

MONAGHAN COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2025-2031

Natura Impact Report

Prepared for:
Monaghan County Council



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Natura Impact Report for Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031

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

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

This Natura Impact Report (NIR) was prepared in support of the Appropriate Assessment (AA) of the Monaghan County Development Plan (CDP) 2025-2031 in accordance with the requirements of Article 6(3) of Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (as amended) (hereafter referred to as the “Habitats Directive”).

This report is part of the AA process that was undertaken alongside the preparation of the CDP.

1.2 Plan Amendments

This document is a consolidated version of the NIR which has been updated in response to consultation submissions received during consultation and considers amendments made to the original draft version of the Plan.

The Plan amendments (Proposed Material Alterations and Further Amendments to these Proposed Material Alterations) arising from consultation and the post consultation Plan-making process have been subject to further environmental assessment. These assessments are presented in Appendix 3, Appendix 4 and Appendix 5. Certain amendments made to the Plan were found to have the potential to result in likely significant/adverse effects to the integrity of any European sites, if unmitigated.

It has been assessed however that the environmental mitigation measures integrated into the Plan will prevent Plan implementation giving rise to potential adverse effects on European sites due to the implementation of the Plan, inclusive of all its amendments.

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

1.3 Legislative Context

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

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



1.4 Approach

The AA is based on best scientific knowledge and has utilised ecological and hydrological expertise. In addition, a detailed online review of published scientific literature and grey literature¹ was conducted. This included a detailed review of the National Parks and Wildlife (NPWS) website including mapping and available reports for relevant sites and in particular sensitive qualifying interests/special conservation interests described and their conservation objectives (including spatial data collected for the most recent Article 17 conservation status reporting cycle, 2019).

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

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

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

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

Stage One: Screening

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

Stage Two: Appropriate Assessment

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

Stage Three: Assessment of Alternative Solutions

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

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

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

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



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

The assessment of potential effects on European sites is conducted following a standard source-pathway-receptor model², where, in order for an effect to be established all three elements of this mechanism must be in place. The absence or removal of one of the elements of the model is sufficient to conclude that a potential effect is not of any relevance or significance.

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

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

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

The scope of the AA was informed by the submissions received on the scope of the accompanying Strategic Environmental Assessment³ (SEA) process being undertaken on the CDP.

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

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



2. DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2.1 Overview

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 the 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).

2.2 Plan Content

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

2.3 Overall Vision and Strategic Outcomes

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.
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.



2.4 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 2.



3. SCREENING FOR APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT

3.1 Introduction to Screening

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

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

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

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

Where available, Site-Specific Conservation Objectives (SSCOs) designed to define favourable conservation status for a particular habitat⁴ or species⁵ at that site have been considered.

3.2 Identification of Relevant European Sites

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

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

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

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



- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Kilroosky Lough Cluster SAC [IE0001786] Version 1
- NPWS (2022) Conservation Objectives for Slieve Beagh SPA [IE0004167] Version 1
- NPWS (2021) Conservation Objectives for Lough Oughter and Associated Loughs SAC [IE0000007] Version 1.
- NPWS (2025) Conservation Objectives for Lough Oughter SPA [IE0004049] Version 1
- NPWS (2011) Conservation Objectives for Dundalk Bay SPA [IE0004026] Version 1.
- NPWS (2011) Conservation Objectives for Dundalk Bay SAC [IE0000455] Version 1.
- NPWS (2022) Conservation Objectives for Stabannan-Braganstown SPA [IE0004091] Version 1.
- NPWS (2012) Conservation Objectives for Donegal Bay SPA [IE0004151] Version 1.
- Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (2015) Conservation Objectives for Upper Lough Erne SAC [UK0016614] Version 2.
- Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (2015) Conservation Objectives for Magheraveely Marl Loughs SAC [UK0016621] Version 2.
- Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (2017) Conservation Objectives for Slieve Beagh SAC [UK0016622] Version 2.1.
- Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs SAC (2015) Conservation Objectives for Moninea Bog SAC [UK0030212] Version 2.
- Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (2017) Conservation Objectives for Slieve Gullion SAC [UK0030277] Version 2.1.
- Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (2015) Conservation Objectives for Upper Lough Erne SPA [UK9020071] Version 3.
- Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (2015) Conservation Objectives for Slieve Beagh-Mullaghfad-Lisnaskea SPA [UK9020302] Version 3.

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

3.3 Assessment Criteria and Screening

3.3.1 Is the CDP Necessary to the Management of European Sites?

The overarching objective of the CDP is to provide a framework for sustainable development within the County. Therefore, the CDP is not considered to be directly connected with or necessary to the management of European sites.

3.3.2 Elements of the CDP with Potential to Give Rise to Effects

The CDP provides a land use planning framework for the Plan Area. There are a number of environmental sensitivities within the area and an assessment of effects indicates the potential effects relate to the following:

- *Arising from both construction and operation of development and associated infrastructure.*



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

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

3.3.3 Screening of Sites

Table 3-1 examines whether there is potential for effects on European sites considering information provided above, including Appendix 1. Sites are screened in based on one or a combination of the following criteria:

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



Figure 3-1: European Sites and Catchments

https://uss.ftco.ie/DMS/view_document.aspx?ID=1131955&Latest=true



Figure 3-2: European Sites and Hydrological Connectivity

https://uss.ftco.ie/DMS/view_document.aspx?ID=1051024&Latest=true



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

Site Code	Site Name	Distance	Qualifying Feature	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
001786	Kilroosky Lough Cluster SAC	0	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp. [3140], White-clawed crayfish (Austropotamobius pallipes) [1092], Alkaline fens [7230], Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae [7210]	The European Site is within the Monaghan CDP area. The CDP provides for policy objectives which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. which could affect European Sites. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the CDP.	Yes	Yes
004167	Slieve Beagh SPA	0	Hen harrier (Circus cyaneus) [A082]	The European Site is within the Monaghan CDP area. The CDP provides for policy objectives which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. which could affect European Sites. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the CDP.	Yes	Yes



