		+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	0
FDP 1	Farm Diversification Policy	Proposals for farm diversification development shall comply with Section 15.14 of the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031.		+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0
FP 1	Forestry Policy	Proposals for forestry development shall comply with Section 15.15 of the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031.	This policy notes that the Planning Authority will facilitate afforestation in appropriate locations in accordance with the principles of sustainable forest management and code of best practice. Forestry has direct benefits for local communities, and environmental components, air and climate and biodiversity. The Development Management provisions are primarily focused on contributing towards both sustainable development and beneficial effects upon sustainable mobility and the protection / management of all environmental components.	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	0
TOUP 1	Tourism Policy	Proposals for tourist development shall comply with Section 15.16 in Chapter 15 of the	This policy notes that tourism is an important aspect for County Monaghan and needs to be developed in a sustainable manner that supports integration within communities and optimises the economic benefit for the County. In general, the Council shall encourage and promote the development of tourist	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0

Ref.	Type of Objective/Policy	Objective/Policy	Potential Environmental Effects (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs										
				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
		Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031.	facilities, attractions and accommodation in order to develop this industry throughout County Monaghan. This will have a positive impact on PHH, biodiversity and CH. The Development Management provisions are primarily focused on contributing towards both sustainable development and beneficial effects upon sustainable mobility and the protection / management of all environmental components.											
REP 1	Renewable Energy Policy	Proposals for renewable energy development shall comply with Section 15.17 in Chapter 15 of the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031.	This policy notes that Planning Authority will encourage and facilitate renewable energy proposals at suitable locations. Development must meet the requirement for a number of guidelines. This will have a positive impact on PHH, Climate, air, biodiversity, and cultural heritage. The Development Management provisions are primarily focused on contributing towards both sustainable development and beneficial effects upon sustainable mobility and the protection / management of all environmental components.	+	+	0	+	0	0	+	0	+	0	+
EIP 1	Extractive Industry Policy	Proposals for extractive industry shall comply with Section 15.18 in Chapter 15 of the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031.	This policy supports any application for an extractive industry shall have regard to a number of guidelines. Proposals for extractive industry shall normally be resisted for a number circumstances, including the location within sensitive ecological or conservation areas. The Development Management provisions are primarily focused on contributing towards both sustainable development and beneficial effects upon sustainable mobility and the protection / management of all environmental components.	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	+



Ref.	Type of Objective/Policy	Objective/Policy	Potential Environmental Effects (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs										
				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
		this type of infrastructure. The development shall be consistent with international best practice with regard to materials and technologies that will ensure a safe, secure, reliable, economic, efficient and high-quality network, and mitigation measures shall be provided where impacts are inevitable.												
DSP 1	Ducting, Servicing and Public Lighting Policy	Proposals for ducting, servicing and public lighting shall comply with Section 15.21 and in Chapter 15 of the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031.	This policy require that open access is made available to all ducting networks provided to support a competitive telecommunications service. Public lighting shall be provided by the developer in accordance with the specifications required by Monaghan County Council. This will have a positive impact on Population and human health and material assets. The Development Management provisions are primarily focused on contributing towards both sustainable development and beneficial effects upon sustainable mobility and the protection / management of all environmental components.	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0
RERP 1	Renewable Energy Requirement Policy	Proposals for all development shall comply with Section 15.22.1 of the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031.	This policy supports the provision of at least one energy efficient measure in the design of all new developments. This will have a positive impact on PHH, climate, air. The Development Management provisions are primarily focused on contributing towards both sustainable development and beneficial effects upon sustainable mobility and the protection / management of all environmental components.	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	+
RAP 1	Residential Amenity Policy	Proposals for all development shall comply with Section 15.22.2 of the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031.	This policy supports residential amenity for new and existing developments. This will have a positive impact on PHH, material assets and landscape. The Development Management provisions are primarily focused on contributing towards both sustainable development and beneficial effects upon sustainable mobility and the protection / management of all environmental components.	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0
RRP 1	Rural Accesses Policy	Proposals for all new rural accesses shall comply with	This policy supports the location and design of rural access and the regard for loss of hedgerow and existing natural boundaries. This will have a positive	+	+	+	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	+



Ref.	Type of Objective/Policy	Objective/Policy	Potential Environmental Effects (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs										
				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
		Section 15.22.3 in Chapter 15 of the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031.	impact on PHH and Landscape, biodiversity, land and soils, climate and air. The Development Management provisions are primarily focused on contributing towards both sustainable development and beneficial effects upon sustainable mobility and the protection / management of all environmental components.											
LCP 1	Landscaping and Boundary Treatment Policy	Proposals for landscaping and boundary treatments shall comply with Section 15.22.4 in Chapter 15 of the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031.	This policy supports the use of landscaping plans should be submitted with all planning application. Walls, fences, railings and gates used to define spaces can have a significant impact on the visual character of the area and as such should be carefully considered as part of the overall design concept. Materials must be appropriate and of good quality. This will have a positive impact on PHH and Landscape. The Development Management provisions are primarily focused on contributing towards both sustainable development and beneficial effects upon sustainable mobility and the protection / management of all environmental components.	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WWTP 1	On-Site Wastewater Treatment Policy	Proposals for all on-site wastewater treatment systems shall comply with Section 15.22.5 in Chapter 15 of the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031.	This policy will ensure On-site wastewater treatment systems constructed and maintained to the highest standards to protect SW and GW. This will have a positive impact on PHH, water, land, soils and biodiversity. The Development Management provisions are primarily focused on contributing towards both sustainable development and beneficial effects upon sustainable mobility and the protection / management of all environmental components.	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0
WPP 1	Water Protection Policy	Proposals for developments shall comply with Section 15.22.6 of the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031.	This policy will seek the protection of water in terms of water status and in the protection of existing high and good quality waters. Water protection plans should aim to prevent contamination of storm water, minimise soiled and waste waters, install proper containment for material storage, install appropriate treatment and disposal arrangement for soiled and waste waters and take account of legal requirements for discharges to ground and surface waters. SuDS should be taken into consideration. In stream works should be carried out under the guidance of Inland Fisheries Ireland (IFI) document. This will have a positive impact on PHH, water, land, soils and biodiversity. The Development Management provisions are primarily focused on contributing towards both sustainable development and beneficial effects upon sustainable mobility and the protection / management of all environmental components.	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0

Ref.	Type of Objective/Policy	Objective/Policy	Potential Environmental Effects (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs										
				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
SWDP 1	Surface Water Drainage Policy	Development proposals shall include provision for SuDS in accordance with Section 15.22.7 of the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031.  The Development Management provisions are primarily focused on contributing towards both sustainable development and beneficial effects upon sustainable mobility and the protection / management of all environmental components.	This policy ensures that all development proposals are required to be adequately serviced with surface water drainage infrastructure and water recycling and conservations measures as appropriate to minimise the effect of a development on flooding and pollution of existing waterways. SuDS will be a requirement. Developments in urban areas will be required to implement Nature Based Solutions in accordance with Nature Based Solutions to the Management of Rainwater and Surface Water Runoff in Urban Areas (DHLGH, 2022). This will have a positive impact on PHH, water, land, soils and biodiversity.	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0
RASP 1	Road Access Standards Policy	Proposals for new accesses or the intensification of use of an existing access shall comply with Section 15.23 to 15.23.8 of the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031.	These policies deal with road standards in relation to access, visibility splays and standards across a number of scenarios. This will have a positive impact on PHH and traffic. The Development Management provisions are primarily focused on contributing towards both sustainable development and beneficial effects upon sustainable mobility and the protection / management of all environmental components.	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0
CP 1	Car Parking Standards Policy	Proposals for car parking shall comply with Section 15.24 of the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031.	This policy will ensure all developments shall be required to provide within the site suitable provision for servicing, parking and manoeuvring of vehicles. The minimum car parking standards will be required. This will have a positive impact on PHH. The Development Management provisions are primarily focused on contributing towards both sustainable development and beneficial effects upon sustainable mobility and the protection / management of all environmental components.	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0
BSP 1	Bicycle and Scooter Parking and Associated Facilities Policy	Proposals for bicycle and scooter parking and cycling facilities shall comply with Section 15.25 of the Monaghan County	The policy is intended towards adequate provision of bicycle and scooter parking and associated facilities. Standards will be built upon existing documentation from other local authorities in the absence of national guidelines. This has positive implications for population and human health, air and climate, and material assets.	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	+

Ref.	Type of Objective/Policy	Objective/Policy	Potential Environmental Effects (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs										
				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
		Development Plan 2025 – 2031	The Development Management provisions are primarily focused on contributing towards both sustainable development and beneficial effects upon sustainable mobility and the protection / management of all environmental components.											
LAUP 1	Access Underpass Policy	All access underpass development proposals shall comply with Section 15.25 of the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031.	<p>This policy will support the provision of underpasses constructed under a public road where it results in the removal, or reduction in the numbers of livestock crossing a public road. The underpasses will be required to comply with a number of guidance. This is positive for population and human health and material assets.</p> <p>The Development Management provisions are primarily focused on contributing towards both sustainable development and beneficial effects upon sustainable mobility and the protection / management of all environmental components.</p>	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0
BLP 1	Building Lines in the Rural Area Policy	Development proposals in the rural area shall comply with Section 15.26 in Chapter 15 of the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031.	<p>These policies support new development and established building lines. Facilitating pedestrian footpath in front of new development to not hinder pedestrian movements, appropriate public lighting. These policies will have a positive impact on PHH and well-being. The Development Management provisions are primarily focused on contributing towards both sustainable development and beneficial effects upon sustainable mobility and the protection / management of all environmental components.</p>	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0
PFP 1	Pedestrian Footpaths and Public Lighting Policy	All developments, where applicable, shall comply with Section 15.27 of the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031.		+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
WSP 1	Waste Storage Policy	Proposals for waste storage for all new development shall comply with Section 15.28 in Chapter 15 of the Monaghan County	This policy focuses on suitable facilities for the storage, segregation and recycling of waste. This policy will have a positive impact on PHH, land, soils, air, water, landscape, waste and material assets. The Development Management provisions are primarily focused on contributing towards both sustainable development and beneficial effects upon sustainable mobility and the protection / management of all environmental components.	+	0	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	0

Ref.	Type of Objective/Policy	Objective/Policy	Potential Environmental Effects (in the absence of Environmental Mitigation) - including Cumulative and Transboundary Environmental Effects	Relationship with SEA Environmental Components and SEOs										
				PHH	BFF	L	CH	S	LU	AQN	W	MA	TR	CC
		Development Plan 2025-2031.												
CEMP 1	Construction and Environmental Management Plan Policy	All development proposals, where applicable, shall comply with Section 15.29 of the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031.	This policy sets out the appropriate approach for CEMP and Waste Management Plans. This policy will have a positive impact on PHH, land, soils, air, noise, water, landscape, waste, material assets, biodiversity. The Development Management provisions are primarily focused on contributing towards both sustainable development and beneficial effects upon sustainable mobility and the protection / management of all environmental components.	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	0
CLP 1	Contaminated Lands Policy	Proposals for development on contaminated lands shall comply with Section 15.30 of the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031.	This policy will address the existing contaminated land and which has the potential to cause negative environmental impacts. Any contaminated land will require appropriate remediation prior to redevelopment, including, in some instances, removal of material from a site which may require a licence. Contaminated land risk assessments will have a positive impact on PHH, land, soils, water, biodiversity when assessed in accordance with international best practice. The Development Management provisions are primarily focused on contributing towards both sustainable development and beneficial effects upon sustainable mobility and the protection / management of all environmental components.	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	0
CEMP 1	Infilling of lands Policy	Development proposals for infilling of lands shall comply with Section 15.31 of the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031.	This policy will address the infilling of lands with inert construction and demolition waste. This policy will ensure there is no adverse impact upon surface and groundwaters. This will have a positive impact on land, soils and water. The Development Management provisions are primarily focused on contributing towards both sustainable development and beneficial effects upon sustainable mobility and the protection / management of all environmental components.	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	0
PAIP 1	Protection of Public Assets and Infrastructure Policy	Development proposals shall generally comply with Section 15.32 of the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031.	This policy will see the protection of public assets and infrastructure including resources such as: public open spaces, parks and recreational areas; public buildings and services; and utility infrastructure. Development proposals will be assessed, inter alia, in terms of the potential impact on existing adjacent developments, existing land uses and/or the surrounding landscape. Any potential impacts will be mitigated against. This will have a positive impact on PHH, material assets, landscape, soils, water, noise, air, climate. The Development Management provisions are	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0



[illegible]



[illegible]



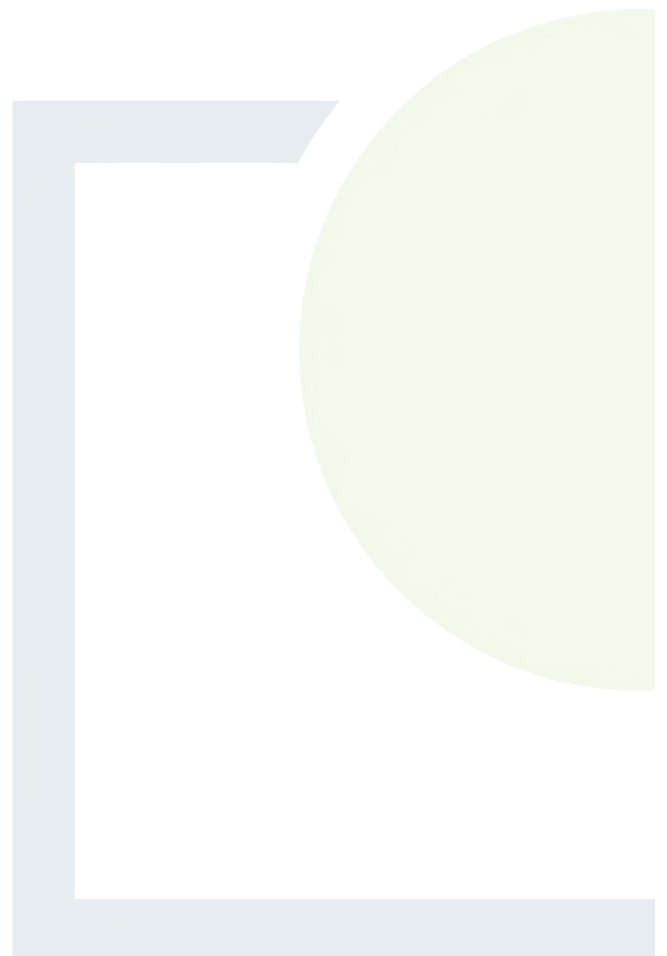
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DESIGNING AND DELIVERING  
A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

## APPENDIX 4

Environmental Assessment of  
Proposed Material Alterations  
to the Plan



## OVERVIEW

SEA Screening of Plan Amendments has been completed. This assessment is presented in Table 1. All amendments Screened In for SEA have been subject to full SEA (presented in Table 2). Mitigation measures that mitigate effects of Plan Amendments on the environment have been identified and comprehensively cross-referenced. It has been assessed that the environmental mitigation measures integrated into the Draft Plan will prevent, reduce and fully offset potential negative environmental effects due to the implementation of the Draft Plan and all amendments.

**TABLE 1 - SEA SCREENING OF PLAN AMENDMENTS**

Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	SEA Screening Assessment	SEA Screening Conclusion
CMSO 2	<p>To ensure that the following priorities for the town are delivered within the lifetime of the development plan:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the implementation of the Town Centre First Plan for the town</li> <li>the preparation and implementation of a Local Transport Plan for the town</li> <li>the incorporation of the Backlands Local Area Action Plans and Convent Lands Master Plan within the County Development Plan by way of variation and the obtaining of all necessary consents for the progression of these plans</li> <li>the preparation of a feasibility study in respect of proposed road links within the town</li> </ul>	This amendment supports/promotes development that may result in adverse effects on the environment.	Screen In
CBSO 2	<p>To ensure that the following priorities for the town are delivered within the lifetime of the development plan:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the progression of the Masterplan and Development Framework for Lough Muckno and Environs</li> <li>the incorporation of the Town Centre Regeneration Plan within the County Development Plan by way of variation and the obtaining of all necessary consents for the progression of this plan</li> <li>the preparation and implementation of a Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan for the town</li> <li>the preparation and implementation of a Town Centre First Plan for the town</li> <li>the preparation of a feasibility study in respect of proposed road links within the town</li> </ul>	This amendment supports/promotes development that may result in adverse effects on the environment.	Screen In

Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	SEA Screening Assessment	SEA Screening Conclusion
CLSO 2	<p>To ensure that the following priorities for the town are delivered within the lifetime of the development plan:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the preparation and implementation of a Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan for the town</li> <li>the preparation and implementation of a Town Centre First Plan for the town</li> <li>the preparation of a feasibility study in respect of proposed road links within the town</li> </ul>	This amendment supports/promotes development that may result in adverse effects on the environment.	Screen In
BBSO 2	<p>To ensure that the following priorities for the town are delivered within the lifetime of the development plan:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the preparation and implementation of a Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan for the town</li> <li>the preparation and implementation of a Town Centre First Plan for the town</li> <li>the preparation of a feasibility study in respect of proposed road links within the town</li> </ul>	This amendment supports/promotes development that may result in adverse effects on the environment.	Screen In
MTSO 2	<p>To ensure that the following priorities for the town are delivered within the lifetime of the development plan:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the implementation of the Dublin Street South Regeneration Plan, Dublin Street North Regeneration Plan, and Roosky Lands Master Plan</li> <li>the preparation and implementation of a Master Plan for the Saint Louis Convent lands</li> <li>the development of the Industry, Enterprise and Employment lands at Annahagh and Tullyherim</li> <li>the implementation of the Town Centre First Plan for the town</li> <li>the preparation and implementation of a Local Transport Plan for the town</li> <li>the preparation of a feasibility study in respect of proposed road links within the town</li> <li>the implementation of the Monaghan Drainage Area Plan</li> <li>an annual increase in population by a minimum of 100 persons per annum in order to achieve the growth targets set out for the town within both the National Planning</li> </ul>	This amendment supports/promotes development that may result in adverse effects on the environment.	Screen In



Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	SEA Screening Assessment	SEA Screening Conclusion
	Framework and the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy for the Northern and Western Region.		
SHO 5	To prepare Tier 4 village plans during the lifetime of this plan, with a focus on housing, amenity, infrastructure, <del>and parking provision</del> <del>transport and the sustainable reuse and regeneration of existing derelict, vacant, or underutilised sites.</del> At least one village plan will be prepared for a village in each of the three Municipal Districts per annum.	This amendment supports/promotes development that may result in adverse effects on the environment.	Screen In
VIO 4	To prepare <del>plans for the</del> Tier 4 villages <del>plans during the lifetime of this plan, which with a</del> focus on housing, amenity, infrastructure, <del>parking provision and traffic calming</del> <del>transport during the lifetime of this plan, subject to available resources.</del> <del>and the sustainable reuse and regeneration of existing derelict, vacant, or underutilised sites.</del> At least one village plan will be prepared for a village in each of the three Municipal Districts per annum.	This amendment supports/promotes development that may result in adverse effects on the environment.	Screen In
EDO 8	To develop a policy framework for Lough Egish industrial development area within two years of the adoption of the development plan to include specific objectives for Development Management Standards and sustainable transport having regard to National Policy Objectives NPO 10b and NPO 23 in the National Planning Framework, and Regional Policy Objective RPO 4.24 in the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy for the Northern and Western Regional Assembly Area.	This amendment supports/promotes development that may result in adverse effects on the environment.	Screen In
TMO 9	To support and encourage the development of appropriately scaled alternative forms of tourism accommodation on suitable sites <del>within the town</del> subject to Chapter 15 Development Management Standards of the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025- 2031.	This amendment is clerical in nature and will not result in any adverse effects on the environment.	Screen Out
MEO 3	To identify and map the location of quarries and minerals resources across County Monaghan within the first four years of the Development Plan.	The amendment is study/review-based and will not result in any adverse effects on the environment.	Screen Out
TP 1	To develop an Integrated Transport Plan for County Monaghan to provide a roadmap identifying strategic transport routes that will aim to connect towns, communities and rural areas. The plan will be prepared in collaboration with NTA, TII, DOT and local and national	This amendment is clerical in nature and will not result in any adverse effects on the environment. The amendment sets a	Screen Out

Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	SEA Screening Assessment	SEA Screening Conclusion
	public transport providers, during the lifetime of this plan, <del>subject to available resources.</del> <b>commencing by 2027.</b>	timeframe on the delivery of the policy/objective.	
MTO 9	To prepare a Local Transport Plan for Monaghan Town <b>using the Area Based Transport Assessment process, during the lifetime of this plan, subject to available resources by 2025.</b>	The amendment only serves to clarify the intended meaning of the policy/objective through a set of complementary assessment processes and sets a timeframe on its delivery. It will not result in any adverse effects on the environment.	Screen Out
CMO 6	To prepare a Local Transport Plan for Carrickmacross Town <b>using the Area Based Transport Assessment process, during the lifetime of this plan, subject to available resources commencing by 2026.</b>	The amendment only serves to clarify the intended meaning of the policy/objective through a set of complementary assessment processes and sets a timeframe on its delivery. It will not result in any adverse effects on the environment.	Screen Out
CBO 5	To prepare a Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan for Castleblayney Town <b>using the Area Based Transport Assessment process, during the lifetime of this plan, subject to available resources commencing by 2026.</b>	The amendment only serves to clarify the intended meaning of the policy/objective through a set of complementary assessment processes and sets a timeframe on its delivery. It will not result in any adverse effects on the environment.	Screen Out
CLO 7	To prepare a Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan for Clones Town <b>using the Area Based Transport Assessment process, during the lifetime of this plan, subject to available resources completed by 2025.</b>	The amendment only serves to clarify the intended meaning of the policy/objective through a set of complementary assessment processes and sets a timeframe on its delivery. It will not result in any adverse effects on the environment.	Screen Out
BBO 7	To prepare a Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan for Ballybay Town <b>using the Area Based Transport Assessment process, during the lifetime of this plan, subject to available resources commencing by 2026.</b>	The amendment only serves to clarify the intended meaning of the policy/objective through a set of complementary assessment processes and sets a timeframe on its delivery. It will not result in any adverse effects on the environment.	Screen Out
TO 9	<b>To vary the Development Plan to incorporate the objectives and measures of Integrated Transport Plan for County Monaghan when finalised, and to implement its objectives and measures during the lifetime of this plan.</b>	This amendment may result in significant land use change, potentially leading to adverse effects on the environment.	Screen In
MTO 14	To <b>vary the Development Plan to incorporate the objectives and</b>	This amendment may result in significant land	Screen In

Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	SEA Screening Assessment	SEA Screening Conclusion
	measures of the Local Transport Plan for Monaghan Town when finalised, and to implement its objectives and measures to support and promote active travel in Monaghan Town, during the lifetime of this plan, subject to funding and available resources.	use change, potentially leading to adverse effects on the environment.	
CMO 11	To vary the Development Plan to incorporate the objectives and measures of the Local Transport Plan for Carrickmacross Town when finalised, and to implement its objectives and measures to support and promote active travel in Carrickmacross Town, during the lifetime of this plan, subject to funding and available resources.	This amendment may result in significant land use change, potentially leading to adverse effects on the environment.	Screen In
CBO 6	To vary the Development Plan to incorporate the objectives and measures of the Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan for Castleblayney Town when finalised, and to implement its objectives and measures to support and promote active travel in Castleblayney Town, during the lifetime of this plan, subject to funding and available resources.	This amendment may result in significant land use change, potentially leading to adverse effects on the environment.	Screen In
CLO 8	To vary the Development Plan to incorporate the objectives and measures of the Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan for Clones Town when finalised, and to implement its objectives and measures to support and promote active travel in Castleblayney Town, during the lifetime of this plan, subject to funding and available resources.	This amendment may result in significant land use change, potentially leading to adverse effects on the environment.	Screen In
BBO 8	To vary the Development Plan to incorporate the objectives and measures of the Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan for Castleblayney Town when finalised, and to implement its objectives and measures to support and promote active travel in Castleblayney Town, during the lifetime of this plan, subject to funding and available resources.	This amendment may result in significant land use change, potentially leading to adverse effects on the environment.	Screen In
REO 2	To prepare a Renewable Energy Strategy for the County over the lifetime of this plan and subject to the availability of resources within one year of the publication of the Methodology for Local Authority Renewable Energy Strategies or the Regional Renewable Electricity Strategy for the Northern and Western Region, whichever is the sooner. Such a Strategy shall be shaped and informed by environmental considerations, constraints and sensitivities relevant to the Plan Area - including biodiversity, European sites, and landscape and visual amenity related designations.	The amendment only serves to clarify the intended meaning of the policy/objective by setting a timeframe on its delivery. It will not result in any adverse effects on the environment.	Screen Out

Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	SEA Screening Assessment	SEA Screening Conclusion
LCO 5	To review and update the Landscape Character Assessment in tandem with the preparation of the Renewable Energy Strategy for County Monaghan.	The amendment is study/review-based and will not result in any adverse effects on the environment.	Screen Out
SSO 22	To apply the precautionary principle in relation to development on lands identified as being at risk of flooding and to restrict development to uses that are compatible to the level of flood risk unless supported by a site specific flood risk assessment and development management justification test.	This amendment may result in significant land use change, potentially leading to adverse effects on the environment.	Screen In
FRP 1	Proposals for developments shall comply with Section 15.22.8 of the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031.	This amendment may result in significant land use change, potentially leading to adverse effects on the environment.	Screen In
CFO 24	To identify and preserve existing public rights of way to recreational areas and to commence the process of mapping and listing public rights of way in the County over within the lifetime first four years of this development plan, as resources allow, under the provisions of Section 14 of the Act 2000 (as amended).	The amendment only serves to clarify the intended meaning of the policy/objective by setting a timeframe on its delivery. It will not result in any adverse effects on the environment.	Screen Out
SSO 12	To appropriately designate development envelopes around the towns and Tier 4 villages in order to manage development in a sustainable manner and restrict urban sprawl and the merging of distinctive areas.	This amendment is clerical in nature and will not result in any adverse effects on the environment.	Screen Out
URO 5	To support the preparation and implementation of Town Centre First Plans in accordance with the Town Centre First Policy which promotes sustainable development and positive environmental benefits.	This amendment only serves to clarify the intended meaning of measures. It will not result in adverse effects on the environment.	Screen Out
URO 4	To implement an Active Land Management Strategy in relation to vacant land in the Tier 1 - 4 settlements within County Monaghan and to maintain and update as required a Vacant Sites Register in conjunction with the Town Regeneration Office to ensure efficient and sustainable use of the County's land resources in accordance with the provisions of the Urban Regeneration and Housing Act 2015.	This amendment constitutes a minor amendment by contextualising the locations of the Strategy. It will not support/promote development not previously considered that may result in adverse effects on the environment.	Screen Out
GIO 1	To prepare a Green Infrastructure Strategy for the County which considers ecology, climate change mitigation and adaptation, environmental protection considerations,	This amendment is clerical in nature and will not result in any likely significant effects on the environment	Screen Out

Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	SEA Screening Assessment	SEA Screening Conclusion
	increased climate resilience, and a wide range of ecosystem services, while also enhancing biodiversity, during the lifetime of this plan, <del>subject to available resources.</del>		
GIO 2	To prepare a detailed Green Infrastructure Network for the towns of Monaghan, Carrickmacross, Castleblayney, Ballybay and Clones, during the lifetime of this plan, <del>subject to available resources.</del>	This amendment is clerical in nature and will not result in any likely significant effects on the environment	Screen Out
ACO 1	To carry out a comprehensive review of the Architectural Conservation Areas within the County during the lifetime of this Plan, <del>subject to available resources.</del>	This amendment is clerical in nature and will not result in any likely significant effects on the environment	Screen Out
ATP 10	To prepare Sustainable Mobility Plans for Ballybay, Castleblayney and Clones, during the lifetime of this plan, <del>subject to available resources.</del>	This amendment is clerical in nature and will not result in any likely significant effects on the environment	Screen Out
HSO 13	To encourage and support the provision of service sites within smaller towns and villages.	This amendment supports/promotes development that may result in adverse effects on the environment.	Screen In
CMO 5	To promote Carrickmacross as the key industrial, enterprise and employment centre in the south of the County and as a place of strategic development potential of a regional scale.	This amendment constitutes a minor amendment in the way that Carrickmacross will be promoted, i.e. as a place of strategic development potential of a regional scale. It will not support/promote development not previously considered that may result in likely significant effects on the environment.	Screen out
HCLP 4	Any plan or project in the Plan area not directly connected with or necessary to the management of a Natura 2000 site but likely to have a significant effect on a Natura 2000 site(s), either individually or in combination with other plans or projects, shall be subject to Appropriate Assessment, in view of the site's conservation objectives; in accordance with Article 6(3) and Article 6(4) of the Habitats Directives (92/43/EEC), transposing national legislation, and applicable European and national guidelines.	The effects of this amendment are uncertain and therefore adverse effects on the environment cannot be ruled out.	Screen In
HCLP 5	Monaghan County Council shall complete Appropriate Assessment, where required as a Competent Authority, in accordance with Article	The effects of this amendment are uncertain and therefore adverse effects on the	Screen In

Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	SEA Screening Assessment	SEA Screening Conclusion
	6 of the Habitats Directive; and shall only grant consent for developments projects after having ascertained that such projects will not adversely affect the integrity of any Natura 2000 site.	environment cannot be ruled out.	
HCLP 6	Protect, conserve and enhance natural heritage, insofar as practicable having regard to the remit of the Council; including Natura 2000 sites (SPAs and SACs), proposed Natura Heritage Areas (pNHAs), other designated sites, and non-designated areas of high nature conservation value known as locally important areas which also serve as 'Stepping Stones' for the purposes of Article 10 of the Habitats Directive, improving the ecological coherence of Natura 2000 sites.	The effects of this amendment are uncertain and therefore adverse effects on the environment cannot be ruled out.	Screen In
HCLP 7	Prevent the carrying out of development that would destroy or significantly alter, damage or interfere with the integrity of a pNHA/NHA, or any of its species, communities, habitats; landforms or geological or geomorphological features; or on its diversity of natural attributes.	The effects of this amendment are uncertain and therefore adverse effects on the environment cannot be ruled out.	Screen In
TP 12	Road schemes proposed and identified for development locally will be developed complementary to safeguarding the strategic function of the national road network and proposals impacting on the national road network should be developed in consultation with and subject to the agreement of TII.	The effects of this amendment are uncertain and therefore adverse effects on the environment cannot be ruled out.	Screen In
TP 13	Development proposals in proximity to the N2 junctions shall be appropriately assessed to ascertain the implications of traffic generation on the safe and efficient operation of the N2 and associated junctions. Proposals should consider the cumulative impact of development in the area and be subject to Traffic and Transport Assessment as appropriate.	The effects of this amendment are uncertain and therefore adverse effects on the environment cannot be ruled out.	Screen In
NRP 7	Access and road design details on National Roads shall comply with TII Publications and design standards. Any development with the potential to impact on the carrying capacity and/or safety of any	This amendment is clerical in nature and will not result in any likely significant effects on the environment.	Screen out



Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	SEA Screening Assessment	SEA Screening Conclusion
	National Primary or National Secondary Road shall include proposals to avoid, remedy or mitigate the impact on the National Road Network. Such proposals may include the payment of a contribution toward the cost of any required mitigation works.		
SWDP 2	Development proposals shall ensure the capacity and efficiency of the public road network drainage regimes in County Monaghan will be safeguarded for road drainage purposes.	The effects of this amendment are uncertain and therefore adverse effects on the environment cannot be ruled out.	Screen In
TP 11	To ensure that new development proposals that are subject to Traffic and Transport Assessment are carried out in accordance with the requirements set out in the TII Traffic and Transport Assessment Guidelines.	The effects of this amendment are uncertain and therefore adverse effects on the environment cannot be ruled out.	Screen In
CMO 8	‘To protect, design and develop new road and road upgrade projects identified during the lifetime of this plan, subject to resources. Road schemes and Park & Ride schemes proposed and identified for development locally will be developed complementary to safeguarding the strategic function of the national road network. Proposals impacting on the national road network should be developed in consultation with and subject to the agreement of TII.’	The effects of this amendment are uncertain and therefore adverse effects on the environment cannot be ruled out.	Screen In
WPO 6	To support the application and implementation of a catchment planning and management approach to development and conservation, including the implementation of Sustainable Drainage System techniques (SuDS) for new development, with consideration given to the guidance document ‘Planning for watercourses in the urban environment’ published by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (2022).	This amendment is clerical in nature, calling for consideration to relevant guidelines, and will not result in any likely significant effects on the environment.	Screen out
WPO 8	To protect waterbodies and watercourses from inappropriate development, including rivers, streams, associated undeveloped riparian strips, wetlands and natural floodplains. This will include protection buffers in riverine and wetland areas as appropriate, with consideration given to Inland Fisheries Ireland’s guidance document ‘Planning for watercourses in the urban environment’ (2020).	This amendment is clerical in nature, calling for consideration to relevant guidelines, and will not result in any likely significant effects on the environment.	Screen out
FRMO 5	To support the development of long and short-term flood remediation works and flood relief schemes throughout the County	This amendment supports/promotes development that may result in adverse	Screen In

Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	SEA Screening Assessment	SEA Screening Conclusion
	subject to environmental considerations, ensuring that development proposals support and do not impede or prevent the progression of these schemes.	effects on the environment.	
FRMP 1	Applications for development, as required on previously developed lands within Flood Zones A or B, shall be subject to site specific flood risk assessment and shall provide details of structural and non-structural flood risk management measures, such as those relating to floor levels, internal layout, flood-resistant construction, flood-resilient construction, emergency response planning and access and egress during flood events.	The effects of this amendment are uncertain and therefore adverse effects on the environment cannot be ruled out.	Screen In
FRMP 2	Where a Justification Test applies, it must be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the planning authority that the flood risk can be adequately managed, and that the use and the development of the lands will not cause unacceptable impacts elsewhere.	The effects of this amendment are uncertain and therefore adverse effects on the environment cannot be ruled out.	Screen In
FRMP 3	Extensions of existing uses or minor development within flood risk areas will be supported, provided they do not: obstruct important flow paths; introduce a number of people into flood risk areas; entail the storage of hazardous substances; have adverse impacts or impede access to a watercourse, floodplain or flood protection and management facilities; or increase the risk of flooding elsewhere.	The effects of this amendment are uncertain and therefore adverse effects on the environment cannot be ruled out.	Screen In
FRMP 4	Where only a small proportion of a site is at risk of flooding, the sequential approach shall be applied in site planning, in order to seek to ensure that no encroachment onto or loss of the flood plain occurs and/or that only water compatible development such as Open Space would be permitted for the lands which are identified as being at risk of flooding within that site.	The effects of this amendment are uncertain and therefore adverse effects on the environment cannot be ruled out.	Screen In
SWDO 2	<p>All development proposals, as required shall carry out a surface water and drainage assessment and shall be compliant with the following to ensure that drainage from the site is managed sustainably:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DHLGH) 'Nature- based Solutions to the Management of Rainwater and Surface Water Runoff in Urban Areas – Water Sensitive Urban Design' (March 2022)</li> <li>• CIRIA SuDS Manual C753 (2015)</li> <li>• It is noted that updates to the above documents and / or new published documents during the lifetime of the SFRA are to be implemented as part of Development Management where appropriate.</li> </ul>	The effects of this amendment are uncertain and therefore adverse effects on the environment cannot be ruled out.	Screen In

Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	SEA Screening Assessment	SEA Screening Conclusion
REO 10	Support the sustainable development, upgrading and maintenance of energy, generation, transmission, storage and distribution infrastructure, to ensure the security of energy supply and provide for future needs, as well as protection of the landscape, natural, archaeological and built heritage, and residential amenity.	This amendment supports/promotes development that may result in adverse effects on the environment.	Screen In
REO 11	Support and facilitate proposals for secure, appropriately scaled energy storage systems and infrastructure, including green hydrogen gas storage which support energy efficiency and reusable energy systems, provided such proposals have regard for health and safety and accord with the principles of proper planning and sustainable development of the area.	This amendment supports/promotes development that may result in adverse effects on the environment.	Screen In
REO 12	Support and facilitate proposals for hybrid energy systems and/or co-location of renewable energy where applicable where such development has satisfactorily demonstrated that it will not have adverse impacts on the surrounding environment.	This amendment supports/promotes development that may result in adverse effects on the environment.	Screen In
TP 2	To prepare Local Transport Plans using the Area Based Transport Assessments process in Monaghan Town and Carrickmacross, and Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans for the towns of Castleblayney, Clones and Ballybay during the lifetime <del>first three years</del> of this plan, <del>subject to funding and available resources</del> .	This amendment is clerical in nature and will not result in any likely significant effects on the environment. The amendment has been made to clarify the timeline for delivering the policy/ objective.	Screen Out
CSP 1	To preserve the character of Tier 5 and Tier 6 rural settlements by restricting the scale of development permitted within them, <del>having regard to infrastructure availability and capacity</del> , and to ensure integration with the rural character of the area and the satisfactory provision of infrastructure services.	This amendment only serves to clarify the intended meaning of measures. It will not result in adverse effects on the environment.	Screen Out
WWO 1	To support and co-operate with Uisce Éireann, as appropriate, to deliver a sustainable water supply <del>services</del> in line with the objectives set out in the Core Strategy.	This amendment is clerical in nature and will not result in any adverse effects on the environment.	Screen Out
WWP 1	To only permit development in instances where there is sufficient capacity in the public water and wastewater infrastructure <del>subject to executed connection by agreement with Uisce Éireann</del> .	This amendment only serves to clarify the intended meaning of measures by adding the clause for agreement with Uisce Éireann. It	Screen Out