Site Code	Site Name	Distance	Qualifying Feature	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
UK0016621	Magheravealy Marl Loughs SAC	0	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp. [3140], White-clawed crayfish (Austropotamobius pallipes) [1092], Alkaline fens [7230], Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae [7210]	The European Site is within the Monaghan County CDP area. The CDP provides for policy objectives which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. which could affect European Sites. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the CDP.	Yes	Yes
UK0016622	Slieve Beagh SAC	0	Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130], Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds [3160], European dry heaths [4030]	The European Site is within the Monaghan County LACAP area. The CDP provides for policy objectives which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. which could affect European Sites. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the CDP.	Yes	Yes



Site Code	Site Name	Distance	Qualifying Feature	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
UK9020071	Upper Lough Erne SPA	0	Whooper swan (Cygnus cygnus) [A038]	The European Site is within the Monaghan County LACAP area. The CDP provides for policy objectives which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. which could affect European Sites. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the CDP.	Yes	Yes
UK9020302	Slieve Beagh-Mullaghfad-Lisnaskea SPA	0	Hen harrier (Circus cyaneus) [A082]	The European Site is within the Monaghan County LACAP area. The CDP provides for policy objectives which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. which could affect European Sites. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the CDP.	Yes	Yes



Site Code	Site Name	Distance	Qualifying Feature	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
000007	Lough Oughter and Associated Loughs SAC	0.88	Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation [3150], Bog woodland [91D0]	There is a separation distance of ca. 880 m between this European Site and the area of Monaghan CDP and a hydrological connection of 3.16km (instream distance) is present. The CDP provides for policy objectives which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. which could affect European Sites. Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the CDP.	Yes	Yes
UK0016614	Upper Lough Erne SAC	2.48	Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation [3150], Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles [91A0], Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Alno-Padion, <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355]	There is a separation distance of ca. 2.48 km between this European Site and the area of Monaghan County LACAP and a hydrological connection of 3.85 km (instream distance) is present. The CDP provides for policy objectives which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. which could affect European Sites.	Yes	Yes



Site Code	Site Name	Distance	Qualifying Feature	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
				Thus, there is the potential for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interests as a result of activities proposed under the CDP.		
004049	Lough Oughter SPA	8.55	Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Whooper Swan (Cygnus cygnus) [A038], Great Crested Grebe (Podiceps cristatus) [A005], Wigeon (Anas penelope) [A050]	This European Site is located 8.55km from the area of Monaghan CDP, which is greater than the known foraging range of the SCI species. However, there is hydrological connectivity between the Monaghan CPD area and this SPA. Therefore, there is a pathway for potential effects. The CDP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions which could affect European Sites. There is the potential for significant effects to the Special Conservation Interests of this European site as a result of activities proposed under the CDP.	Yes	Yes
004026	Dundalk Bay SPA	9.11	Ringed Plover (Charadrius hiaticula) [A137], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Redshank (Tringa totanus) [A162], Curlew (Numenius arquata) [A160], Teal (Anas crecca) [A052], Lapwing (Vanellus vanellus) [A142], Greylag Goose (Anser	This European Site is within 15km of the area of Monaghan CDP which is within the known foraging range of the SCI species Greylag Goose [A043]. Therefore, there is a pathway for potential effects. The CDP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc.	Yes	Yes



Site Code	Site Name	Distance	Qualifying Feature	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
			anser) [A043], Dunlin (Calidris alpina) [A149], Shelduck (Tadorna tadorna) [A048], Great Crested Grebe (Podiceps cristatus) [A005], Herring Gull (Larus argentatus) [A184], Common Gull (Larus canus) [A182], Knot (Calidris canutus) [A143], Common Scoter (Melanitta nigra) [A065], Oystercatcher (Haematopus ostralegus) [A130], Black-headed Gull (Chroicocephalus ridibundus) [A179], Pintail (Anas acuta) [A054], Mallard (Anas platyrhynchos) [A053], Light-bellied Brent Goose (Branta bernicla hrota) [A046], Golden Plover (Pluvialis apricaria) [A140], Bar-tailed Godwit (Limosa lapponica) [A157], Black-tailed Godwit (Limosa limosa) [A156], Grey Plover (Pluvialis squatarola) [A141], Red-breasted Merganser (Mergus serrator) [A069]	Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites. There is the potential for significant effects to the Special Conservation Interests of this European site as a result of activities proposed under the CDP.		



Site Code	Site Name	Distance	Qualifying Feature	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
000455	Dundalk Bay SAC	10.35	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Estuaries [1130], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi) [1410], Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae) [1330]	There is a separation distance of ca. 10.35 km between this European Site and the area of Monaghan CDP and hydrological connectivity at an instream distance of 14.94km. The CDP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites. There is the potential for significant effects to the Special Conservation Interest of this European site as a result of activities proposed under the CDP.	Yes	Yes
004091	Stabannan-Braganstown SPA	11.23	Greylag goose (Anser anser) [A043]	This European Site is within 15km of the area of Monaghan CDP which is within the known foraging range of the SCI species. Therefore, there is a pathway for potential effects. The CDP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites. There is the potential for significant effects to the Special Conservation Interest of this European site as a result of activities proposed under the CDP.	Yes	Yes



Site Code	Site Name	Distance	Qualifying Feature	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
UK0030277	Slieve Gullion SAC	11.63	European dry heaths [4030]	There is a separation distance of ca. 11.63 km between this European Site and the area of Monaghan County LACAP. The CDP provides for policy objectives which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. which could affect European Sites. At this distance, there are no pathways for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interest as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	No	No
UK0030212	Moninea Bog SAC	14.73	Active raised bogs [7110]	There is a separation distance of ca. 14.73 km between this European Site and the area of Monaghan County LACAP. The CDP provides for policy objectives which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. which could affect European Sites. At this distance, there are no pathways for significant effects to this European Site and its Qualifying Interest as a result of activities proposed under the LACAP.	No	No



Site Code	Site Name	Distance	Qualifying Feature	Potential Effects	Pathway for Significant Effects	Potential for In-Combination Effects
004151	Donegal Bay SPA	70.02	Great Northern Diver (<i>Gavia immer</i>) [A003], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>) [A144], Common Scoter (<i>Melanitta nigra</i>) [A065], Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A046]	There is a separation distance of ca. 70.02 km between this European Site and the area of Monaghan County and a hydrological connection of 101.33 km (instream distance) is present. The CDP provides for actions which may result in land use change and infrastructure development etc. Therefore, there is potential for effects such as hydrological interactions, land take, disturbance etc. Which could affect European Sites. There is the potential for significant effects to the Qualifying Interests of this European site as a result of development supported by the CDP.	Yes	Yes



3.4 In-combination effects with Other Plans and Programmes

Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive requires an assessment of a plan or project to consider other plans or programmes that might, in combination with the plan or project, have the potential to adversely affect European sites. Appendix 2 outlines a selection of plans or projects that may interact with the CDP to cause in-combination effects to European sites. These plans, programmes, strategies etc. were considered throughout the assessment.

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

The National Planning Framework (NPF) sets out Ireland's planning policy direction for the next 20 years. The NPF is to be implemented through Regional Spatial and Economic Strategies (RSESs) and lower tier Local Area Plans. The RSES for the Northern and Western Region sets out objectives for land use planning, tourism, infrastructure, sustainable development, environmental protection and environmental management that have been subject to environmental assessment and must be implemented through the CDP. As required by the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended, the CDP is consistent with and conforms with national and regional policies, plans and programmes, including the NPF and the RSES for the Northern and Western Region.

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

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

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

3.5 AA Screening Conclusion

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

- Is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of any European site.
- May, if unmitigated, have significant adverse effects on 13 (no.) European sites.

Therefore, a Stage 2 AA is required for the CDP (see Section 4 of this report).



4. STAGE 2 APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT

4.1 Introduction

The Stage 2 AA assesses whether the CDP alone, or in-combination with other plans, programmes, and/or projects, would result in adverse effects on the integrity of the 13 European sites brought forward from screening (those considered on Table 3-1 for which there is “Potential Pathway for Significant Effects” and/or “Potential for In-Combination Effects”), with respect to site structure, function and/or conservation objectives.

4.2 Characterisation of European sites Potentially Affected

The AA Screening identified 13 European sites with pathway receptors for potential effects arising from the implementation of the CDP. Appendix 1 characterises each of the qualifying features of the All European sites brought forward from Stage 1 in context of each of the sites’ vulnerabilities. Each of these site characterisations were taken from the NPWS website⁶.

4.3 Identifying and Characterising Potential Significant Effects

The following parameters can be used when characterising impacts⁷:

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

⁶ Last accessed 14th June 2024; <https://www.npws.ie/protected-sites>

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



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

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

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

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

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

Generic Conservation Objective for SACs:

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

One generic Conservation Objective for SPAs:

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

4.3.1 Types of Potential Effects

Assessment of potential effects on European sites is conducted utilising a standard source-pathway model (see approach referred to under Sections 1.3 and 3). The 2001 European Commission AA guidance outlines the following potential changes that may occur at a designated site, which may result in effects on the integrity and function of that site: loss/reduction of habitat area; habitat or species fragmentation; disturbance to key species; reduction in species density; changes in key indicators of conservation value (water quality etc.); and climate change. Each of these potential changes are considered below and in Table 4-1 with reference to the QIs/SCIs of all of the European sites brought forward from Stage 1 of the AA process (see Section 3).



4.3.1.1 Loss/Reduction of Habitat Area

The CDP provides a framework for granting consent for land use developments and activities across various sectors (see Section 2) for the whole of County Monaghan. Potential effects arising from developments and activities include land take, habitat destruction, disturbance effects, light pollution, dust, hydrological interactions, airborne pollution and excessive noise. Two European sites occur within or partially within the County and have the potential to be impacted. A further six sites outside the county also have the potential to be impacted. Various measures have been integrated into the CDP with the objective of ensuring that there are no significant effects on the ecological integrity of any European Site (see Section 5; for example, HCLP 1, HCLP 2, HCLP 3, HCLP 4, HCLP 6, HCLP 7, HCLP 8, TWP 1) as a result of loss of habitat or supporting habitat for species that are necessary to maintain the ecological integrity of European Sites.

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

Ref.	Objective/Policy
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).
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, distinctiveness or scenic value of the area. Any development which could unduly impact upon such landscapes shall be resisted.
HCLP 3	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.
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.
HCLP 6	To ensure that all proposed developments comply with the DECLG publication, Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland-Guidance for Planning Authorities 2010.
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.
HCLP 8	Any plan or project which is likely to impact on the conservation objectives of a Natura 2000 site shall be screened for Appropriate Assessment (AA) and where pertinent a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment (Natura Impact Statement) shall be undertaken in order to make a determination. Natura 2000 sites outside the county and located within 15km of the proposed development site should also be screened for Appropriate Assessment. A Natura Impact Statement (NIS) shall incorporate a written statement which sets out mitigation measures to prevent the risk of invasive species onto a Natura 2000 site.



Ref.	Objective/Policy
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.

4.3.1.2 Habitat or species Fragmentation

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

The CDP includes measures to minimise potential fragmentation and to facilitate the enhancement of ecological corridors such as riparian zones, planting of native tree species, management of habitats such as woodlands and minimising inappropriate lighting (for example, HCLP 1, HCLP 2, HCLP 3, HCLP 4, HCLP 6, HCLP 7, HCLP 8, BFF 1, LP 1, LP 3, WPO 5, WPO 8, TWP 1 - see Section 5).

Further to the provisions referred to above, there are provisions related to non-designated sites (that the Plan recognises the role of non-designated sites for the maintenance and enhancement of European sites due to the connectivity and accessibility of ecological resources) and specific ecological resources and/or habitats such as waterways, wetlands and hedgerows that will ensure that habitat or species fragmentation does not occur in relation to the connectivity of the ecological resources necessary to maintain the ecological integrity of European Sites.