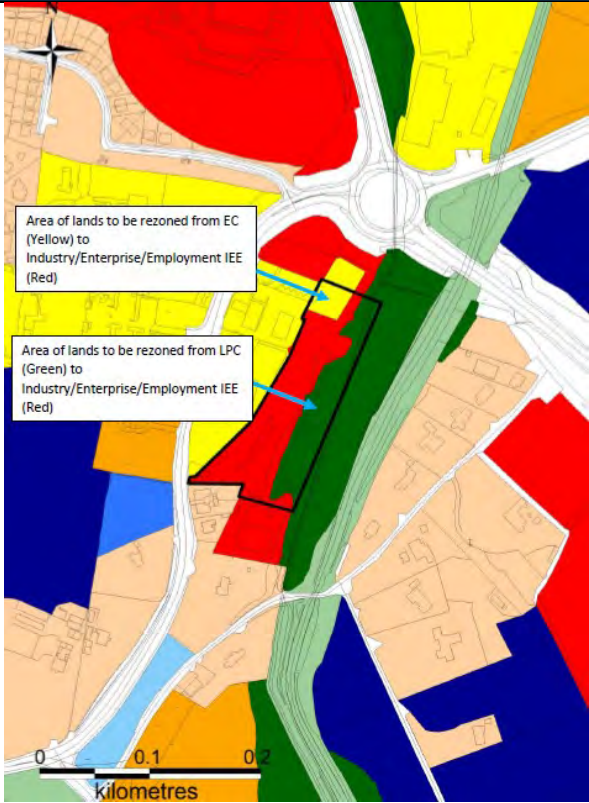
Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	SEA Screening Assessment	SEA Screening Conclusion
		will not result in adverse effects on the environment.	
SWDO 1	To <b>require</b> the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems and Green-Blue Infrastructure in new developments including the public realm and retrofitted in existing developed areas, in line with National Policy Objective 57 of the National Planning Framework.	This amendment is clerical in nature and will not result in any adverse effects on the environment.	Screen Out
PWWO 3	To support Uisce Éireann in the development and implementation of Drinking Water Safety Plans which seek to protect human health by identifying, assessing and managing risks to water quality and quantity; taking a holistic approach from source to tap.	The effects of this amendment are uncertain and therefore adverse effects on the environment cannot be ruled out.	Screen In
CAO 16	To promote water conservation and demand management measures among all water users, and to support Uisce Éireann in implementing water conservation measures such as leakage reduction and network improvements, including innovative solutions in specific situations.	The effects of this amendment are uncertain and therefore adverse effects on the environment cannot be ruled out.	Screen In
CAO 17	To ensure that the Local Authority provides adequate storm water infrastructure in order to accommodate the planned levels of growth within the plan area and to ensure that appropriate flood management measures are implemented to protect property and infrastructure.	This amendment supports/promotes development that may result in adverse effects on the environment.	Screen In
CAO 18	To require all new development to provide a separate foul and surface water drainage system and to incorporate sustainable urban drainage systems where appropriate in new development and the public realm.	This amendment supports/promotes development that may result in adverse effects on the environment.	Screen In
CAO 19	To prohibit the discharge of additional surface water to combined (foul and surface water) sewers in order to maximise the capacity of existing collection systems for foul water.	The effects of this amendment are uncertain and therefore adverse effects on the environment cannot be ruled out.	Screen In
TMO 1	To promote and strengthen the development of tourist and cultural offerings in Monaghan Town, <b>as set out in the Monaghan Destination Town Plan</b> , to help support its growth as an identified Destination Town within Ireland's Ancient East Destination brand.	This amendment only serves to clarify the intended meaning of measures by contextualizing the source. It will not result in adverse effects on the environment.	Screen Out

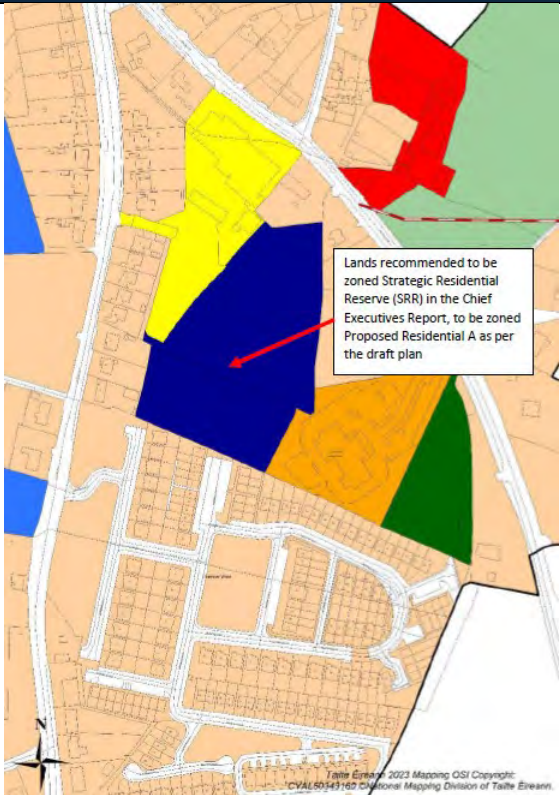
Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	SEA Screening Assessment	SEA Screening Conclusion
TMO 19	To promote and support Sliabh Beagh as an <del>eco</del> sustainable tourism destination, in a manner which is consistent with the implementation of the objective set out in the Sliabh Beagh Masterplan.	This amendment is clerical in nature and will not result in any adverse effects on the environment.	Screen Out
TMO 23	To promote and support the implementation of the Monaghan Destination and Experience Development Plan.	This amendment supports/promotes development that may result in adverse effects on the environment.	Screen In
TMO 24	To promote and implement the policies and objective of the Monaghan County Council Tourism Strategy 2023-2028 and to ensure the preparation of a new Plan upon its expiry.	This amendment supports/promotes development that may result in adverse effects on the environment.	Screen In
CFO 15	“To promote and facilitate the sustainable development of walkways, cycleways and recreational routes, to suit all levels of ability, in appropriate locations throughout the County, in accordance with the objectives of the County Walking and Cycling Strategy 2021-2026 and any new or updated/subsequent version(s), having due regard to relevant environmental considerations, including the need to protect and enhance biodiversity, prevent habitat fragmentation, and maintain and enhance ecological connectivity”.	This amendment is clerical in nature and will not result in any adverse effects on the environment.	Screen Out
MPO 21	To encourage and facilitate the provision of appropriate and sensitive recreational development within Rossmore Forest Park and to enhance connections to Monaghan Town.	This amendment constitutes a minor amendment. It will not support/promote development not previously considered that may result in adverse effects on the environment.	Screen Out
TWP 1	To minimise loss of tree(s) and hedgerow associated with any development proposal and encourage the retention of existing mature trees, hedgerows and woodlands in new developments. Where removal is unavoidable consideration should be given to transplanting trees and/or providing compensatory planting of native tree species on the site shall be provided, as appropriate.	This amendment is clerical in nature and will not result in any adverse effects on the environment.	Screen Out
REO 3	To facilitate the sustainable development, renewal and maintenance of energy generation infrastructure in order to maintain a secure energy supply while protecting the landscape, archaeological and built heritage and having regard to the provisions of the Habitats	This amendment constitutes a minor amendment. It will not support/promote development not previously considered that may result in adverse effects on the	Screen Out

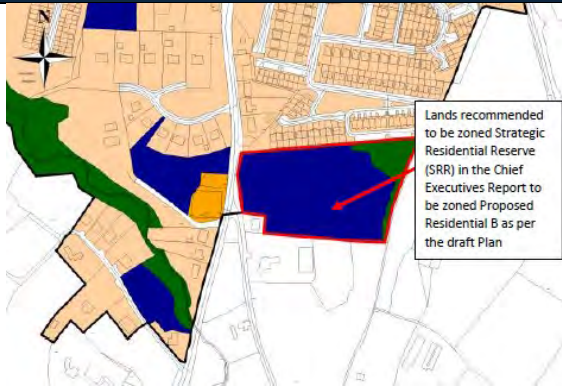
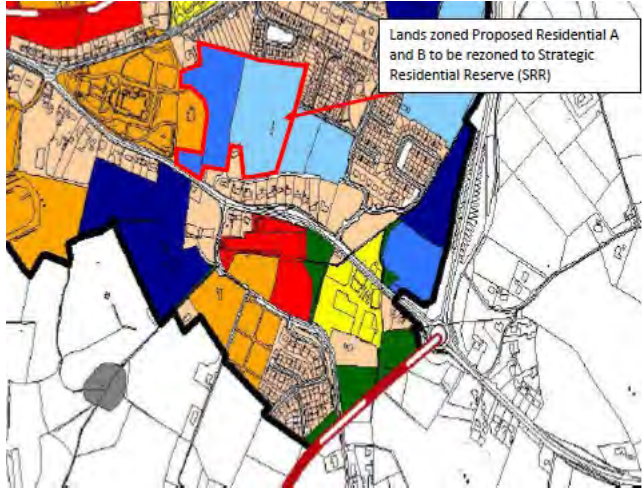
Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	SEA Screening Assessment	SEA Screening Conclusion
	Directive and other environmental and ecological considerations.	environment.	
RTO 1	To <del>prepare</del> commence the preparation of a new Retail Strategy for the County within the <del>lifetime</del> first two years following the adoption of the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025- 2031.	The amendment only serves to clarify the intended meaning of the policy/objective by setting a timeframe on its delivery. It will not result in any adverse effects on the environment.	Screen Out
SO 6	To protect, nurture and enhance the County's rich natural resources, heritage, tourism assets and amenities along with the environmental quality of the natural and built environment in both the urban and rural areas.	This amendment constitutes a minor amendment through the addition of intended enhancement measures for the County's natural and cultural heritage resources. It will not support/promote development not previously considered that may result in likely significant effects on the environment.	Screen Out
TMO 8	To facilitate, <del>where appropriate</del> , the provision of high-quality sustainable tourism products and services within the County <del>where it is of a scale and nature appropriate to its setting</del> , in order to increase the level of activity and the sustainability of the tourism market. In particular the provision of quality hotels and other forms of tourism accommodation, and the development of tourism projects, facilities, activities, and attractions shall be a priority.	This amendment constitutes a minor amendment to provide tourism products and services that are commensurate and appropriate to their corresponding locations. It will not support/promote development not previously considered that may result in likely significant effects on the environment.	Screen Out
Policy ATP 6	Where appropriate, make provision for other infrastructure ancillary to Greenways, Active Travel routes or recreational walking/cycling facilities to increase the attractiveness of Active Travel, to improve user experience, or to connect with public transport services.	This amendment constitutes a minor amendment through clarification and the consolidation of existing public transport services. It will not support/promote development not previously considered that may result in likely significant effects on the environment.	Screen Out
Policy ATP 8	To plan for and develop, in co-operation and consultation with adjoining local authorities and cross border bodies, active travel infrastructure and greenways networks to connect main urban centres and public transport services throughout central Ulster Region.	This amendment constitutes a minor amendment through clarification and the consolidation of existing public transport services. It will not support/promote development not previously considered that may result in likely significant effects on the	Screen Out

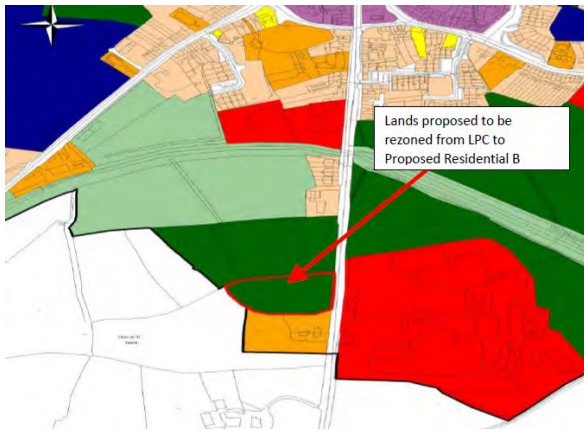


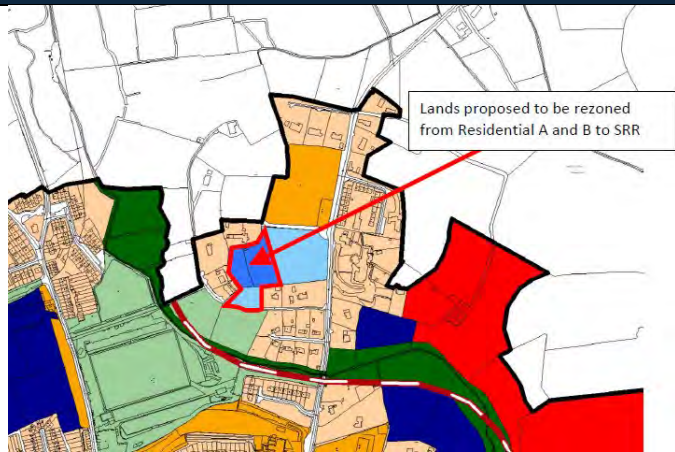
Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	SEA Screening Assessment	SEA Screening Conclusion
		environment.	
PTO 3	Provide <b>and co-ordinate with</b> ancillary public transport infrastructure, <b>including active travel infrastructure</b> , that enhances and improves user experience and comfort, thereby creating an environment where people are encouraged and supported to make a modal shift toward sustainable, low-carbon travel options for everyday journeys.	This amendment only serves to clarify the intended meaning of measures. It will not result in likely significant effects on the environment.	Screen Out
PTO 5	Support the development of an integrated public transport service through the development of bus depots <b>and hubs</b> , bus parking or bus waiting areas in appropriate locations and where a need has been identified	This amendment constitutes a minor amendment through the addition of a similar type of public transport infrastructure. It will not support/promote development not previously considered that may result in likely significant effects on the environment.	Screen Out
<b>PTO 12</b>	<b>To require that facilities to support public transport services are provided for in the development of new or expanding institutions, employment centres, sports complexes, and leisure facilities, including bus stops, bus shelters and bus turning areas as appropriate.</b>	This amendment supports/promotes development that may result in adverse effects on the environment.	Screen In
<b>WMO 12</b>	<b>To promote the sustainable management of poultry and other agricultural wastes through renewable energy facilities to reduce nutrient runoff, improve water quality, minimise greenhouse gas emissions, and support energy generation, while ensuring the protection of local and water resources.</b>	This amendment supports/promotes development that may result in adverse effects on the environment.	Screen In
N/A	It is proposed that the lands identified in submission MN-C22-MCDP-33 as Landscape Protection/Conservation (LPC) and Existing Commercial (EC), be zoned as Industry/Enterprise/Employment (IEE).	This amendment results in land use change, potentially leading to significant adverse effects on the environment.	Screen In

Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	SEA Screening Assessment	SEA Screening Conclusion
			
N/A	<p>It is proposed that lands at Drumbeir which were zoned as Residential A in the draft Plan, and subsequently recommended to be zoned as Strategic Residential Reserve in the Chiefs Report, be zoned as Residential A (as per the draft Plan).</p>	<p>This amendment results in land use change, potentially leading to significant adverse effects on the environment.</p>	<p>Screen In</p>

Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	SEA Screening Assessment	SEA Screening Conclusion
			
N/A	<p>It is proposed that lands also at Drumbear (Submission MN-C22-MCDP-53) which were zoned as Residential B in the draft Plan, and subsequently recommended to be zoned as Strategic Residential Reserve in the Chiefs Report, be zoned as Residential B with the exception of those lands which are Landscape/Conservation Protection as identified in the Chief Executive Report (as per the draft Plan).</p>	<p>This amendment results in land use change, potentially leading to significant adverse effects on the environment.</p>	Screen In

Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	SEA Screening Assessment	SEA Screening Conclusion
	 <p>Lands recommended to be zoned Strategic Residential Reserve (SRR) in the Chief Executives Report to be zoned Proposed Residential B as per the draft Plan</p>		
N/A	<p>It is proposed that part of the lands MT9, which are identified in Appendix 16 Infrastructure Assessment and Settlement Capacity Audit (SCA) of the Draft Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031 as Residential A and B, be zoned as Strategic Residential Reserve.</p>  <p>Lands zoned Proposed Residential A and B to be rezoned to Strategic Residential Reserve (SRR)</p>	This amendment results in land use change, potentially leading to significant adverse effects on the environment.	Screen In

Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	SEA Screening Assessment	SEA Screening Conclusion
N/A	<p>It is proposed that lands identified in draft Plan submission MN-C22-MCDP-69 be rezoned from Landscape Protection/Conservation to Residential B.</p>  <p>Lands proposed to be rezoned from LPC to Proposed Residential B</p>	This amendment results in land use change, potentially leading to significant adverse effects on the environment.	Screen In
N/A	<p>It is proposed to rezone part of the lands CL 25 which are identified in Appendix 16 Infrastructure Assessment and Settlement Capacity Audit Maps (SCA) of the Draft Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031 - from Residential A and B to Strategic Residential Reserve (SRR),</p>	This amendment results in land use change, potentially leading to significant adverse effects on the environment.	Screen In

Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	SEA Screening Assessment	SEA Screening Conclusion																														
																																	
N/A	<p>It is proposed to add the following text (shown in red) at paragraph 10.6 (Monaghan Town Settlement Plan – Retailing) of the draft Development Monaghan County Plan 2025 – 2031:</p> <p>The Council recognises the long-term vacancy at Monaghan Retail Park which must be addressed. It is an objective of the Council to support new retail in the Park.</p>	This amendment constitutes a minor amendment. It will not support/promote development not previously considered that may result in adverse effects on the environment.	Screen Out																														
N/A	<p>It is also proposed to amend Table 9.3 (Land Use Zoning Matrix) as indicated in red below.</p> <table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Development Type</th><th>TC</th><th>ER</th><th>PR</th><th>SR</th><th>IE</th><th>EC</th><th>CS</th><th>RA</th><th>LPC</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Retail (Convenience)</td><td>V</td><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>X</td><td>O*</td><td>X</td><td>X</td><td>X</td></tr><tr><td>Retail (Comparison)</td><td>V</td><td>X</td><td>X</td><td>X</td><td>X</td><td>O*</td><td>X</td><td>X</td><td>X</td></tr></tbody></table> <p>*Retail (Convenience) and Retail Comparison) are acceptable in principle at the Monaghan Retail Park.</p>	Development Type	TC	ER	PR	SR	IE	EC	CS	RA	LPC	Retail (Convenience)	V	O	O	O	X	O*	X	X	X	Retail (Comparison)	V	X	X	X	X	O*	X	X	X	This amendment constitutes a minor amendment. It will not support/promote development not previously considered that may result in adverse effects on the environment.	Screen Out
Development Type	TC	ER	PR	SR	IE	EC	CS	RA	LPC																								
Retail (Convenience)	V	O	O	O	X	O*	X	X	X																								
Retail (Comparison)	V	X	X	X	X	O*	X	X	X																								



**TABLE 2 – SEA OF PLAN AMENDMENTS**

SEO Codes used in the table: Population and Human Health (PHH); Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna (BFF); Landscape (L); Cultural Heritage (CH); Soils (S); Land Use (LU); Air Quality and Noise (AQN); Water (W); Material Assets (MA); Tourism and Recreation (TR); Climate Change (CC).

- Potential Negative or adverse effects on SEOs are indicated in **red text**.
- Potential Positive effects on SEOs are indicated in **green text**.
- Potential Positive and Negative effects on SEOs are indicated in **amber text**.
- Neutral, No or Insignificant effects on SEOs are indicated in **grey text**.

Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	SEA Assessment	Interaction with Strategic Environmental Objectives	Example/s of other Policies/Objectives that mitigate Potential Adverse Effects on the Environment
CMSO 2	<p>To ensure that the following priorities for the town are delivered within the lifetime of the development plan:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The implementation of the Town Centre First Plan for the town</li> <li>• The preparation and implementation of a Local Transport Plan for the town</li> <li>• The incorporation of the Backlands Local Area Action Plans and Convent Lands Master Plan within the County Development Plan by way of variation and the obtaining of all necessary consents for the progression of these plans</li> <li>• The preparation of a feasibility study in respect of proposed road links within the town</li> </ul>	<p>The amendment introduces a new objective that intends, over the six-year lifetime of the CDP, to prepare and implement various masterplans for Carrickmacross town to deliver on town centre improvements and the consolidation of transport and connectivity infrastructure.</p> <p>This has positive implications for population and human health, material assets, tourism and recreation and land use.</p> <p>The focused nature of these Plans will furthermore enable the understanding of environmental sensitivities at a lower, more-focused level, which can present as an opportunity for appropriate design and result in positive environmental effects.</p> <p>Unmitigated, however, the objective will have typical construction phase and operational phase effects on a range of environmental effects.</p>	<p>PHH, L, S, AQN, W, TR</p> <p>BFF</p> <p>LU, MA, CC</p>	<p>WPO 1, WPO 2, WPO 3, WPO 6, WPO 8, FRMO 4, SWDO 1, AQO 1, HCLSO 1, HCLO 2, HCLO 6, HCLP 1, HCLP 2, HCLP 4, HCLP 5, HCLP 6, HCLP 7, SRP 1, GIO 4, TWP 2, ISP 1, BHO 1, BHO 2, BHP 1, ACO 3, PMP 3, DLP 1, DLP 2 etc. for General Development.</p> <p>HCLP 1, HCLP 4, HCLP 5, HCLP 6, HCLP 7 GIO 4, GIP 1, BHO 1, BHO 2, BHO 5, BHP 1, BHP 3, BHP 4, ACP 1, PMPO 1, PMP 2, WPO 3, WPO 8, AQO 1, NPO 1 etc. for Regeneration.</p>
CBSO 2	<p>To ensure that the following priorities for the town are delivered within the lifetime of the development plan:-</p>	<p>The amendment introduces a new objective that intends, over the six-year lifetime of the CDP, to prepare and implement various masterplans for Castleblayney town to</p>	<p>PHH, L, S, AQN, W, TR</p> <p>BFF</p>	<p>WPO 1, WPO 2, WPO 3, WPO 6, WPO 8, FRMO 4, SWDO 1, AQO 1, HCLSO 1, HCLO 2, HCLO 6,</p>

Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	SEA Assessment	Interaction with Strategic Environmental Objectives	Example/s of other Policies/Objectives that mitigate Potential Adverse Effects on the Environment
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The progression of the Masterplan and Development Framework for Lough Muckno and Environs</li> <li>The incorporation of the Town Centre Regeneration Plan within the County Development Plan by way of variation and the obtaining of all necessary consents for the progression of this plan</li> <li>The preparation and implementation of a Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan for the town</li> <li>The preparation and implementation of a Town Centre First Plan for the town</li> <li>The preparation of a feasibility study in respect of proposed road links within the town</li> </ul>	<p>deliver on town centre improvements and the consolidation of transport and connectivity infrastructure.</p> <p>This has positive implications for population and human health, material assets, tourism and recreation and land use. The focused nature of these Plans will furthermore enable the understanding of environmental sensitivities at a lower, more-focused level, which can present as an opportunity for appropriate design and result in positive environmental effects.</p> <p>Unmitigated, however, the objective will have typical construction phase and operational phase effects on a range of environmental effects.</p>	LU, MA, CC	<p>HCLP 1, HCLP 2, HCLP 4, HCLP 5, HCLP 6, HCLP 7, SRP 1, GIO 4, TWP 2, ISP 1, BHO 1, BHO 2, BHP 1, ACO 3, PMP 3, DLP 1, DLP 2 etc. for General Development.</p> <p>HCLP 1, HCLP 4, HCLP 5, HCLP 6, HCLP 7 GIO 4, GIP 1, BHO 1, BHO 2, BHO 5, BHP 1, BHP 3, BHP 4, ACP 1, PMPO 1, PMP 2, WPO 3, WPO 8, AQO 1, NPO 1 etc. for Regeneration.</p> <p>EECSO 1, WPO 3, WPO 8, LP 1, HCLSO 1, HCLSO 3, HCLP 1, HCLP 4, HCLP 5, HCLP 6, HCLP 7 DLP 1, DLP 2 etc. for protection of sensitive sites.</p>
CLSO 2	<p>To ensure that the following priorities for the town are delivered within the lifetime of the development plan:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The preparation and implementation of a Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan for the town</li> <li>The preparation and implementation of a Town Centre First Plan for the town</li> <li>The preparation of a feasibility study in respect of proposed road links within the town</li> </ul>	<p>The amendment introduces a new objective that intends, over the six-year lifetime of the CDP, to prepare and implement various masterplans for Clones town to deliver on town centre improvements and the consolidation of transport and connectivity infrastructure.</p> <p>This has positive implications for population and human health, material assets, tourism and recreation and land use. The focused nature of these Plans will furthermore enable the understanding of environmental</p>	<p>PHH, L, S, AQN, W, TR</p> <p>BFF</p> <p>LU, MA, CC</p>	<p>HCLP 2, HCLP 4, HCLP 5, HCLP 6, HCLP 7, SRP 1, GIO 4, TWP 2, ISP 1, BHO 1, BHO 2, BHP 1, ACO 3, PMP 3, DLP 1, DLP 2 etc. for General Development.</p> <p>HCLP 1, HCLP 4, HCLP 5, HCLP 6, HCLP 7 GIO 4, GIP 1, BHO 1, BHO 2, BHO 5, BHP 1, BHP 3,</p>

Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	SEA Assessment	Interaction with Strategic Environmental Objectives	Example/s of other Policies/Objectives that mitigate Potential Adverse Effects on the Environment
		<p>sensitivities at a lower, more-focused level, which can present as an opportunity for appropriate design and result in positive environmental effects.</p> <p>Unmitigated, however, the objective will have typical construction phase and operational phase effects on a range of environmental effects.</p>		<p>BHP 4, ACP 1, PMPO 1, PMP 2, WPO 3, WPO 8, AQO 1, NPO 1 etc. for Regeneration.</p> <p>HCLSO 1, EEC SO 1, AQO 2, TISO 1, ATP 4, WPO 3, HCLO 3, HCLP 4, HCLP 5, HCLP 6, HCLP 7, BHO 1, BHO 4, BHO 5, BHP 1, ACO 2, ACO 3, ACP 1, NPO 1, AQO 1 etc. for transport related development.</p>
BBSO 2	<p>To ensure that the following priorities for the town are delivered within the lifetime of the development plan:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The preparation and implementation of a Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan for the town</li> <li>The preparation and implementation of a Town Centre First Plan for the town</li> <li>The preparation of a feasibility study in respect of proposed road links within the town</li> </ul>	<p>The amendment introduces a new objective that intends, over the six-year lifetime of the CDP, to prepare and implement various masterplans for Ballybay town to deliver on town centre improvements and the consolidation of transport and connectivity infrastructure.</p> <p>This has positive implications for population and human health, material assets, tourism and recreation and land use. The focused nature of these Plans will furthermore enable the understanding of environmental sensitivities at a lower, more-focused level, which can present as an opportunity for appropriate design and result in positive environmental effects.</p> <p>Unmitigated, however, the objective will have typical construction phase and operational phase effects on a range of environmental effects.</p>	<p>PHH, L, S, AQN, W, TR</p> <p>BFF</p> <p>LU, MA, CC</p>	<p>HCLP 2, HCLP 4, HCLP 5, HCLP 6, HCLP 7, SRP 1, GIO 4, TWP 2, ISP 1, BHO 1, BHO 2, BHP 1, ACO 3, PMP 3, DLP 1, DLP 2 etc. for General Development.</p> <p>HCLP 1, HCLP 4, HCLP 5, HCLP 6, HCLP 7 GIO 4, GIP 1, BHO 1, BHO 2, BHO 5, BHP 1, BHP 3, BHP 4, ACP 1, PMPO 1, PMP 2, WPO 3, WPO 8, AQO 1, NPO 1 etc. for Regeneration.</p> <p>HCLSO 1, EEC SO 1, AQO 2, TISO 1, ATP 4, WPO 3, HCLO 3, HCLP 4, HCLP 5, HCLP 6, HCLP 7, BHO 1,</p>

Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	SEA Assessment	Interaction with Strategic Environmental Objectives	Example/s of other Policies/Objectives that mitigate Potential Adverse Effects on the Environment
				BHO 4, BHO 5, BHP 1, ACO 2, ACO 3, ACP 1, NPO 1, AQO 1 etc. for transport related development.
MTSO 2	<p>To ensure that the following priorities for the town are delivered within the lifetime of the development plan:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The implementation of the Dublin Street South Regeneration Plan, Dublin Street North Regeneration Plan, and Roosky Lands Master Plan</li> <li>The preparation and implementation of a Master Plan for the Saint Louis Convent lands</li> <li>The development of the Industry, Enterprise and Employment lands at Annahagh and Tullyherim</li> <li>The implementation of the Town Centre First Plan for the town</li> <li>The preparation and implementation of a Local Transport Plan for the town</li> <li>The preparation of a feasibility study in respect of proposed road links within the town</li> <li>The implementation of the Monaghan Drainage Area Plan</li> <li>An annual increase in population by a minimum of 100 persons per annum in order to achieve the growth targets set out for the town within both the National Planning Framework and the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy for the Northern and Western Region.</li> </ul>	<p>The amendment introduces a new objective that intends, over the six-year lifetime of the CDP, to prepare and implement various masterplans for Monaghan town to deliver on town centre improvements, housing, and the consolidation of transport and connectivity infrastructure.</p> <p>This has positive implications for population and human health, material assets, tourism and recreation and land use. The focused nature of these Plans will furthermore enable the understanding of environmental sensitivities at a lower, more-focused level, which can present as an opportunity for appropriate design and result in positive environmental effects.</p> <p>Unmitigated, however, the objective will have typical construction phase and operational phase effects on a range of environmental effects.</p>	<p>PHH, L, S, AQN, W, TR</p> <p>BFF</p> <p>LU, MA, CC</p>	<p>HCLP 2, HCLP 4, HCLP 5, HCLP 6, HCLP 7, SRP 1, GIO 4, TWP 2, ISP 1, BHO 1, BHO 2, BHP 1, ACO 3, PMP 3, DLP 1, DLP 2 etc. for General Development.</p> <p>HCLP 1, HCLP 4, HCLP 5, HCLP 6, HCLP 7 GIO 4, GIP 1, BHO 1, BHO 2, BHO 5, BHP 1, BHP 3, BHP 4, ACP 1, PMPO 1, PMP 2, WPO 3, WPO 8, AQO 1, NPO 1 etc. for Regeneration.</p> <p>HCLSO 1, EECOS 1, AQO 2, TISO 1, ATP 4, WPO 3, HCLO 3, HCLP 4, HCLP 5, HCLP 6, HCLP 7, BHO 1, BHO 4, BHO 5, BHP 1, ACO 2, ACO 3, ACP 1, NPO 1, AQO 1 etc. for transport related development.</p>
SHO 5	<p>To prepare Tier 4 village plans during the lifetime of this plan, with a focus on housing, amenity, infrastructure, and parking provision transport and the sustainable reuse and regeneration of existing derelict, vacant, or</p>	<p>The amendment expands the scope of the original objective to account for transport infrastructure and regeneration of existing derelict, vacant and underutilised sites. As</p>	<p>PHH, L, S, AQN, W, TR</p> <p>BFF</p>	<p>HCLP 1, HCLP 4, HCLP 5, HCLP 6, HCLP 7 GIO 4, GIP 1, BHO 1, BHO 2,</p>

Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	SEA Assessment	Interaction with Strategic Environmental Objectives	Example/s of other Policies/Objectives that mitigate Potential Adverse Effects on the Environment
	underutilised sites. At least one village plan will be prepared for a village in each of the three Municipal Districts per annum.	<p>the amended objective places a strong focus on the consolidation of land-use to reduce private-car dependency, there will be positive implications for population and human health, material assets, land use, and in the longer term, climate change and air quality.</p> <p>However, the amended objective does support the carrying out of development that has the potential, if unmitigated, to result in a range of construction and operational phase effects on various environmental receptors.</p>	LU, MA, CC	<p>BHO 5, BHP 1, BHP 3, BHP 4, ACP 1, PMPO 1, PMP 2, WPO 3, WPO 8, AQO 1, NPO 1 etc. for Regeneration.</p> <p>HCLSO 1, EEC SO 1, AQO 2, TISO 1, ATP 4, WPO 3, HCLO 3, HCLP 4, HCLP 5, HCLP 6, HCLP 7, BHO 1, BHO 4, BHO 5, BHP 1, ACO 2, ACO 3, ACP 1, NPO 1, AQO 1 etc. for transport related development.</p>
VIO 4	<p>To prepare plans for the Tier 4 villages <del>plans during the lifetime of this plan, which with a focus on housing, amenity, infrastructure, parking provision and traffic calming</del> <b>transport</b> during the lifetime of this plan, subject to available resources. and the sustainable reuse and regeneration of existing derelict, vacant, or underutilised sites. At least one village plan will be prepared for a village in each of the three Municipal Districts per annum.</p>	<p>The amendment expands the scope of the original objective to account for transport infrastructure and regeneration of existing derelict, vacant and underutilised sites. As the amended objective places a strong focus on the consolidation of land-use to reduce private-car dependency, there will be positive implications for population and human health, material assets, land use, and in the longer term, climate change and air quality.</p> <p>However, the amended objective does support the carrying out of development that has the potential, if unmitigated, to result in a range of construction and operational phase effects on various environmental receptors.</p>	<p>PHH, L, S, AQN, W, TR</p> <p>BFF</p> <p>LU, MA, CC</p>	<p>HCLP 1, HCLP 4, HCLP 5, HCLP 6, HCLP 7 GIO 4, GIP 1, BHO 1, BHO 2, BHO 5, BHP 1, BHP 3, BHP 4, ACP 1, PMPO 1, PMP 2, WPO 3, WPO 8, AQO 1, NPO 1 etc. for Regeneration.</p> <p>HCLSO 1, EEC SO 1, AQO 2, TISO 1, ATP 4, WPO 3, HCLO 3, HCLP 4, HCLP 5, HCLP 6, HCLP 7, BHO 1, BHO 4, BHO 5, BHP 1, ACO 2, ACO 3, ACP 1, NPO 1, AQO 1 etc. for transport related development.</p>

Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	SEA Assessment	Interaction with Strategic Environmental Objectives	Example/s of other Policies/Objectives that mitigate Potential Adverse Effects on the Environment
EDO 8	To develop a policy framework for Lough Egish industrial development area within two years of the adoption of the development plan to include specific objectives for Development Management Standards and sustainable transport having regard to National Policy Objectives NPO 10b and NPO 23 in the National Planning Framework, and Regional Policy Objective RPO 4.24 in the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy for the Northern and Western Regional Assembly Area.	<p>The amendment introduces a new objective to develop a policy framework for the Lough Egish Industrial Development Area within two years of the adoption of the prospective Monaghan CDP. The focus of this framework will be on the inclusion of specific objectives for the Development Management Standards and sustainable transport with due regard to policies in the National Planning Framework and the Regional Spatial Economic Strategy for the Northern and Western Regional Assembly Area.</p> <p>The objective will be positive chiefly for population and human health and material assets, and in the longer term, air quality and climate change. However, as the objective supports the carrying out of development at the Lough Egish lands, in the absence of mitigation, it has the potential to result in various construction phase and operational phase effects on a range of environmental receptors.</p>	<p>PHH, MA, LU, AQN, CC</p> <p>BFF, L, S, W</p> <p>CH, TR</p>	HCLP 2, HCLP 4, HCLP 5, HCLP 6, HCLP 7, SRP 1, GIO 4, TWP 2, ISP 1, BHO 1, BHO 2, BHP 1, ACO 3, PMP 3, DLP 1, DLP 2 etc.
TO 9	To vary the Development Plan to incorporate the objectives and measures of Integrated Transport Plan for County Monaghan when finalised, and to implement its objectives and measures during the lifetime of this plan.	<p>The amendment introduces a new objective to provide for a variation to the prospective CDP to incorporate and implement the objectives and measures of the Integrated Transport Plan for the Plan Area. This will have positive effects on population and human health, material assets, and tourism and recreation. In the longer term, the consolidation of transport infrastructure and the gradual shift to sustainable modes of transport will have positive effects on air quality and climate change.</p>	<p>PHH, MA, TR, AQN</p> <p>BFF, L, CH, S, LU, W</p> <p>CC</p>	<p>HCLP 2, HCLP 4, HCLP 5, HCLP 6, HCLP 7, SRP 1, GIO 4, TWP 2, ISP 1, BHO 1, BHO 2, BHP 1, ACO 3, PMP 3, DLP 1, DLP 2 etc. for General Development.</p> <p>HCLSO 1, EEC SO 1, AQO 2, TISO 1, ATP 4, WPO 3, HCLO 3, HCLP 4, HCLP 5, HCLP 6, HCLP 7, BHO 1, BHO 4, BHO 5, BHP 1,</p>



Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	SEA Assessment	Interaction with Strategic Environmental Objectives	Example/s of other Policies/Objectives that mitigate Potential Adverse Effects on the Environment
		In the absence of mitigation, however, the amendment holds the potential to introduce a range of construction and operational phase effects on a range of environmental receptors from the development of transport (i.e. linear) infrastructure.		ACO 2, ACO 3, ACP 1, NPO 1, AQO 1 etc. for transport related development.
MTO 14	To vary the Development Plan to incorporate the objectives and measures of the Local Transport Plan for Monaghan Town when finalised, and to implement its objectives and measures to support and promote active travel in Monaghan Town, during the lifetime of this plan, subject to funding and available resources.	The amendment introduces a new objective to provide for a variation to the prospective CDP to incorporate and implement the objectives and measures of the Local Transport Plan for Monaghan Town (upon finalisation). This will have positive effects on population and human health, material assets, and tourism and recreation. In the longer term, the consolidation of transport infrastructure and the gradual shift to sustainable modes of transport will have positive effects on air quality and climate change.  In the absence of mitigation, however, the amendment holds the potential to introduce a range of construction and operational phase effects on a range of environmental receptors from the development of transport (i.e. linear) infrastructure.	PHH, MA, TR, AQN  BFF, L, CH, S, LU, W  CC	HCLP 2, HCLP 4, HCLP 5, HCLP 6, HCLP 7, SRP 1, GIO 4, TWP 2, ISP 1, BHO 1, BHO 2, BHP 1, ACO 3, PMP 3, DLP 1, DLP 2 etc. for General Development.  HCLSO 1, EEC SO 1, AQO 2, TISO 1, ATP 4, WPO 3, HCLO 3, HCLP 4, HCLP 5, HCLP 6, HCLP 7, BHO 1, BHO 4, BHO 5, BHP 1, ACO 2, ACO 3, ACP 1, NPO 1, AQO 1 etc. for transport related development.
CMO 11	To vary the Development Plan to incorporate the objectives and measures of the Local Transport Plan for Carrickmacross Town when finalised, and to implement its objectives and measures to support and promote active travel in Carrickmacross Town, during the lifetime of this plan, subject to funding and available resources.	The amendment introduces a new objective to provide for a variation to the prospective CDP to incorporate and implement the objectives and measures of the Local Transport Plan for Carrickmacross Town (upon finalisation). This will have positive effects on population and human health, material assets, and tourism and recreation. In the longer term, the consolidation of transport infrastructure and the gradual shift	PHH, MA, TR, AQN  BFF, L, CH, S, LU, W  CC	HCLP 2, HCLP 4, HCLP 5, HCLP 6, HCLP 7, SRP 1, GIO 4, TWP 2, ISP 1, BHO 1, BHO 2, BHP 1, ACO 3, PMP 3, DLP 1, DLP 2 etc. for General Development.  HCLSO 1, EEC SO 1, AQO 2, TISO 1, ATP 4, WPO 3,

Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	SEA Assessment	Interaction with Strategic Environmental Objectives	Example/s of other Policies/Objectives that mitigate Potential Adverse Effects on the Environment
		to sustainable modes of transport will have positive effects on air quality and climate change. In the absence of mitigation, however, the amendment holds the potential to introduce a range of construction and operational phase effects on a range of environmental receptors from the development of transport (i.e. linear) infrastructure.		HCLO 3, HCLP 4, HCLP 5, HCLP 6, HCLP 7, BHO 1, BHO 4, BHO 5, BHP 1, ACO 2, ACO 3, ACP 1, NPO 1, AQO 1 etc. for transport related development.
CBO 6	To vary the Development Plan to incorporate the objectives and measures of the Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan for Castleblayney Town when finalised, and to implement its objectives and measures to support and promote active travel in Castleblayney Town, during the lifetime of this plan, subject to funding and available resources.	The amendment introduces a new objective to provide for a variation to the prospective CDP to incorporate and implement the objectives and measures of the Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan for Castleblayney Town (upon finalisation). This will have positive effects on population and human health, material assets, and tourism and recreation. In the longer term, the consolidation of transport infrastructure and the gradual shift to sustainable modes of transport will have positive effects on air quality and climate change. In the absence of mitigation, however, the amendment holds the potential to introduce a range of construction and operational phase effects on a range of environmental receptors from the development of transport (i.e. linear) infrastructure.	PHH, MA, TR, AQN  BFF, L, CH, S, LU, W  CC	HCLP 2, HCLP 4, HCLP 5, HCLP 6, HCLP 7, SRP 1, GIO 4, TWP 2, ISP 1, BHO 1, BHO 2, BHP 1, ACO 3, PMP 3, DLP 1, DLP 2 etc. for General Development.  HCLSO 1, EEC SO 1, AQO 2, TISO 1, ATP 4, WPO 3, HCLO 3, HCLP 4, HCLP 5, HCLP 6, HCLP 7, BHO 1, BHO 4, BHO 5, BHP 1, ACO 2, ACO 3, ACP 1, NPO 1, AQO 1 etc. for transport related development.
CLO 8	To vary the Development Plan to incorporate the objectives and measures of the Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan for Clones Town when finalised, and to implement its objectives and measures to support and promote active travel in Castleblayney Town, during the lifetime of this plan, subject to funding and available resources.	The amendment introduces a new objective to provide for a variation to the prospective CDP to incorporate and implement the objectives and measures of the Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan for Clones Town (upon finalisation). This will have positive effects on population and human health, material	PHH, MA, TR, AQN  BFF, L, CH, S, LU, W  CC	HCLP 2, HCLP 4, HCLP 5, HCLP 6, HCLP 7, SRP 1, GIO 4, TWP 2, ISP 1, BHO 1, BHO 2, BHP 1, ACO 3, PMP 3, DLP 1, DLP 2 etc. for General Development.

Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	SEA Assessment	Interaction with Strategic Environmental Objectives	Example/s of other Policies/Objectives that mitigate Potential Adverse Effects on the Environment
		<p>assets, and tourism and recreation. In the longer term, the consolidation of transport infrastructure and the gradual shift to sustainable modes of transport will have positive effects on air quality and climate change.</p> <p>In the absence of mitigation, however, the amendment holds the potential to introduce a range of construction and operational phase effects on a range of environmental receptors from the development of transport (i.e. linear) infrastructure.</p>		<p>HCLSO 1, EEC SO 1, AQO 2, TISO 1, ATP 4, WPO 3, HCLO 3, HCLP 4, HCLP 5, HCLP 6, HCLP 7, BHO 1, BHO 4, BHO 5, BHP 1, ACO 2, ACO 3, ACP 1, NPO 1, AQO 1 etc. for transport related development.</p>
BBO 8	<p>To vary the Development Plan to incorporate the objectives and measures of the Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan for Castleblayney Town when finalised, and to implement its objectives and measures to support and promote active travel in Castleblayney Town, during the lifetime of this plan, subject to funding and available resources.</p>	<p>The amendment introduces a new objective to provide for a variation to the prospective CDP to incorporate and implement the objectives and measures of the Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan for Ballybay Town (upon finalisation). This will have positive effects on population and human health, material assets, and tourism and recreation. In the longer term, the consolidation of transport infrastructure and the gradual shift to sustainable modes of transport will have positive effects on air quality and climate change.</p> <p>In the absence of mitigation, however, the amendment holds the potential to introduce a range of construction and operational phase effects on a range of environmental receptors from the development of transport (i.e. linear) infrastructure.</p>	<p>PHH, MA, TR, AQN</p> <p>BFF, L, CH, S, LU, W</p> <p>CC</p>	<p>HCLP 2, HCLP 4, HCLP 5, HCLP 6, HCLP 7, SRP 1, GIO 4, TWP 2, ISP 1, BHO 1, BHO 2, BHP 1, ACO 3, PMP 3, DLP 1, DLP 2 etc. for General Development.</p> <p>HCLSO 1, EEC SO 1, AQO 2, TISO 1, ATP 4, WPO 3, HCLO 3, HCLP 4, HCLP 5, HCLP 6, HCLP 7, BHO 1, BHO 4, BHO 5, BHP 1, ACO 2, ACO 3, ACP 1, NPO 1, AQO 1 etc. for transport related development.</p>
FRP 1	<p>Proposals for developments shall comply with Section 15.22.8 of the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031.</p>	<p>The amendment alters the framework against which development consent applications will be assessed.</p>	<p>PHH, MA, TR, W, CC, LU, BFF, S</p>	<p>N/A</p>

Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	SEA Assessment	Interaction with Strategic Environmental Objectives	Example/s of other Policies/Objectives that mitigate Potential Adverse Effects on the Environment
		<p>Section 15.22.8 of the CDP contains county policy on Flood Zones and Appropriate Uses, which require the consideration of flooding issues in development proposals.</p> <p>The objective is positive for a range of environmental receptors such as population and human health, material assets, climate change and water. No conflicts have been identified.</p>	L, CH, AQN	
HSO 13	To encourage and support the provision of service sites within smaller towns and villages.	<p>The amendment introduces a new objective that supports the provision of utilities infrastructure in the smaller towns and villages in County Monaghan. This is positive for population and human health, material assets and tourism and recreation.</p> <p>However, if unmitigated, the objective holds the potential to result in a range of typical construction and operational phase impacts on various environmental receptors.</p>	<p>PHH, MA, TR</p> <p>BFF, L, CH, S, LU, AQN, W</p> <p>CC</p>	HCLP 2, HCLP 4, HCLP 5, HCLP 6, HCLP 7, SRP 1, GIO 4, TWP 2, ISP 1, BHO 1, BHO 2, BHP 1, ACO 3, PMP 3, DLP 1, DLP 2 etc. for General Development.
HCLP 4	Any plan or project in the Plan area not directly connected with or necessary to the management of a Natura 2000 site but likely to have a significant effect on a Natura 2000 site(s), either individually or in combination with other plans or projects, shall be subject to Appropriate Assessment, in view of the site's conservation objectives; in accordance with Article 6(3) and Article 6(4) of the Habitats Directives (92/43/EEC), transposing national legislation, and applicable European and national guidelines.	<p>The amendment introduces a policy that alters the framework against which development consent applications will be assessed.</p> <p>The policy itself is positive chiefly for biodiversity, flora and fauna, particularly for the network of Natura 2000 Sites. There will be ancillary positive effects on the quality of soils and water, air quality and noise, cultural heritage and land-use.</p> <p>No conflicts with any environmental receptor have been identified.</p>	<p>BFF, S, W, CH, LU, AQN</p> <p>PHH, L, MA, TR, CC</p>	N/A

Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	SEA Assessment	Interaction with Strategic Environmental Objectives	Example/s of other Policies/Objectives that mitigate Potential Adverse Effects on the Environment
HCLP 5	Monaghan County Council shall complete Appropriate Assessment, where required as a Competent Authority, in accordance with Article 6 of the Habitats Directive; and shall only grant consent for developments projects after having ascertained that such projects will not adversely affect the integrity of any Natura 2000 site.	<p>The amendment introduces a policy that alters the framework against which development consent applications will be assessed.</p> <p>The policy itself is positive chiefly for biodiversity, flora and fauna, particularly for the network of Natura 2000 Sites. There will be ancillary positive effects on the quality of soils and water, air quality and noise, cultural heritage and land-use.</p> <p>No conflicts with any environmental receptor have been identified.</p>	<p>BFF, S, W, CH, LU, AQN</p> <p>PHH, L, MA, TR, CC</p>	N/A
HCLP 6	Protect, conserve and enhance natural heritage, insofar as practicable having regard to the remit of the Council; including Natura 2000 sites (SPAs and SACs), proposed Natura Heritage Areas (pNHAs), other designated sites, and non-designated areas of high nature conservation value known as locally important areas which also serve as 'Stepping Stones' for the purposes of Article 10 of the Habitats Directive, improving the ecological coherence of Natura 2000 sites.	<p>The amendment introduces a policy aimed at the protection of the county's natural heritage, which will include the county's network of Natura 2000 Sites and other locally-important, non-designated areas of high nature conservation value. This directly benefits biodiversity, flora and fauna, with ancillary positive effects on the quality of soils and water, air quality and noise, cultural heritage and land-use.</p> <p>No conflicts with any environmental receptor have been identified.</p>	<p>BFF, S, W, CH, LU, AQN</p> <p>PHH, L, MA, TR, CC</p>	N/A
HCLP 7	Prevent the carrying out of development that would destroy or significantly alter, damage or interfere with the integrity of a pNHA/NHA, or any of its species, communities, habitats; landforms or geological or geomorphological features; or on its diversity of natural attributes.	<p>The amendment introduces a policy that alters the framework against which development consent applications will be assessed.</p> <p>The policy itself is positive chiefly for biodiversity, flora and fauna, particularly for the network of nationally protected sites (Natural Heritage Areas and Proposed</p>	<p>BFF, S, W, CH, LU, AQN</p> <p>PHH, L, MA, TR, CC</p>	N/A

Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	SEA Assessment	Interaction with Strategic Environmental Objectives	Example/s of other Policies/Objectives that mitigate Potential Adverse Effects on the Environment
		<p>Natural Heritage Area). There will be ancillary positive effects on the quality of soils and water, air quality and noise, cultural heritage and land-use.</p> <p>No conflicts with any environmental receptor have been identified.</p>		
TP 12	Road schemes proposed and identified for development locally will be developed complementary to safeguarding the strategic function of the national road network and proposals impacting on the national road network should be developed in consultation with and subject to the agreement of TII.	<p>The amendment introduces a new transport policy that propose the development of road schemes in consideration of the need to safeguard the strategic function of the national road network. This will include consultations with the TII regarding development that can potentially impact the national road network, avoiding unnecessary and distracting signage, and protecting its primary purpose of providing strategic transport links between the main centres of population and employment.</p> <p>The policy is positive for population and human health, landscape/ townscape and material assets.</p> <p>No interactions with other environmental receptors have been identified.</p>	<p>PHH, MA, L</p> <p>BFF, CH, S, LU, AQN, W, TR, CC</p>	N/A
TP 13	Development proposals in proximity to the N2 junctions shall be appropriately assessed to ascertain the implications of traffic generation on the safe and efficient operation of the N2 and associated junctions. Proposals should consider the cumulative impact of development in the area and be subject to Traffic and Transport Assessment as appropriate.	<p>The amendment introduces a policy that alters the framework against which development consent applications will be assessed.</p> <p>The policy itself has positive implications for population and human health and material assets through enhanced safety for traffic flows at significant junctions in the Plan Area.</p>	<p>PHH, MA</p> <p>BFF, L, CH, S, LU, AQN, W, TR, CC</p>	N/A



Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	SEA Assessment	Interaction with Strategic Environmental Objectives	Example/s of other Policies/Objectives that mitigate Potential Adverse Effects on the Environment
		No interactions with other environmental receptors have been identified.		
SWDP 2	Development proposals shall ensure the capacity and efficiency of the public road network drainage regimes in County Monaghan will be safeguarded for road drainage purposes.	<p>The amendment introduces a policy that alters the framework against which development consent applications will be assessed.</p> <p>The policy itself has positive implications for population and human health and material assets by ensuring that any development that occurs ensures capacity and efficiency in the drainage regimes of the road network in the Plan Area. There will be additional benefits for the soils and water environment.</p> <p>No interactions with other environmental receptors have been identified.</p>	<p>PHH, MA, S, W</p> <p>BFF, L, CH, LU, AQN, TR, CC</p>	N/A
TP 11	To ensure that new development proposals that are subject to Traffic and Transport Assessment are carried out in accordance with the requirements set out in the TII Traffic and Transport Assessment Guidelines.	<p>The amendment introduces a policy that alters the framework against which development consent applications will be assessed.</p> <p>The policy itself has positive implications for population and human health and material assets by presenting an opportunity to assess how the proposed development will affect these environmental parameters and allow for appropriate mitigation by design.</p> <p>No interactions with other environmental receptors have been identified.</p>	<p>PHH, MA</p> <p>BFF, L, CH, S, LU, AQN, W, TR, CC</p>	N/A
CMO 8	To protect, design and develop new road and road upgrade projects identified during the lifetime of this plan, subject to resources. Road schemes and Park & Ride schemes proposed and identified for development locally will be developed	The amendment introduces a new transport objective for Carrickmacross town, that proposes the development of road projects in consideration of the need to safeguard the strategic function of the national road	<p>PHH, MA, L</p> <p>BFF, CH, S, LU, AQN, W, TR, CC</p>	N/A

Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	SEA Assessment	Interaction with Strategic Environmental Objectives	Example/s of other Policies/Objectives that mitigate Potential Adverse Effects on the Environment
	complementary to safeguarding the strategic function of the national road network. Proposals impacting on the national road network should be developed in consultation with and subject to the agreement of TII.	<p>network. This will include consultations with the TII regarding development that can potentially impact the national road network, avoiding unnecessary and distracting signage, and protecting its primary purpose of providing strategic transport links between the main centres of population and employment.</p> <p>The policy is positive for population and human health, landscape/ townscape and material assets.</p> <p>No interactions with other environmental receptors have been identified.</p>		
FRMO 5	To support the development of long and short-term flood remediation works and flood relief schemes throughout the County subject to environmental considerations, ensuring that development proposals support and do not impede or prevent the progression of these schemes.	<p>The amendment introduces an objective aimed at the development of long- and short-term flood remediation works and flood relief schemes throughout the Plan Area. These flood relief schemes and remediation works will be subject to environmental assessments, which will allow for timely identification of adverse effects and incorporate intervention and mitigation measures. The amendment is therefore positive for a range of environmental receptors impacted by flood events, i.e. population and human health, material assets, soils, land-use, etc.</p> <p>No conflicts with any environmental component has been identified.</p>	<p>PHH, MA, S, W, LU, MA, CC</p> <p>BFF, L, CH, AQN, TR</p>	N/A
FRMP 1	Applications for development, as required on previously developed lands within Flood Zones A or B, shall be subject to site specific flood risk assessment and shall provide details of structural and non-	The amendment alters the framework against which development consent applications will be assessed.	PHH, MA, W, CC, LU, S	N/A

Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	SEA Assessment	Interaction with Strategic Environmental Objectives	Example/s of other Policies/Objectives that mitigate Potential Adverse Effects on the Environment
	structural flood risk management measures, such as those relating to floor levels, internal layout, flood-resistant construction, flood-resilient construction, emergency response planning and access and egress during flood events.	<p>The policy put forth by the amendment mandates that development proposed to be sited on Flood Zones A or B will require site-specific flood risk assessments and detailed flood risk management measures.</p> <p>The policy is positive for a range of environmental receptors such as population and human health, material assets, climate change and water. No conflicts have been identified.</p>	BFF, L, CH, AQN, TR	
FRMP 2	Where a Justification Test applies, it must be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the planning authority that the flood risk can be adequately managed, and that the use and the development of the lands will not cause unacceptable impacts elsewhere.	<p>The amendment alters the framework against which development consent applications will be assessed.</p> <p>The policy put forth by the amendment makes the provision to justify a development proposed to be sited on Flood Zone A or B. This is to be done through the Justification Test, which has been designed to assess the appropriateness of particular developments are being considered in areas of moderate or high flood risk. It will be required to demonstrate that the development of these at-risk lands will not cause impacts elsewhere.</p> <p>The policy is positive for a range of environmental receptors such as population and human health, material assets, climate change and water. No conflicts have been identified.</p>	<p>PHH, MA, W, CC, LU, S</p> <p>BFF, L, CH, AQN, TR</p>	N/A
FRMP 3	Extensions of existing uses or minor development within flood risk areas will be supported, provided they do not: obstruct important flow paths; introduce a number of people into flood risk areas; entail the	The amendment alters the framework against which development consent applications will be assessed.	PHH, MA, W, CC, LU, S	N/A

Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	SEA Assessment	Interaction with Strategic Environmental Objectives	Example/s of other Policies/Objectives that mitigate Potential Adverse Effects on the Environment
	storage of hazardous substances; have adverse impacts or impede access to a watercourse, floodplain or flood protection and management facilities; or increase the risk of flooding elsewhere.	<p>The policy put forth by the amendment makes the provision to allow extensions to existing developments or minor development within flood risk areas after robust assessments and subsequent demonstration that such development will not lead to adverse effects such as impeding access to watercourses, floodplains, flood protection, or increase the risk of flooding elsewhere.</p> <p>The policy is positive for a range of environmental receptors such as population and human health, material assets, climate change and water. No conflicts have been identified.</p>	BFF, L, CH, AQN, TR	
FRMP 4	Where only a small proportion of a site is at risk of flooding, the sequential approach shall be applied in site planning, in order to seek to ensure that no encroachment onto or loss of the flood plain occurs and/or that only water compatible development such as Open Space would be permitted for the lands which are identified as being at risk of flooding within that site.	<p>The amendment introduces an additional policy for Flood Risk Management in the Development Plan. The amendment alters the framework against which a development consent application will be assessed.</p> <p>A Sequential Approach in the context of flood risk management is a mechanism that sets out a sequence of measures (Avoid, Substitute, Justify, Mitigate) to minimise flood risk arising from development proposals. The objective is positive for population and human health, material assets, climate change, land-use, and the soils and water environment.</p> <p>No conflicts with any environmental component have been identified in relation to this amendment.</p>	<p>PHH, MA, W, CC, LU, S</p> <p>BFF, L, CH, AQN, TR</p>	N/A
SWDO 2	All development proposals, as required shall carry out a surface water and drainage assessment and shall be compliant with the following to ensure that drainage	The amendment introduces an additional objective into the Development Plan which	PHH, MA, S, W, CC	N/A

Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	SEA Assessment	Interaction with Strategic Environmental Objectives	Example/s of other Policies/Objectives that mitigate Potential Adverse Effects on the Environment
	<p>from the site is managed sustainably:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DHLGH) 'Nature- based Solutions to the Management of Rainwater and Surface Water Runoff in Urban Areas – Water Sensitive Urban Design' (March 2022)</li> <li>CIRIA SuDS Manual C753 (2015)</li> </ul> <p>It is noted that updates to the above documents and / or new published documents during the lifetime of the SFRA are to be implemented as part of Development Management where appropriate.</p>	<p>alters the framework against which a development proposal will be assessed.</p> <p>The objective requires any development proposal to undertake a surface water and drainage assessment and to ensure that it will be compliant with guidelines governing the design of SuDS for development.</p> <p>The objective has positive implications for population and human health, material assets and the soils and water environments.</p> <p>No conflicts with any environmental receptors has been identified.</p>	BFF, L, CH, LU, AQN, TR	
REO 10	<p>Support the sustainable development, upgrading and maintenance of energy, generation, transmission, storage and distribution infrastructure, to ensure the security of energy supply and provide for future needs, as well as protection of the landscape, natural, archaeological and built heritage, and residential amenity.</p>	<p>The amendment introduces an additional renewable energy objective into the Development Plan.</p> <p>The objective is aimed at the development and upgrading of the energy infrastructure in the Plan Area to ensure energy security while balancing the protection of natural and cultural heritage amenities.</p> <p>The objective is positive mainly for population and human health, tourism and recreation, material assets and through the development of energy infrastructure.</p> <p>The objective's focus on the protection of natural and cultural heritage resources will ideally benefit biodiversity, flora and fauna, cultural heritage, and landscape.</p> <p>The objective supports the carrying out of development of energy-related infrastructure, which will have construction phase and operational phase effects. Such effects will require mitigation.</p>	<p>PHH, MA, TR, BFF, CH, L, CC</p> <p>S, LU, AQN, W</p>	<p>HCLP 2, HCLP 4, HCLP 5, HCLP 6, HCLP 7, SRP 1, GIO 4, TWP 2, ISP 1, BHO 1, BHO 2, BHP 1, ACO 3, PMP 3, DLP 1, DLP 2 etc. for Energy related Development.</p>

Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	SEA Assessment	Interaction with Strategic Environmental Objectives	Example/s of other Policies/Objectives that mitigate Potential Adverse Effects on the Environment
REO 11	Support and facilitate proposals for secure, appropriately scaled energy storage systems and infrastructure, including green hydrogen gas storage which support energy efficiency and reusable energy systems, provided such proposals have regard for health and safety and accord with the principles of proper planning and sustainable development of the area.	<p>The amendment introduces an additional renewable energy objective into the Development Plan.</p> <p>The objective is supportive of appropriately-scaled, renewable energy storage systems and infrastructure and ties in with proper planning and sustainable development principles.</p> <p>The objective is positive mainly for population and human health, tourism and recreation, air quality, climate change and material assets through the development of renewable energy infrastructure. The objective additionally emphasises the need for health and safety and accordance with the principles of proper planning and sustainable development of the area with the intention to minimise effects on environmental sensitivities in the area.</p> <p>The objective involves the carrying out of development of renewable energy infrastructure, which will have construction phase and operational phase effects, which will require mitigation.</p>	<p>PHH, MA, TR, BFF, CH, L, AQN</p> <p>CC</p> <p>S, LU, W</p>	HCLP 2, HCLP 4, HCLP 5, HCLP 6, HCLP 7, SRP 1, GIO 4, TWP 2, ISP 1, BHO 1, BHO 2, BHP 1, ACO 3, PMP 3, DLP 1, DLP 2 etc. for Energy related Development.
REO 12	Support and facilitate proposals for hybrid energy systems and/or co-location of renewable energy where applicable where such development has satisfactorily demonstrated that it will not have adverse impacts on the surrounding environment.	<p>The amendment introduces an additional renewable energy objective into the Development Plan.</p> <p>The objective is supportive of co-locating energy systems and infrastructure, given that it is demonstrated that doing so will not result in adverse effects on the environment. The objective is positive mainly for population and human health, tourism and recreation, air quality, climate change and material</p>	<p>PHH, MA, TR, BFF, CH, L, AQN</p> <p>CC</p> <p>S, LU, W</p>	HCLP 2, HCLP 4, HCLP 5, HCLP 6, HCLP 7, SRP 1, GIO 4, TWP 2, ISP 1, BHO 1, BHO 2, BHP 1, ACO 3, PMP 3, DLP 1, DLP 2 etc. for Energy related Development.



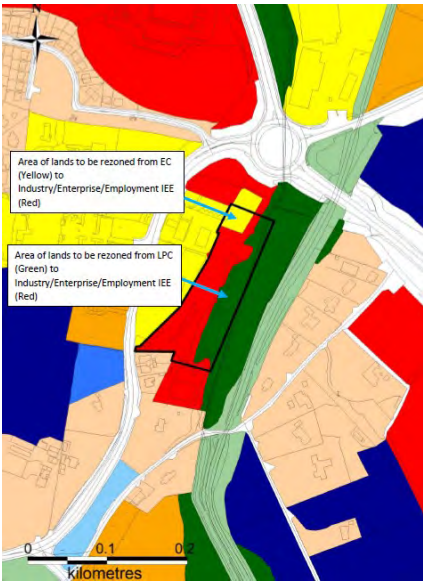
Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	SEA Assessment	Interaction with Strategic Environmental Objectives	Example/s of other Policies/Objectives that mitigate Potential Adverse Effects on the Environment
		assets through the development of renewable energy infrastructure. The objective additionally emphasises the need for health and safety and accordance with the principles of proper planning and sustainable development of the area with the intention to minimise effects on environmental sensitivities in the area. The objective involves the carrying out of development of renewable energy infrastructure, which will have construction phase and operational phase effects, which will require mitigation.		
PWWO 3	To support Uisce Éireann in the development and implementation of Drinking Water Safety Plans which seek to protect human health by identifying, assessing and managing risks to water quality and quantity; taking a holistic approach from source to tap.	<p>The amendment introduces an additional objective into the Development Plan's chapter on Environment, Energy and Climate Change.</p> <p>The objective intends to support Uisce Éireann in the development and implementation of Drinking Water Safety Plans which will manage risks to water resources.</p> <p>This is positive chiefly for population and human health, tourism and recreation, water and material assets.</p> <p>The objective will involve the development of utilities infrastructure for the abstraction, treatment and delivery of water. Such development will have construction phase and operational phase effects, which will need to be mitigated.</p>	<p>PHH, TR, W, MA</p> <p>BFF, L, CH, S, LU, AQN</p> <p>CC</p>	HCLP 2, HCLP 4, HCLP 5, HCLP 6, HCLP 7, SRP 1, GIO 4, TWP 2, ISP 1, BHO 1, BHO 2, BHP 1, ACO 3, PMP 3, DLP 1, DLP 2 etc. for Infrastructure.
CAO 16	To promote water conservation and demand management measures among all water users, and to support Uisce Éireann in implementing water	The amendment introduces a new objective for Climate Action into the Development Plan. The objective is aimed at the	PHH, BFF, S, W, MA, TR, CC	N/A

Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	SEA Assessment	Interaction with Strategic Environmental Objectives	Example/s of other Policies/Objectives that mitigate Potential Adverse Effects on the Environment
	conservation measures such as leakage reduction and network improvements, including innovative solutions in specific situations.	conservation of water resources, which will have positive implications for a range of environmental components. No conflict with any environmental receptor has been identified.	L, CH, LU, AQN	
CAO 17	To ensure that the Local Authority provides adequate storm water infrastructure in order to accommodate the planned levels of growth within the plan area and to ensure that appropriate flood management measures are implemented to protect property and infrastructure.	The amendment introduces an objective for Water Protection and Surface Water Drainage policies for the Plan Area. The objective requires the Local Authority to provide adequate storm water infrastructure commensurate to planned levels of growth in the Plan Area and to ensure that appropriate flood management measures are in place. This has positive effects on material assets (preventing overload of existing utilities), population and human health (public health), and biodiversity, flora and fauna and the soils and water environments (prevention of contamination of natural and ecological resources). The objective however involves the carrying out of development (i.e. construction of foul water and surface water drainage collection systems) that will have construction phase and operational phase effects. Such effects will require mitigation.	PHH, MA, S, W, BFF  L, AQN, CC  CH, LU, TR	HCLP 2, HCLP 4, HCLP 5, HCLP 6, HCLP 7, SRP 1, GIO 4, TWP 2, ISP 1, BHO 1, BHO 2, BHP 1, ACO 3, PMP 3, DLP 1, DLP 2 etc. for infrastructure development.
CAO 18	To require all new development to provide a separate foul and surface water drainage system and to incorporate sustainable urban drainage systems where appropriate in new development and the public realm.	The amendment introduces an objective for Water Protection and Surface Water Drainage policies for the Plan Area. The objective requires new development (including the public realm) in the Plan Area to provide separate foul and surface water drainage systems and incorporate SuDS. This has positive effects on material assets (preventing overload of existing utilities),	PHH, MA, S, W, BFF  L, AQN, CC  CH, LU, TR	HCLP 2, HCLP 4, HCLP 5, HCLP 6, HCLP 7, SRP 1, GIO 4, TWP 2, ISP 1, BHO 1, BHO 2, BHP 1, ACO 3, PMP 3, DLP 1, DLP 2 etc. for infrastructure development.

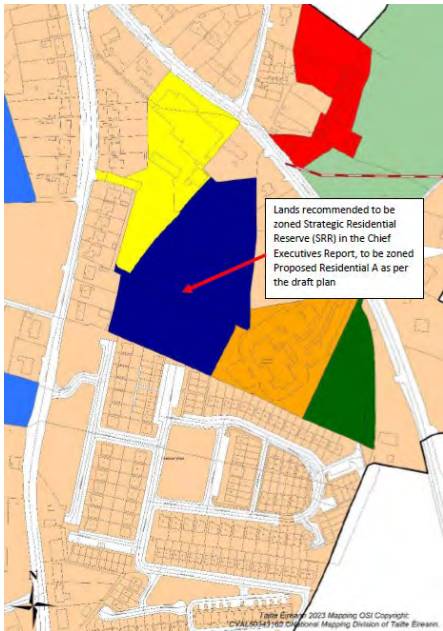
Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	SEA Assessment	Interaction with Strategic Environmental Objectives	Example/s of other Policies/Objectives that mitigate Potential Adverse Effects on the Environment
		<p>population and human health (public health), and biodiversity, flora and fauna and the soils and water environments (prevention of contamination of natural and ecological resources).</p> <p>The objective however involves the carrying out of development (i.e. construction of foul water and surface water drainage collection systems) that will have construction phase and operational phase effects. Such effects will require mitigation.</p>		
CAO 19	To prohibit the discharge of additional surface water to combined (foul and surface water) sewers in order to maximise the capacity of existing collection systems for foul water.	<p>The amendment introduces an objective for Water Protection and Surface Water Drainage policies for the Plan Area.</p> <p>The objective prohibits the discharge of additional surface water to combined sewers, instead requiring redirection to existing collection systems for foul water.</p> <p>The objective is positive for material assets (preventing overload of existing utilities), population and human health (public health), and biodiversity, flora and fauna and the soils and water environments (prevention of contamination of natural and ecological resources).</p> <p>No interactions with other environmental components have been identified in relation to this amendment.</p>	<p>PHH, MA, S, W, BFF</p> <p>L, CH, LU, AQN, TR, CC</p>	N/A
TMO 23	To promote and support the implementation of the Monaghan Destination and Experience Development Plan.	<p>The amendment introduces a new objective for Tourism under Economic Development of the Plan Area to promote and support the implementation of the Monaghan Destination and Experience Development Plan (DEDP) prepared by Fáilte Ireland. This will have positive effects on population and human</p>	<p>PHH, MA, TR</p> <p>BFF, L, CH, S, LU, AQN, W</p> <p>CC</p>	HCLP 2, HCLP 4, HCLP 5, HCLP 6, HCLP 7, SRP 1, GIO 4, TWP 2, ISP 1, BHO 1, BHO 2, BHP 1, ACO 3, PMP 3, DLP 1, DLP 2 etc. for general development.

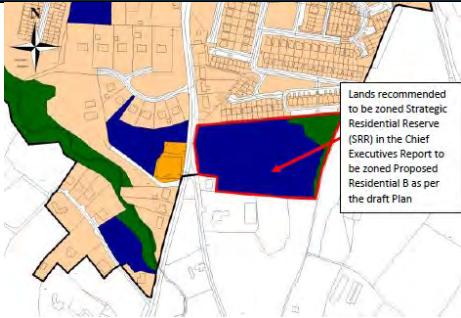
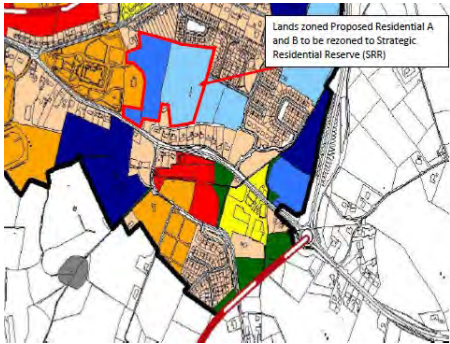
Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	SEA Assessment	Interaction with Strategic Environmental Objectives	Example/s of other Policies/Objectives that mitigate Potential Adverse Effects on the Environment
		<p>health, material assets, and tourism and recreation.</p> <p>The Monaghan DEDP proposes to guide tourism development through a series of projects which will involve the carrying out of development at sensitive locations of amenity. The objective therefore will result in typical construction phase and operational phase effects that will require mitigation.</p>		EECSO 1, WPO 3, WPO 8, LP 1, HCLSO 1, HCLO 3, HCLP 1, HCLP 4, HCLP 5, HCLP 6, HCLP 7 DLP 1, DLP 2 etc. for tourism development at sensitive locations.
TMO 24	To promote and implement the policies and objective of the Monaghan County Council Tourism Strategy 2023-2028 and to ensure the preparation of a new Plan upon its expiry.	<p>The amendment introduces a new objective for Tourism under Economic Development of the Plan Area to promote and support the implementation of the Monaghan County Council Tourism Strategy 2023-2028. The Strategy is aimed at the sustainable development of Monaghan's tourism and recreational sectors.</p> <p>This will have positive effects on population and human health, material assets, and tourism and recreation.</p> <p>The Strategy proposes to guide tourism development through a series of projects which will involve the carrying out of development at sensitive locations of amenity. The objective therefore will result in typical construction phase and operational phase effects that will require mitigation.</p>	<p>PHH, MA, TR</p> <p>BFF, L, CH, S, LU, AQN, W</p> <p>CC</p>	<p>HCLP 2, HCLP 4, HCLP 5, HCLP 6, HCLP 7, SRP 1, GIO 4, TWP 2, ISP 1, BHO 1, BHO 2, BHP 1, ACO 3, PMP 3, DLP 1, DLP 2 etc. for general development.</p> <p>EECSO 1, WPO 3, WPO 8, LP 1, HCLSO 1, HCLO 3, HCLP 1, HCLP 4, HCLP 5, HCLP 6, HCLP 7 DLP 1, DLP 2 etc. for tourism development at sensitive locations.</p>
PTO 12	To require that facilities to support public transport services are provided for in the development of new or expanding institutions, employment centres, sports complexes, and leisure facilities, including bus stops, bus shelters and bus turning areas as appropriate.	The amendment introduces a new policy that supports the development of ancillary public transport infrastructure in conjunction with the development of community infrastructure (inclusive of educational and employment centres, sports and leisure	<p>PHH, BFF, S, W, MA, AQN</p> <p>CC, TR</p> <p>L</p>	HCLP 2, HCLP 4, HCLP 5, HCLP 6, HCLP 7, SRP 1, GIO 4, TWP 2, ISP 1, BHO 1, BHO 2, BHP 1, ACO 3, PMP 3, DLP 1, DLP 2 etc. for general development.

Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	SEA Assessment	Interaction with Strategic Environmental Objectives	Example/s of other Policies/Objectives that mitigate Potential Adverse Effects on the Environment
		<p>complexes). This will have a positive effect on population and human health, tourism and recreation and material assets through the provision of community and public transport infrastructure. This will indirectly encourage the use of public transport over the private car, which has positive implications for air quality and noise and climate change in the longer term.</p> <p>The amendment however involves the carrying out of development which will have typical construction phase and operational phase effects. Such effects will require mitigation.</p>	CH, LU	HCLSO 1, EEC SO 1, AQO 2, TISO 1, ATP 4, WPO 3, HCLO 3, HCLP 4, HCLP 5, HCLP 6, HCLP 7, BHO 1, BHO 4, BHO 5, BHP 1, ACO 2, ACO 3, ACP 1, NPO 1, AQO 1 etc. for transport development
WMO 12	To promote the sustainable management of poultry and other agricultural wastes through renewable energy facilities to reduce nutrient runoff, improve water quality, minimise greenhouse gas emissions, and support energy generation, while ensuring the protection of local and water resources.	<p>The amendment introduces a new objective to augment the renewable energy and circular economies in the Plan Area.</p> <p>The objective is positive for a range of environmental receptors, such as population and human health, biodiversity, flora and fauna, the soils and water environments, air quality, climate change, and material assets. The objective provides an opportunity to redirect agricultural wastes into the renewable energy system to support energy system and moves away from improper waste management practices which can lead to the contamination of soil and water resources.</p> <p>The objective is supportive of development of renewable energy and agricultural infrastructure, which can have typical construction phase and operational phase</p>	<p>PHH, BFF, S, AQN, W, MA</p> <p>CC</p> <p>L</p> <p>CH, LU, TR</p>	<p>HCLP 2, HCLP 4, HCLP 5, HCLP 6, HCLP 7, SRP 1, GIO 4, TWP 2, ISP 1, BHO 1, BHO 2, BHP 1, ACO 3, PMP 3, DLP 1, DLP 2 etc. for energy related development.</p> <p>HCLSO 1, HCLO 2, HCLO 3, HCLO 4, HCLP 1, HCLP 4, HCLP 5, HCLP 6, HCLP 7, WPO 3, WPO 4, WPO 7, WPO 8, WMO 4, AGFO 2 etc. for agricultural development.</p>

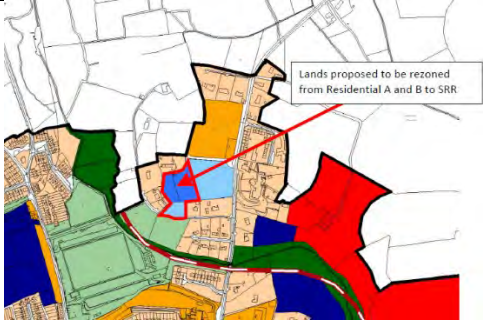
Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	SEA Assessment	Interaction with Strategic Environmental Objectives	Example/s of other Policies/Objectives that mitigate Potential Adverse Effects on the Environment
		effects on the environment. Such effects will need to be mitigated.		
N/A	<p>It is proposed that the lands identified in submission MN-C22-MCDP-33 as Landscape Protection/Conservation (LPC) and Existing Commercial (EC), be zoned as Industry/Enterprise/Employment (IEE).</p> 	<p>This amend supports the carrying out of development of Industrial/Enterprise/Employment development at this location. Such development may result in positive effects on population and human health (e.g. employment, business generation etc.).</p> <p>The construction phases of such development has the potential to result in environmental impacts, such as dust, noise, or traffic disruption, that may affect various environmental components, including population and human health, the air quality environment, the noise environment, the water environment, biodiversity or traffic and transport conditions. The operational phases of this development has the potential to result in environmental effects on various environmental components, such as population and human health, traffic and transport conditions, landscape character and visual amenity.</p>	<p>PHH, LU, MA</p> <p>BFF, L, CH, S, AQN, W,CC</p> <p>TR</p>	<p>HCLSO 1, HCLO 2, HCLO 3, HCLO 8. HCLO 9, HCLP 2, HCLP 3, GIO 5, GIP 1, GIP 2, TWP 1, HCLP 4, HCLP 5, HCLP 6, HCLP 7, SRP 1, GIO 4, TWP 2, ISP 1, BHO 1, BHO 2, BHP 1, ACO 3, PMP 3, DLP 1, DLP 2 etc.</p>
N/A	<p>It is proposed that lands at Drumbear which were zoned as Residential A in the draft Plan, and subsequently recommended to be zoned as Strategic Residential Reserve in the Chiefs Report, be zoned as Residential A (as per the draft Plan).</p>	<p>This amend supports the carrying out of development of Industrial/Enterprise/Employment development at this location. Such development may result in positive effects on</p>	<p>PHH, LU, MA</p> <p>BFF, L, CH, S, AQN, W,CC</p> <p>TR</p>	<p>FRMO 1, FRMO 2, FRMO 3, FRMO 4, HCLSO 1, HCLO 2, HCLO 3, HCLO 8. HCLO 9, HCLP 2, HCLP 3, GIO 5, GIP 1, GIP 2, TWP 1, HCLP 4, HCLP 5,</p>



Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	SEA Assessment	Interaction with Strategic Environmental Objectives	Example/s of other Policies/Objectives that mitigate Potential Adverse Effects on the Environment
		<p>population and human health (e.g. employment, business generation etc.).</p> <p>The construction phases of such development has the potential to result in environmental impacts, such as dust, noise, or traffic disruption, that may affect various environmental components, including population and human health, the air quality environment, the noise environment, the water environment, biodiversity or traffic and transport conditions. The operational phases of this development has the potential to result in environmental effects on various environmental components, such as population and human health, traffic and transport conditions, landscape character and visual amenity.</p>		<p>HCLP 6, HCLP 7, SRP 1, GIO 4, TWP 2, ISP 1, BHO 1, BHO 2, BHP 1, ACO 3, PMP 3, DLP 1, DLP 2 etc.</p>
N/A	<p>It is proposed that lands also at Drumbear (Submission MN-C22-MCDP-53) which were zoned as Residential B in the draft Plan, and subsequently recommended to be zoned as Strategic Residential Reserve in the Chiefs Report, be zoned as Residential B (as per the draft Plan).</p>	<p>This amend supports the carrying out of development of Residential development at this location. Such development may result in positive effects on population and human health (e.g. through the provision of housing in accordance with sustainable development and proper planning)</p> <p>The construction phases of such development has the potential to result in environmental impacts, such as dust, noise, or traffic disruption, that may affect various</p>	<p>PHH, LU, MA</p> <p>BFF, L, CH, S, AQN, W, CC</p> <p>TR</p>	<p>HCLSO 1, HCLO 2, HCLO 3, HCLO 8. HCLO 9, HCLP 2, HCLP 3, GIO 5, GIP 1, GIP 2, TWP 1, HCLP 4, HCLP 5, HCLP 6, HCLP 7, SRP 1, GIO 4, TWP 2, ISP 1, BHO 1, BHO 2, BHP 1, ACO 3, PMP 3, DLP 1, DLP 2 etc.</p>

Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	SEA Assessment	Interaction with Strategic Environmental Objectives	Example/s of other Policies/Objectives that mitigate Potential Adverse Effects on the Environment
	 <p>Lands recommended to be zoned Strategic Residential Reserve (SRR) in the Chief Executives Report to be zoned Proposed Residential B as per the draft Plan</p>	<p>environmental components, including population and human health, the air quality environment, the noise environment, the water environment, biodiversity or traffic and transport conditions. The operational phases of this development has the potential to result in environmental effects on various environmental components, such as population and human health, traffic and transport conditions, landscape character and visual amenity.</p>		
N/A	<p>It is proposed that part of the lands MT9, which are identified in Appendix 16 Infrastructure Assessment and Settlement Capacity Audit (SCA) of the Draft Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031 as Residential A and B, be zoned as Strategic Residential Reserve.</p>  <p>Lands zoned Proposed Residential A and B to be rezoned to Strategic Residential Reserve (SRR)</p>	<p>This amend supports the carrying out of development of Residential development at this location. Such development may result in positive effects on population and human health (e.g. through the provision of housing in accordance with sustainable development and proper planning)</p> <p>The construction phases of such development has the potential to result in environmental impacts, such as dust, noise, or traffic disruption, that may affect various environmental components, including population and human health, the air quality environment, the noise environment, the water environment, biodiversity or traffic and transport conditions. The operational phases of this development has the potential to result in environmental effects on various environmental components, such as population and human health, traffic and transport conditions, landscape character and visual amenity.</p>	<p>PHH, LU, MA</p> <p>BFF, L, CH, S, AQN, W,CC</p> <p>TR</p>	<p>HCLSO 1, HCLO 2, HCLO 3, HCLO 8. HCLO 9, HCLP 2, HCLP 3, GIO 5, GIP 1, GIP 2, TWP 1, HCLP 4, HCLP 5, HCLP 6, HCLP 7, SRP 1, GIO 4, TWP 2, ISP 1, BHO 1, BHO 2, BHP 1, ACO 3, PMP 3, DLP 1, DLP 2 etc.</p>

Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	SEA Assessment	Interaction with Strategic Environmental Objectives	Example/s of other Policies/Objectives that mitigate Potential Adverse Effects on the Environment
N/A	<p>It is proposed that lands identified in draft Plan submission MN-C22-MCDP-69 be rezoned from Landscape Protection/Conservation to Residential B.</p> 	<p>This amend supports the carrying out of development of Residential development at this location. Such development may result in positive effects on population and human health (e.g. through the provision of housing in accordance with sustainable development and proper planning)</p> <p>The construction phases of such development has the potential to result in environmental impacts, such as dust, noise, or traffic disruption, that may affect various environmental components, including population and human health, the air quality environment, the noise environment, the water environment, biodiversity or traffic and transport conditions. The operational phases of this development has the potential to result in environmental effects on various environmental components, such as population and human health, traffic and transport conditions, landscape character and visual amenity.</p>	<p>PHH, LU, MA</p> <p>BFF, L, CH, S, AQN, W,CC</p> <p>TR</p>	<p>HCLSO 1, HCLO 2, HCLO 3, HCLO 8. HCLO 9, HCLP 2, HCLP 3, GIO 5, GIP 1, GIP 2, TWP 1, HCLP 4, HCLP 5, HCLP 6, HCLP 7, SRP 1, GIO 4, TWP 2, ISP 1, BHO 1, BHO 2, BHP 1, ACO 3, PMP 3, DLP 1, DLP 2 etc.</p>
N/A	<p>It is proposed to rezone part of the lands CL 25 which are identified in Appendix 16 Infrastructure Assessment and Settlement Capacity Audit Maps (SCA) of the Draft Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031 - from Residential A and B to Strategic Residential Reserve (SRR),</p>	<p>This amend supports the carrying out of development of Residential development at this location. Such development may result in positive effects on population and human health (e.g. through the provision of housing in accordance with sustainable development and proper planning)</p> <p>The construction phases of such development has the potential to result in environmental impacts, such as dust, noise, or traffic disruption, that may affect various</p>	<p>PHH, LU, MA</p> <p>BFF, L, CH, S, AQN, W,CC</p> <p>TR</p>	<p>HCLSO 1, HCLO 2, HCLO 3, HCLO 8. HCLO 9, HCLP 2, HCLP 3, GIO 5, GIP 1, GIP 2, TWP 1, HCLP 4, HCLP 5, HCLP 6, HCLP 7, SRP 1, GIO 4, TWP 2, ISP 1, BHO 1, BHO 2, BHP 1, ACO 3, PMP 3, DLP 1, DLP 2 etc.</p>

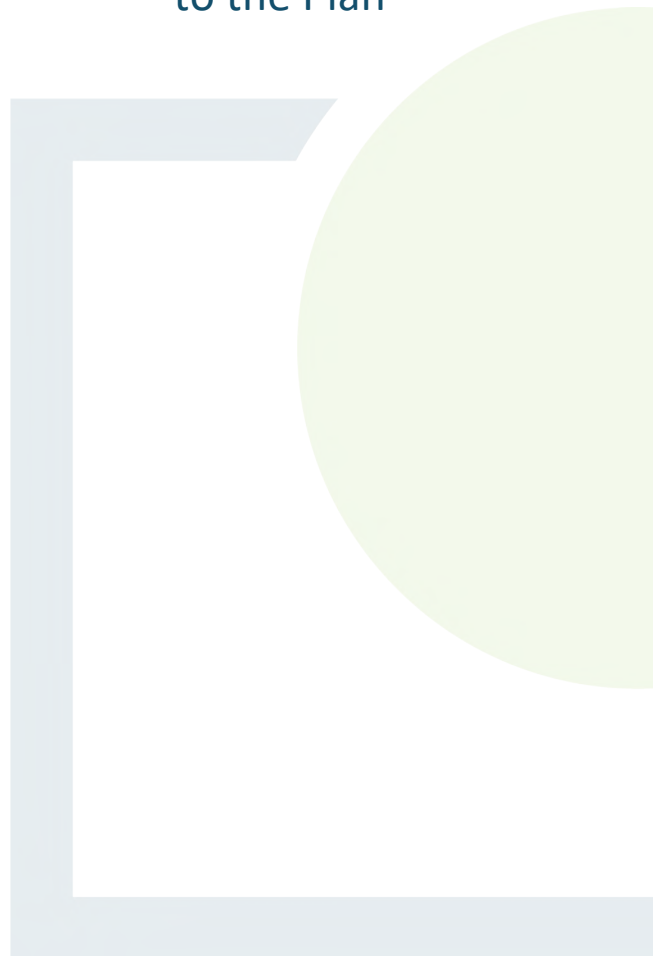
Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	SEA Assessment	Interaction with Strategic Environmental Objectives	Example/s of other Policies/Objectives that mitigate Potential Adverse Effects on the Environment
		<p>environmental components, including population and human health, the air quality environment, the noise environment, the water environment, biodiversity or traffic and transport conditions. The operational phases of this development has the potential to result in environmental effects on various environmental components, such as population and human health, traffic and transport conditions, landscape character and visual amenity.</p>		



DESIGNING AND DELIVERING  
A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

## APPENDIX 5

Environmental Assessment of  
Further Amendments to the  
Proposed Material Alterations  
to the Plan



## OVERVIEW

SEA Screening of Further Amendments to Material Alterations has been completed. This assessment is presented in Table 1. It has been concluded, based on the pre-screening check, and review against the environmental significance criteria as set out in Annex II of the SEA Directive, that the amendments will not give rise to likely significant effects on the environment.

**TABLE 1 - SEA SCREENING OF FURTHER AMENDMENTS TO MATERIAL ALTERATIONS**

Policy / Objective Reference	Summary of Draft Plan Amendment	SEA Screening Assessment	SEA Screening Conclusion
N/A	To make the County Development Plan without Map MA Ref: CDP1 No. 7 (Clones). Revert to the draft Plan zonings.	This amendment proposes having the plan zoning revert back to what was originally proposed in the Draft Plan, which was subject to SEA and AA. It will not introduce environmental effects beyond what has already been considered and mitigated against under the SEA of the Plan.	Screen Out.
N/A	Amend Material Alteration: Chapter 9, No. 2 to omit the footnote inserted at table 9.3, Land Use Zoning Matrix in relation to Monaghan Retail Park.	This amendment proposes having Table 9.3 revert back to what was originally proposed in the Draft Plan, which was subject to SEA and AA. It will not introduce environmental effects beyond what has already been considered and mitigated against under the SEA of the Plan.	Screen Out.
N/A	To make the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031 without Map MA Ref: MTDP1 No. 15 (Monaghan Town). Revert to the draft Plan zonings.	This amendment proposes having the plan zoning revert back to what was originally proposed in the Draft Plan, which was subject to SEA and AA. It will not introduce environmental effects beyond what has already been considered and mitigated against under the SEA of the Plan.	Screen Out.
N/A	Plan Making Justification Tests have been reviewed and amended within the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.	The amendment modifies Justification Tests contained in the SFRA for clarity and to ensure consistency with Flood	Screen Out.



Policy / Objective Reference	Summary of Draft Plan Amendment	SEA Screening Assessment	SEA Screening Conclusion
		Guidelines. It will not introduce any new likely significant effects not previously considered and mitigated against under the SEA.	
N/A	<p>For clarification purposes it is recommended to add the following text below the revised Core Strategy Table 2.5 at Section 2.10 in Chapter 2 – Core Strategy and below the revised Table 2.3 Population Targets 2031 at Section 2.5 in Chapter 2.</p> <p><b>** It should be noted that there are infrastructure constraints at Clontibret North</b></p>	This amendment serves to clarify that there are infrastructural constraints at this area. It will not introduce any new likely significant effects not previously considered and mitigated against under the SEA.	Screen Out.
N/A	<p>The following text will be inserted in Section 15.22.8 of Chapter 15 of the County Development Plan after the text inserted by the Material Alteration (text in red) No.17: -</p> <p><b>Table 6.4 of the SFRA accompanying this development plan specifies design level requirements for highly vulnerable and less vulnerable receptors. In some instances, where an alternative minimum design level requirement can be demonstrated to be appropriate for the type and / or scale of the development and site characteristics, the freeboard requirements specified in Table 6.4 of the SFRA may be relaxed if justified as part of a Site Specific Flood Risk Assessment and adequate mitigation (including emergency planning) is included in overall site design. Consultation with the Council must take place prior to submission of a planning application in relation to any proposal where a reduction of this minimum design level requirement is proposed.</b></p> <p>The following text in green will replace the text in red with a strikethrough as set out below, in Section 6.5.3 of the SFRA to ensure consistency:</p>	<p>These amendments have been made in consideration of the consultation submissions received from the Office of Public Works (OPW).</p> <p>Text clarifying flood risk and SuDs considerations and principles during drainage design has been added to the relevant sections of the Plan.</p> <p>Justification Tests contained in the SFRA have been amended for clarity and to ensure consistency with Flood Guidelines.</p> <p>The amendment also proposes making the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031 without Map MA Ref: MTDP1 No. 15 (Monaghan Town).</p> <p>These amendments will not introduce any new likely significant effects not</p>	Screen Out.