Ref.	Objective/Policy
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).
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, distinctiveness or scenic value of the area. Any development which could unduly impact upon such landscapes shall be resisted.
HCLP 3	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.
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.
HCLP 6	To ensure that all proposed developments comply with the DECLG publication, Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland-Guidance for Planning Authorities 2010.



Ref.	Objective/Policy
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.
HCLP 8	Any plan or project which is likely to impact on the conservation objectives of a Natura 2000 site shall be screened for Appropriate Assessment (AA) and where pertinent a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment (Natura Impact Statement) shall be undertaken in order to make a determination. Natura 2000 sites outside the county and located within 15km of the proposed development site should also be screened for Appropriate Assessment. A Natura Impact Statement (NIS) shall incorporate a written statement which sets out mitigation measures to prevent the risk of invasive species onto a Natura 2000 site.
BFF 1	Promote and encourage planting of native hedgerow species in new developments and as part of the Council's own landscaping works.
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.
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.
WPO 5	To prevent river fragmentation and to encourage where possible the connectivity or the re-connectivity of fisheries waters in consultation with Inland Fisheries Ireland.
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.
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.

4.3.1.3 Disturbance to Key Species

The CDP provides a framework for granting consent for land use developments and activities across various sectors. Disturbance effects are caused by any activity or development that has potential to alter the movement patterns or distribution of species, for example direct disturbance through human activity/movement as a result of human activity/movement or noise pollution.

Noise and light will be managed through provisions such as LP 1, LP 3, NPO 1, NO2, ATIP 14, ATIP 15. Other disturbance effects could relate to a reduction in habitat quality for species. Policies to ensure the protection of habitat quality have been built into the plan as identified above (see also Section 5).

The CDP includes various provisions that would, if unmitigated, have the potential to add sources of effects; however, Policy Objectives such as HCLP 1, HCLP 2, HCLP 3, HCLP 4 (see Section 5) will mitigate such effects. Policies to ensure the protection of habitat quality have been built into the Plan; identified above (further details see Section 5).



Ref.	Objective/Policy
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.
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.
NPO 1	To promote the implementation of the Noise Directive 2002/49/EC and associated Environmental Noise Regulations 2006.
NO2	Ensure development design considers noise alleviation measures to reduce noise and vibration impacts on surrounding amenities, particularly residential amenity and other noise sensitive locations (e.g., places of worship, healthcare facilities).
ATIP 14	Ensure that traffic noise levels are considered as part of new developments along major roads in accordance with best practice guidelines.
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.
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).
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, distinctiveness or scenic value of the area. Any development which could unduly impact upon such landscapes shall be resisted.
HCLP 3	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.
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.

4.3.1.4 Reduction in species density

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



The CDP includes provisions related to non-designated sites (that the CDP recognises the role of non-designated sites for the maintenance and enhancement of European sites due to the connectivity and accessibility of ecological resources) and specific ecological resources and/or habitats such as waterways, wetlands and hedgerows that will ensure that habitat or species fragmentation does not occur in relation to the connectivity of the ecological resources necessary to maintain the ecological integrity of European Sites. Measures relating to light pollution, noise pollution, habitat loss and fragmentation are addressed above. In addition to this, the CDP identifies policy objectives to protect and improve water quality interactions which can influence species densities. There are also a number of provisions relating to protective buffer zones, further assessment requirements as well as commitments to increasing water quality standards. Further details in relation to the mitigation measures incorporated into the text of the CDP are provided at Section 5.

Ref.	Objective/Policy
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.
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.
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.
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).
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, distinctiveness or scenic value of the area. Any development which could unduly impact upon such landscapes shall be resisted.
HCLP 3	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.
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.
WPO 5	To prevent river fragmentation and to encourage where possible the connectivity or the re-connectivity of fisheries waters in consultation with Inland Fisheries Ireland.
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.



4.3.1.5 Changes of Indicators of Conservation Value

Indicators of conservation value are identified as key ecological resources such as water quality, air quality, habitat quality, population health of ecosystem engineers or 'keystone species' etc. The protection of these resources is a key focus of the Plan including provisions contained within Chapter 6 'Heritage'. Other chapters such as Chapter 8 'Environment, Energy and Climate Change' also contain provisions for ensuring future developments and forward planning is managed in a sustainable manner.

There is potential for interactions at local level between agricultural waste and soil, water, biodiversity and human health – including nitrogen deposition as a result of agricultural activities.

Plan mitigation relating to water status and the provision of water services includes WPO 3, WPO 6, WPO 8 (see Section 5). Emissions to air also have potential to adversely affect the conservation status of European Sites. Various provisions have been integrated into the CDP with the objective of protecting air quality (for example AQO 1, AQO 2, HCLP 10 - see Section 5). Additionally, the policies provide broader scope to ensure the protection of the wider landscape associated with riparian zones and habitats sensitive to hydrological interactions; such as FROM 4, WPO 8.

Ref.	Objective/Policy
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).
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.
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).
AQO 2	To contribute towards compliance with air quality legislation, greenhouse gas emission targets, management of noise levels, and reductions in energy usage.
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.
FRMO 4	To protect rivers, streams, riparian corridors, flood plains and wetlands from inappropriate development which will contribute to increased flood risk.
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.



4.3.1.6 Climate Change

The CDP includes provisions that potentially conflict with climate mitigation and provisions that will help to contribute towards climate mitigation. Section 6 ‘Heritage’ of the CDP provides that ‘No projects giving rise to significant 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 Development Plan (either individually or in combination with other plans and projects, except as provided for in Article 6(4) of the Habitats Directive).’ Greenhouse gas emissions arising from the Plan will not affect changes projected to arise from climate change to the degree that it would affect the QIs or SCIs of the European Sites considered.

Ref.	Objective/Policy
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).
CAO 1	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 versions during the lifetime of this Development Plan.
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.
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).
CAO 8	To encourage those measures which address climate change by way of both effective mitigation and adaptation having regard to the measures listed in Tables 8.8 and 8.9 within Chapter 8 of the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031.



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

Site Code	Site Name	Characterisation of Potential Effects - in the absence of mitigation
001786	Kilroosky Lough Cluster SAC	The CDP supports the carrying out of development which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to agriculture, invasive species, direct interaction with species and populations through fishing, hydrological interactions, waste management, recreation, and other direct land uses. Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in Section 5 below.
004167	Slieve Beagh SPA	The CDP supports the carrying out of development which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. The known threats and pressures of this SPA relate to agriculture and other direct land uses. Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in Section 5 below.
UK0016621	Magheravealy Marl Loughs SAC	The CDP supports the carrying out of development which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to agriculture, forestry, invasive species, hydrological interactions, waste management, pollutants, recreation, and other direct land uses. Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in Section 5 below.
UK0016622	Slieve Beagh SAC	The CDP supports the carrying out of development which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to agriculture, invasive species, burning, hydrological interactions, mining, and pollutants. Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in Section 5 below.
UK9020071	Upper Lough Erne SPA	The CDP supports the carrying out of development which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. The known threats and pressures of this SPA relate to agriculture, hydrological interactions, waste management, changes to biotic and abiotic conditions, recreation, and other direct land uses. Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in Section 5 below.



Site Code	Site Name	Characterisation of Potential Effects - in the absence of mitigation
UK9020302	Slieve Beagh-Mullaghfad-Lisnaskea SPA	The CDP supports the carrying out of development which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. The known threats and pressures of this SPA relate to agriculture, forestry, burning, direct interaction with species and populations through hunting and collection of wild animals, mining, changes to abiotic and biotic conditions, recreation, and other direct land use change. Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in Section 5 below.
000007	Lough Oughter and Associated Loughs SAC	The CDP supports the carrying out of development which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to agriculture, forestry, invasive species, climatic conditions, hydrological interactions, waste management, recreation, and other direct land uses. Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in Section 5 below.
UK0016614	Upper Lough Erne SAC	The CDP supports the carrying out of development which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to agriculture, forestry, invasive species, direct interaction with species and populations through hunting and collection of wild animals, hydrological interactions, waste management, pollutants, recreation, and other direct land uses. Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in Section 5 below.
004049	Lough Oughter SPA	The CDP supports the carrying out of development which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. The known threats and pressures of this SPA relate to agriculture, forestry, direct interaction with species and populations through hunting and fishing, and recreation. Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in Section 5 below.
004026	Dundalk Bay SPA	The CDP supports the carrying out of development which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. The known threats and pressures of this SPA relate to agriculture, invasive species, direct interaction with species and populations through fishing, hydrological interactions, waste management, recreation, and other direct land uses.



Site Code	Site Name	Characterisation of Potential Effects - in the absence of mitigation
		Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in Section 5 below.
000455	Dundalk Bay SAC	The CDP supports the carrying out of development which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. The known threats and pressures of this SAC relate to Angling, agriculture, transport and infrastructure, recreation, waste management, flooding, land reclamation. Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in Section 5 below.
004091	Stabannan-Braganstown SPA	The CDP supports the carrying out of development which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. The known threats and pressures of this SPA relate to agriculture and other direct land uses. Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in Section 5 below.
004151	Donegal Bay SPA	The CDP supports the carrying out of development which could result in effect to European sites such as land take, hydrological interactions, alterations to land use etc. The known threats and pressures of this SPA relate to agriculture, aquaculture, recreation, and other direct land uses. Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure no such impacts will affect the ecological integrity of the Europeans site. These measures are detailed in Section 5 below.



5. MITIGATION MEASURES

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

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

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

Environmental mitigation measures integrated into early iterations of the Plan to mitigate potential effects on European sites are presented in Table 5-1.

Additional Environmental Mitigation Measures (additional objectives/policies) recommended to mitigate potential effects on European sites are presented in Table 5-2.

Additional text clarifying environmental protection related obligations and environmental enhancement opportunities has been attached to various previously defined objectives/policies in the Plan. Such recommendations that serve to mitigate potential effects on European sites are presented in Table 5-3.



Table 5-1: Embedded Environmental Mitigation

Objective/Policy Reference	Objective/Policy
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.
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.
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).
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.
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.
FRMO 4	To protect rivers, streams, riparian corridors, flood plains and wetlands from inappropriate development which will contribute to increased flood risk.
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.
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).
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.



Objective/Policy Reference	Objective/Policy
HCLO 2	To contribute as appropriate towards the protection of designated sites in compliance with relevant EU Directives and applicable National Legislation.
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).
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.
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, 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.
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.
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.
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.
TWP 2	To preserve trees and/or groups of trees that have a significant amenity value, and to designate Tree Preservation Orders where appropriate.
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.
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.



Objective/Policy Reference	Objective/Policy
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.
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.
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.
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.
TO 8	To identify and develop projects that can deliver climate resilience, subject to funding and resources.
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.
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.
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.
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.



Objective/Policy Reference	Objective/Policy
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.
PTO 7	Provide Park and Share facilities that can safely and efficiently allow people to opt for low-carbon travel options.
PTO 10	Where viable, to support the delivery (or development) of the infrastructure required to support cycle sharing or rental schemes.
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.
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.
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).
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.
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).
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.
NPO 1	To promote the implementation of the Noise Directive 2002/49/EC and associated Environmental Noise Regulations 2006.
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.
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.
EECSO 1	To afford a high level of environmental protection in County Monaghan through: - the provision of quality environmental services which adhere to the precautionary principle. - the adoption and application of the principles of sustainable development - the promotion of reduced energy consumption, energy efficiency and renewable energy to deliver a low carbon future for County Monaghan, and



Objective/Policy Reference	Objective/Policy
	the implementation of measures to reduce the human causes of climate change and to consider its effects when formulating development plan policies.
AQO 2	To contribute towards compliance with air quality legislation, greenhouse gas emission targets, management of noise levels, and reductions in energy usage.
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.
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.
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.
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.
WMO 4	To encourage best environmental practice in all agricultural, industry, business and local authority activities.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.



Objective/Policy Reference	Objective/Policy
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.
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.
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.
TO 6	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.
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.
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.
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.
HCLO 8	To contribute towards the protection of County and local level landscape designations from incompatible developments.
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.
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.