Policy / Objective Reference	Summary of Draft Plan Amendment	SEA Screening Assessment	SEA Screening Conclusion
	<p>In some instances, where an alternative minimum design level requirement can be demonstrated to be appropriate for the type and / or scale of the development and site characteristics, the stated freeboard requirements may be relaxed if justified as part of a SSFRA and adequate mitigation (including emergency planning) is included in overall site design. Consultation with the Council must take place prior to submission of a planning application in relation to any proposal where a reduction of this minimum design level requirement is proposed.</p> <p>The following explanatory text will be added to the SFRA at Section 6.6 and a new Section 6.6.1 added in relation to SuDS techniques:</p> <p>Section 6.6 a further bullet point added, as set out below:  Department of Housing Local Government and Heritage (DHLGH) Rainwater Management Plans Guidance for Local Authorities (2024)</p> <p>Additional Section to be added as follows:-  Section 6.6.1 - Regional SuDS Measures</p> <p>The following sections outline SuDS principles that are to be followed as part of any future development within the County. In addition to the site-specific surface water management measures consideration should also be given to catchment scale regional controls for managing/storing surface water runoff from a number of sites/sub catchment.</p> <p>Such interventions are likely to be most appropriate within water compatible land use zonings (i.e. Landscape</p>	<p>previously considered and mitigated against under the SEA.</p>	

Policy / Objective Reference	Summary of Draft Plan Amendment	SEA Screening Assessment	SEA Screening Conclusion
	<p>Protection/Conservation and Recreation/Amenity) or other undeveloped lands. Design criteria outlined in subsequent sections would also apply to regional SuDS measures.</p> <p>Regional SuDS (i.e. catchment scale rather than site specific) could be considered through Rainwater Management Plans (RMPs) in line with the DHLGH guidance listed above which requires settlements /urban areas to undertake RMPs within a specific timeline.</p> <p>Justification Tests- have been amended and reviewed.</p> <p>Comments on Specific Areas Monaghan Town – It is considered to make the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031 without Map MA Ref: MTDP1 No. 15 (Monaghan Town). Revert to the draft Plan zonings.</p>		
REO 10	<p>The wording of policy REO 10 is grammatically amended. As follows:</p> <p>To support the sustainable development, upgrading and maintenance of energy, generation, transmission, storage and distribution infrastructure, to ensure the security of energy supply and provide for future needs, <del>as well as</del> whilst also ensuring the protection of the landscape, natural, archaeological and built heritage, and residential amenity’.</p>	The amendment is clerical and serves to grammatically adjust the wording of the proposed policy (REO 10). The amendment, in and of itself, will not result in the occurrence of a real, adverse effect on the receiving environment.	Screen Out.
PTO 3 and PTO 12	It is recommended to amend Public and Shared Transport Policies for clarification purposes adding the wording ‘shared’ and ‘shared mobility facilities’ to PTO 3 and PTO 12 within Chapter 7.	These amendments have been made in consideration of a submission by the Department of Transport, which highlights the opportunity for shared	Screen Out.

Policy / Objective Reference	Summary of Draft Plan Amendment	SEA Screening Assessment	SEA Screening Conclusion
		<p>mobility modes. To this end, MCC have amended their Public and Shared Transport Policies (PTO 3 and PTO 12 within Chapter 7).</p> <p>The amendments serve to clarify the focus of these policies, promoting mobility facilities. The amendments will not introduce any new likely significant effects not previously considered and mitigated against under environmental envelope of the SEA. The effects of shared active travel and public transport infrastructure have been assessed and mitigated against already.</p>	
WWP 1	<p>Amend Water and Wastewater Policy WWP 1 wording remove 'by'.</p> <p>Reference to Irish Water in the Environmental Reports will be updated to Uisce Éireann.</p>	<p>The amendment has been proposed in consideration of the submission made by Uisce Éireann, which has highlighted a typographical error in policy text (Applicable to Policy WWP 1) and requested that references to the Agency (formerly Irish Water) be updated to 'Uisce Éireann'.</p> <p>The nature of the amendments are clerical and will serve to provide accurate information for the reader. In and of itself, the amendment will not result in the occurrence of a real, adverse environmental effect.</p>	Screen Out.
N/A	<p>Material Alteration: Chapter 9, No. 2 be amended to omit the footnote inserted at Table 9.3, Land Use Zoning Matrix in relation to Monaghan Retail Park.</p>	<p>This amendment proposes having the plan zoning revert back to what was originally proposed in the Draft Plan,</p>	Screen Out.

Policy / Objective Reference	Summary of Draft Plan Amendment	SEA Screening Assessment	SEA Screening Conclusion
		which was subject to SEA and AA. It will not introduce environmental effects beyond what has already been considered and mitigated against under the SEA of the Plan.	
N/A	<p>Text amendment to the proposed 'Material Alteration' (existing text in red, additional text in green) at Chapter 13. as follows:  Recognising the strategically important parcel of zoned industry, enterprise and employment lands to the northeast of Clones adjoining the N54 national road where a 80km/h speed limit currently exists, Monaghan County Council will facilitate and promote the sustainable development of these lands to consolidate, expand and complement existing significant enterprise activities at this location. To facilitate this, the following will be considered and appropriate measures put in place:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The N54 will be traffic calmed in accordance with TII Standards, including Design Report requirements in accordance with TII Publications DN-GEO-03030. This will include a review of speed limits and provision of infrastructure to complement any traffic calming proposals. Any speed limit review will be undertaken in adherence to 'The Guidelines for Setting and Managing Speed Limits in Ireland'.</li> <li>• Any work regarding traffic calming shall be in accordance with TII Standards and Safety Audit requirements.</li> <li>• Any proposals for traffic calming retrofitted onto existing pavements shall not compromise the structural integrity of the existing pavement. The installation of coloured surfaces that are trafficked shall comply with the requirements of TII Publication</li> </ul>	These amendments clarify the need to adhere to appropriate traffic related guidelines and consult with TII as necessary. They will not introduce environmental effects beyond what has already been considered and mitigated against under the SEA of the Plan.	Screen Out.

Policy / Objective Reference	Summary of Draft Plan Amendment	SEA Screening Assessment	SEA Screening Conclusion
	<p>DN-PAV-03023 and CC-SPW00900. All pavement works on the national road network shall comply with TII Specification for Roadworks CC-SPW-00900.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The costs of implementation works, including any subsequent relocation of the speed limit and traffic calming, shall be a matter for the Council and/or applicant/developer as TII will not be responsible for funding or undertaking works for the benefit of private development interests.</li> <li>• The phasing and delivery of the above requirements shall be agreed between the Council and TII in advance of any planning permission</li> </ul>		





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## APPENDIX 6

Environmental Assessment of  
Amendments to the Plan  
proposed by way of  
Resolution

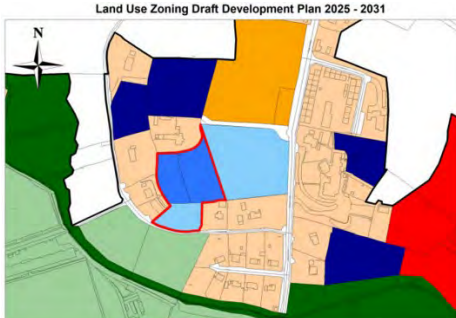
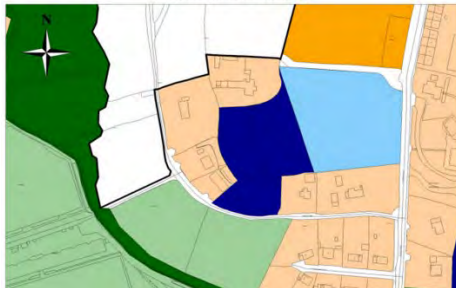


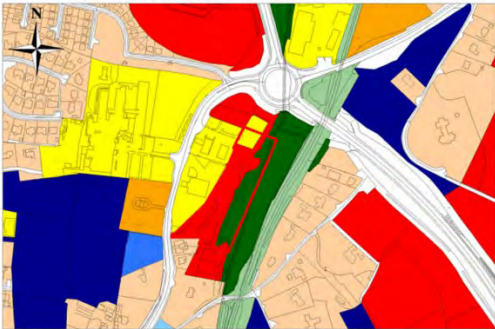
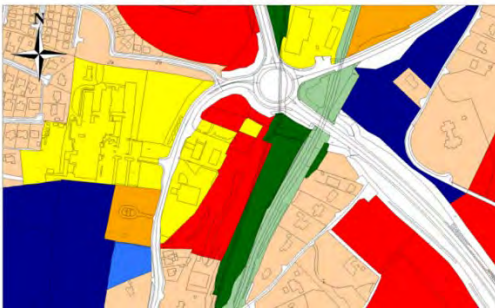
## OVERVIEW

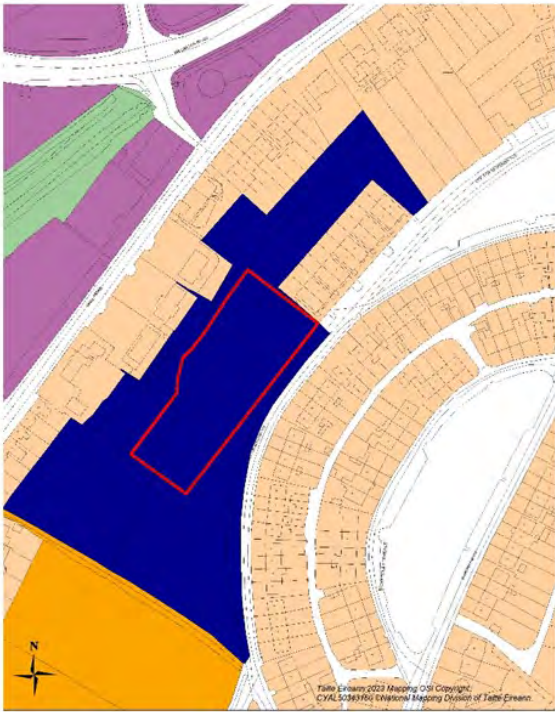
SEA Screening of Amendments to the Plan proposed by way of Resolution has been completed. It has been concluded, based on the pre-screening check, and review against the environmental significance criteria as set out in Annex II of the SEA Directive, that the amendments will not give rise to any new likely significant effects on the environment not already considered and mitigated against under the environmental envelope of the SEA.

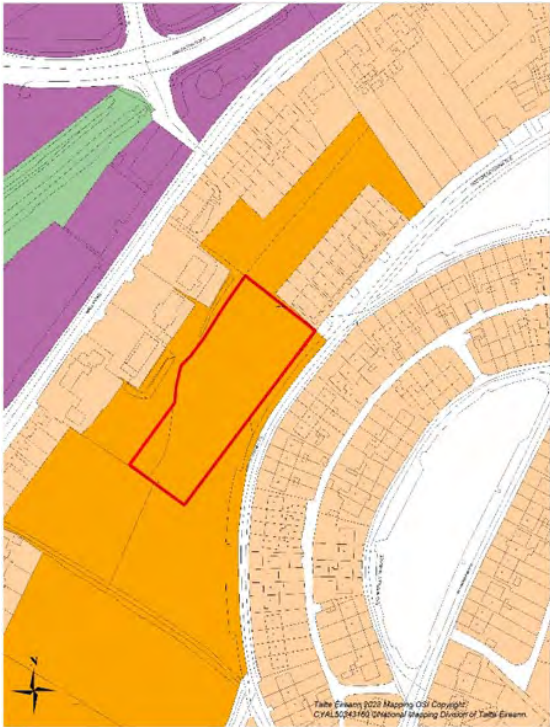
**TABLE 1 - SEA SCREENING OF PLAN AMENDMENTS**

Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	SEA Screening Assessment	SEA Screening Conclusion
N/A	<p>Proposed Map Alteration Reference: CDP1 No.7 – Lands proposed to be rezoned from Landscape Protection/Conservation (LPC) outlined in red to Residential B (Clones Town) as shown below.</p>	<p>This amendment was previously proposed and assessed at the Material Alteration stage of the Plan-making process. It was concluded that a variety of mitigation measures integrated into the Draft Plan would serve to prevent any adverse environmental effects associated with this amendment. The amendment will not give rise to any new likely significant effects on the environment not already considered and mitigated against under the environmental envelope of the SEA.</p>	Screen Out
N/A	<p>Proposed Map Alteration Reference: CDP1 No.8 - Lands proposed to be rezoned from Residential A and B outlined in red to Strategic Residential Reserve (SRR) (Clones Town) as shown below.</p>	<p>This amendment was previously proposed and assessed at the Material Alteration stage of the Plan-making process. It was</p>	Screen Out

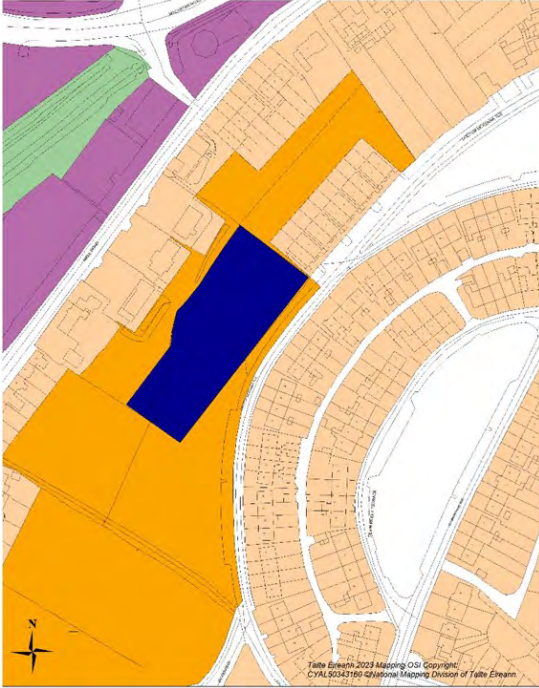
Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	SEA Screening Assessment	SEA Screening Conclusion																														
	<div><div>Land Use Zoning Draft Development Plan 2025 - 2031</div><div>Proposed Material Alteration</div></div>	concluded that a variety of mitigation measures integrated into the Draft Plan would serve to prevent any adverse environmental effects associated with this amendment. The amendment will not give rise to any new likely significant effects on the environment not already considered and mitigated against under the environmental envelope of the SEA.																															
N/A	<div>It is proposed to amend Table 9.3 (Land Use Zoning Matrix) as indicated in red below.</div> <table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Development Type</th><th>TC</th><th>ER</th><th>PR</th><th>SR</th><th>IE</th><th>EC</th><th>CS</th><th>RA</th><th>LPC</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Retail (Convenience)</td><td>✓</td><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>X</td><td>O*</td><td>X</td><td>X</td><td>X</td></tr><tr><td>Retail (Comparison)</td><td>✓</td><td>X</td><td>X</td><td>X</td><td>X</td><td>O*</td><td>X</td><td>X</td><td>X</td></tr></tbody></table> <div>*Retail (Convenience) and Retail Comparison) are acceptable in principle at the Monaghan Retail Park.</div>	Development Type	TC	ER	PR	SR	IE	EC	CS	RA	LPC	Retail (Convenience)	✓	O	O	O	X	O*	X	X	X	Retail (Comparison)	✓	X	X	X	X	O*	X	X	X	This amendment constitutes a minor amendment. It will not support/promote development not previously considered that may result in adverse effects on the environment.	Screen Out
Development Type	TC	ER	PR	SR	IE	EC	CS	RA	LPC																								
Retail (Convenience)	✓	O	O	O	X	O*	X	X	X																								
Retail (Comparison)	✓	X	X	X	X	O*	X	X	X																								
N/A	<div>It is proposed to modify the proposed Material Alteration at Chapter 10 No 03 and add the following text below this, in section 10.6 Retailing.</div> <div><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The current retail park has a 45% vacancy and at present there are 5 unoccupied and vacant units in the Retail Park. This has been a consistent long-term problem since it opened 20 years ago.</li></ul></div>	This amendment constitutes a minor amendment. It will not support/promote development not previously considered that may result in adverse effects on the environment.	Screen Out																														

Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	SEA Screening Assessment	SEA Screening Conclusion
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Job Creation and Vacancy are not mutually exclusive. Addressing vacancy in Monaghan town in general, will create jobs. Monaghan Retail Park has a majority of units in vacancy and a list of retailers that want to lease space in the centre.</li> <li>Convenience and comparison retail should be a fundamental part of a wider Retail Hierarchy, which is Monaghan Town (the main county town) should include Neighbourhood level, convenience retail with appropriate attending services.</li> </ul>		
N/A	<p>Proposed Map Alteration Reference: MTDP1 No. 15 - To change the zoning objective from 'Landscape Protection/ Conservation' and 'Existing Commercial' outlined in red to 'Industry, Enterprise and Employment' (Monaghan Town) as shown below.</p> <p>Land Use Zoning Draft Development Plan 2025 - 2031</p>  <p>Proposed Material Alteration</p> 	<p>This amendment was previously proposed and assessed at the Material Alteration stage of the Plan-making process. It was concluded that a variety of mitigation measures integrated into the Draft Plan would serve to prevent any environmental adverse effects associated with this amendment. The amendment will not give rise to any new likely significant effects on the environment not already considered and mitigated against under the environmental envelope of the SEA.</p>	Screen Out

Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	SEA Screening Assessment	SEA Screening Conclusion
N/A	<p>Map Alteration Reference: MTDP1 No. 3 – Lands zoned Strategic Residential Reserve (SRR) at draft Plan 2025-2031 and the proposed Material Alteration to Community Services/Facilities (Monaghan Town) as shown below outlined in red.</p> <p><u>Draft Plan Zoning</u></p>  <p><small>Tallie Erwin 2023 Mapdata ©201 Copyright, CYAL50261501 Copyright Mapping Division of Tallie Erwin.</small></p>	<p>These lands were previously zoned for Strategic Residential Reserve at Draft Plan stage. The environmental effects of this zoning were assessed and mitigated under the SEA. It was concluded that a variety of mitigation measures integrated into the Draft Plan would serve to prevent any adverse environmental effects associated with proposals to carry out residential development at this location. The amendment will not give rise to any new likely significant effects on the environment not already considered and mitigated against under the environmental envelope of the SEA.</p>	Screen Out

Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	SEA Screening Assessment	SEA Screening Conclusion
	<p><u>Material Alteration Zoning</u></p>  <p>Tatke Ensam 2022 Mapping ©2022 Copyright C:\AL2024\160\0\National Mapping Division of Tatke Ensam</p>		



Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	SEA Screening Assessment	SEA Screening Conclusion
	<p><u>Proposed Amendment to Material Alteration Zoning</u></p> 		



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