Objective/Policy Reference	Objective/Policy
WWP 1	To only permit development in instances where there is sufficient capacity in the public water and wastewater infrastructure.
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).
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.



Table 5-2: Additional Environmental Mitigation

Objective / Policy Reference	Objective / Policy
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).
ATIP 14	Ensure that traffic noise levels are considered as part of new developments along major roads in accordance with best practice guidelines.
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.
HCLO 17	Promote and encourage planting of native hedgerow species in new developments and as part of the Council's own landscaping works.
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.
CAO 14	Promote the use of construction materials that have low to zero embodied energy and CO2 emissions.
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.
ATIP 17	A Mobility Management Plan shall be prepared for all major development in the county, where appropriate.
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.
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.



Table 5-3: Amendments to Pre-existing Plan Objectives/Policies

Objective / Policy Reference	Objective / Policy	Amendment
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 - having due regard to constraints and sensitivities associated with the area and relevant environmental protection requirements.
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 - 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.
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 appropriate and acceptable alternative uses, and adapt a flexible approach to reoccupation, particularly where this can complement the existing service base - 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.
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 - having due regard to the existing character, sense of place, distinctive features and environmental constraints and sensitivities of the Plan Area.
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 sustainable 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 - having due regard to relevant environmental considerations, including the need to protect and enhance biodiversity, prevent habitat fragmentation, and maintain and enhance ecological connectivity.



Objective / Policy Reference	Objective / Policy	Amendment
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 sustainable 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.
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 comprising native species can be provided.
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 of native tree species on the site.
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, having due regard to existing constraints and environmental sensitivities and relevant environmental protection requirements , 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.
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.	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, and in accordance with all relevant environmental protection requirements, including conservation requirements.



Objective / Policy Reference	Objective / Policy	Amendment
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, and in accordance with all relevant environmental protection requirements, including conservation requirements.
ATIP 3	To support the development of infrastructure for Renewable Transport Fuel	To support the development of infrastructure for Renewable Transport Fuel - having due regard for the need for interoperability, requirements of Alternative Fuel Infrastructure Regulations and all relevant health and safety considerations.
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. Best available methods should be adopted to ensure Winter Maintenance activities do not generate significant adverse environmental effects.
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 appropriately designed water and waste water projects at appropriate locations, having due regard to the existing constraints and environmental sensitivities and relevant protections, throughout the County during the Development Plan period.
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. 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.
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 - having due regard to environmental constraints and sensitivities.



Objective / Policy Reference	Objective / Policy	Amendment
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 - 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.
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 relevant planning and environmental criteria , within the lifetime of the plan.
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 in a sensitive manner with appropriate planning and environmental considerations during the lifetime of the plan.
MTO 14	To support festivals and events and to encourage the delivery of increased bed nights in suitable locations in Monaghan Town.	To support sustainable and well-planned festivals and events and to encourage the delivery of increased bed nights in suitable locations in Monaghan Town.
CBO 10	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.	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 - having due regard to constraints and sensitivities associated with the area and relevant environmental protection requirements.



6. CONCLUSION

Stage 1 AA Screening and Stage 2 AA of the Monaghan County Development Plan has been carried out. Implementation of the CDP has the potential to result in effects to the integrity of any European sites, if unmitigated.

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

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

Having incorporated mitigation measures, it is concluded that the Monaghan CDP is not foreseen to give rise to any significant adverse effects on designated European sites, alone or in combination with other plans or projects⁸. This evaluation is made in view of the conservation objectives of the habitats or species, for which these sites have been designated.

The AA process is effectively concluded at the adoption of the CDP.

6.1 Transboundary Effects

All potential effects that may be transmitted to designated sites in Northern Ireland will also be appropriately mitigated with the adoption of the defined mitigation measures. Mitigation measures have been adopted to ensure that the environmental effects of the Plan are controlled at the source. Thus, it can be concluded that the CDP is not foreseen to have any significant adverse effects on designated sites situated in Northern Ireland, alone or in combination with other plans or projects.

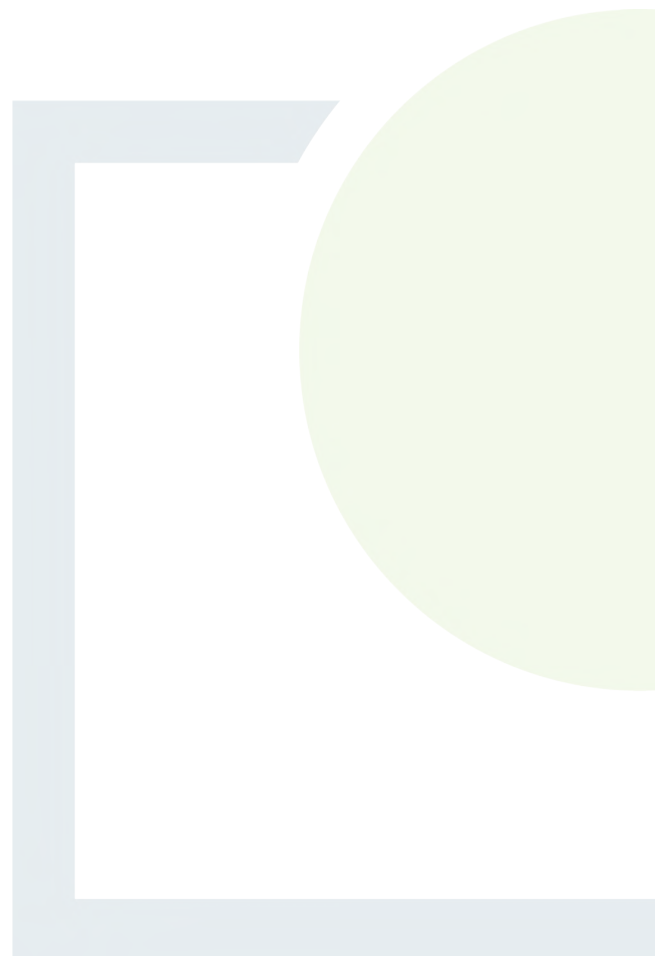
⁸ Except as provided for in Article 6(4) of the Habitats Directive, viz. There must be: a) no alternative solution available, b) imperative reasons of overriding public interest for the plan to proceed; and c) Adequate compensatory measures in place.



DESIGNING AND DELIVERING
A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

APPENDIX 1

Background Information to
European sites



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

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
004026	Dundalk Bay SPA	Estuaries and particularly intertidal sand and mud flats are very well represented at this site and support the largest concentration of wintering waterfowl on the east coast (regularly in excess of 20000 wintering waterfowl). The bay has internationally important populations of <i>Branta bernicla</i> <i>hrota</i> <i>Calidris canutus</i> <i>Limosa limosa</i> and <i>Limosa lapponica</i> . It is the top site in the country for <i>Calidris canutus</i> with over 38% of the national total. A further 13 species have populations of national importance with particular notable numbers for <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> (12.4% of national total) <i>Calidris alpina</i> (8.4% of national total) and <i>Vanellus vanellus</i> (7.4% of national total). Dundalk Bay is an important roost site for <i>Anser anser</i> and small numbers of <i>Anser albifrons</i> <i>flavirostris</i> . Shallow bay waters support divers grebes and diving duck with nationally important populations of <i>Podiceps cristatus</i> and <i>Mergus serrator</i> . This bay is a regular site for passage waders such as <i>Philomachus pugnax</i> <i>Calidris ferruginea</i> and <i>Tringa erythropus</i> . It is also an important site for wintering gulls especially <i>Larus ridibundus</i> and <i>Larus canus</i> . The site provides both feeding and roosting areas for the waterfowl species and habitat quality for most of the estuarine habitats is very good. Wintering bird populations have been well monitored in recent years.	The site is a large bay-like estuarine complex extending c.15 km from north to south and on average of 4-5 km in width. It contains the estuaries of a number of moderately sized rivers principally the Castletown the Flurry the Fane and the Glyde/Dee. These rivers drain fairly intensive agricultural catchments and the Castletown flows through Dundalk town and serves the port. The site contains the largest expanse of intertidal flats on the east coast and has a very marked tidal range. The sediments are predominantly sands though fine muds or muddy sands occur in the sheltered areas at Dundalk and Ballymascanlan. Salt marshes are well represented especially in the more sheltered areas such as the estuaries of the Castletown and Flurry rivers. <i>Spartina</i> is frequent in parts. Post-glacial raised beaches are a feature of the shoreline.
000007	Lough Oughter and Associated Loughs SAC	The site contains substantial areas of natural eutrophic lakes and bog woodland. Plant species of limited distribution in Ireland but which achieve local prominence include <i>Stratoides aloides</i> <i>Sagittaria saggitifolia</i> <i>Butomus umbellatus</i> <i>Rumex hydrolapathum</i> and two species of duckweed <i>Lemna gibba</i> and <i>Lemna polyrhiza</i> . The lake system provides optimum habitat for <i>Lutra lutra</i> and supports an important population. Part of the site is designated SPA.	The Lough Oughter complex at over 5000 ha comprises a maze of small to medium sized lakes and river sections and is considered the best inland example of a flooded drumlin landscape. The River Erne is the main inflowing and outflowing river. The lakes are classified as naturally eutrophic. Most are relatively shallow (<10 m) with well developed marginal vegetation including swamp marshes and wet woodland. There are many small islands within the lakes.

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
		The Annex I <i>Cygnus cygnus</i> and <i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i> are both very stable in their numbers here. Wildfowl Sanctuaries occupy approximately 5% of the site. The area is also listed as a Ramsar Site. The Lough Oughter and Associated Loughs complex connects with the cross border Upper Lough Erne which is proposed as a SAC in Northern Ireland.	
001786	Kilroosky Lough Cluster SAC	Typical marl lakes with good <i>Chara</i> beds and moderate to good quality in a catchment where many wetlands have been drained or damaged. A zone of <i>Cladium mariscus</i> fen occurs at each of the lakes though this is limited in extent. Interesting diversity of species including a population of <i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i> and a Red Data Book plant <i>Pyrola rotundifolia</i> .	A series of four calcareous oligo-mesotrophic lakes developed in drumlin hollows surrounded by reedswamp and fen vegetation with some wet woodland and poor agricultural wet grassland. Well developed <i>Chara</i> beds occur on the marl covered lake beds.
004049	Lough Oughter SPA	Lough Oughter is of importance for a range of wintering waterfowl. Of particular note is an internationally important population of <i>Cygnus cygnus</i> that is based in the area and which use the lakes as a roost. A population of <i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i> of regional importance also roost on the lakes. The site supports nationally important wintering populations of four species: <i>Podiceps cristatus</i> <i>Cygnus olor</i> <i>Anas penelope</i> and <i>Bucephala clangula</i> plus a range of other wintering species such as <i>Anas crecca</i> and <i>Aythya fuligula</i> . Lough Oughter is at the centre of the breeding range of <i>Podiceps cristatus</i> in Ireland and the site supports in excess of 10% of the estimated national breeding total. A small colony of <i>Sterna hirundo</i> occurs within the site.	Lough Oughter is a medium-sized lake that extends over a wide area. Its situation in submerged drumlin country accounts for the extremely ramified nature of its basin. The main feeders to the lake are the River Erne and the Annalee River. These flow over relatively insoluble rock (Ordovician and Silurian strata) so that the lake water is only moderately hard despite the fact that most of the immediate surroundings are on Carboniferous limestone. Lough Oughter is a shallow lake (maximum depth 10 m) and is considered to be a naturally eutrophic system. Since the 1970s the lake has however shown clear signs of organic enrichment and has most recently been classified as hypertrophic (though chlorophyll levels have dropped markedly in recent years). The lakes have a well-developed aquatic flora. Around much of the shorelines there are swamp and marsh communities. In places wet woodland is well-developed at the lake margins.

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
004167	Slieve Beagh SPA	The SPA is one of the strongholds for Hem Harrier in the country representing over 1% of the all-Ireland total. However when the Northern Ireland sector of Slieve Beagh is considered there were a total of 10 breeding pairs in 2005. The mix of forestry and open areas provides optimum habitat conditions for this rare bird. The early stage of new and second-rotation conifer plantation are the most frequently used nesting sites though some pairs may still nest in tall heather of unplanted bog and heath. Merlin have also been recorded within the site.	The Slieve Beagh SPA comprises much of the eastern and south-eastern sectors of the Slieve Beagh upland area that extends from County Monaghan into Northern Ireland. The site consists of mountain blanket bog which is well developed at the higher altitudes and especially at Eshbrack (peak of 365m). In places the bog is cutover and there are also wet and dry heaths present. The mid-slopes are afforested with plantations of various ages. The remainder of the site is rough or marginal grassland. Some of the old fields system support species-rich wet grassland vegetation dominated by soft rush. Several small dystrophic lakes are present within the site.
000455	Dundalk Bay SAC	Estuaries and particularly intertidal sand and mud flats are well represented at this site. The site contains the largest expanse of intertidal flats on the east coast. The bay is fringed in places by salt marshes with good examples of <i>Salicornia</i> sand flats Atlantic salt meadows and to a lesser extent Mediterranean salt meadows. The quality of estuarine habitats is generally good. The site has excellent examples of perennial vegetation of stony banks with the Red Data Book plant <i>Crambe maritima</i> . The site is of high importance for wintering waterfowl with internationally important populations of <i>Branta bernicla</i> hrota <i>Calidris canutus</i> and <i>Limosa lapponica</i> . It also supports nationally important populations of a further 16 species including <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> . The overall site is also of international importance as it regularly has in excess of 20000 wintering waterfowl.	The site is a large bay-like estuarine complex extending c.15 km from north to south and on average between 2-3 km in width. It contains the estuaries of a number of moderately sized rivers principally the Castletown the Flurry the Fane and the Glyde/Dee. These rivers drain fairly intensive agricultural catchments and the Castletown flows through Dundalk town and serves the port. The site has a marked tidal range. The estuaries of the Castletown and Flurry rivers are well sheltered and have extensive salt marshes. Post-glacial raised beaches are a feature of the shoreline. Some agricultural fields which adjoin the bay are included in the site for ornithological interests.
004091	Stabannan-Braganstown SPA	The site supports an internationally important wintering population of <i>Anser anser</i> with approximately 35% of the national total. It also has a regular population of <i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i> though numbers are relatively low. It formerly supported an internationally important population of <i>Cygnus cygnus</i> though numbers have declined in recent years and the flock is now only of regional importance.	This site situated approximately 4 km from Dundalk Bay is a small very flat alluvial plain adjacent to the River Glyde. It is bounded to the north and south by low rolling hills. Much of the site was formerly marshland or wet grassland but is now drained and agriculturally improved. It is farmed intensively for grass cereals and root crops.

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
		Numbers of <i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i> have dwindled to only a few each winter reflecting a decline throughout Ireland. The site is utilised for feeding and at night most of the geese and swans roost in Dundalk Bay. Other species typical of agricultural land also occur notably <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> and <i>Vanellus vanellus</i> .	
UK0016614	Upper Lough Erne SAC	Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition-type vegetation for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom. Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom. Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>) for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom. <i>Lutra lutra</i> for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom.	The open waters of the main lough and smaller satellite loughs contain a variety of aquatic communities typical of natural eutrophic lakes. In addition, the shallow sheltered shores support extensive swamp, fen and marsh communities. Behind the open grazed foreshore is species-rich grassland, which occasionally extends back into the old adjacent field systems. Alluvial woodland is found where the shoreline is ungrazed or only very lightly grazed, while occasionally the dryer soils of the drumlins behind support a natural Oak woodland; this is particularly well developed within the Crom Estate to the south and the small island to the north of the Lough. Such diversity of good habitats and communities is reflected in the very large number of rare and notable plants and insects flourishing here: the woods being particularly important for breeding passerines and home for some notable mammals.
UK0016621	Magheravealy Marl Loughs SAC	Magheraveely Marl Loughs SAC consists of six lakes low-lying in the catchment of the River Finn. They are surrounded by wetlands whose interest is also promoted by high calcium concentration.	The lakes individually designated as ASSIs and selected from a cluster of lakes situated here because the combination of hard water and low nutrient status which results in lakes that approach the classic marl lake condition.
UK0016622	Slieve Beagh SAC	The blanket bog, which covers most of the area, is the third largest intact bog in Northern Ireland. Peat depth is variable and consequently the peatland structure is highly diverse with hummock, lawn and pool complexes on the deepest peats grading into large expanses of blanketing peats on low gradients to heathland communities on the steepest and more exposed slopes.	Slieve Beagh is an upland area lying approximately four miles south of Clogher in County Tyrone, with the southern most projection extending into County Fermanagh. The upland area also extends across the border into Co. Monaghan. Within Northern Ireland, the upland topography undulates to a maximum height of 380 m at Doocarn, but generally lies between 200 and 350 m.

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
		Typically, the peatland vegetation supports good Sphagnum-rich blanket bog vegetation with high dwarf-shrub cover. Several lakes, on site have characteristically un-enriched waters.	
UK0030212	Moninea Bog SAC	Moninea Bog represents a comparatively large area of raised bog in Co. Fermanagh. It lies to the west of Upper Lough Erne directly south-west of Teemore and represents one of the few remaining examples from the complex of small raised bogs which once occupied hollows between the drumlins of South Ulster.	The bog lies at an elevation of about 50m O.D. and is completely surrounded by a series of low drumlin hills which in turn are surrounded by a series of rivers. The peat deposits are deep and permanently waterlogged and the main feature of interest is a large intact dome supporting a good surface microtopography. In addition, a number of notable plant species have been recorded including <i>Sphagnum fuscum</i> , <i>S. imbricatum</i> and <i>S. pulchrum</i> .
UK0030277	Slieve Gullion SAC	Annex 1 habitat European dry heath is extensive over the area and represents one of the largest expanses of this habitat in Northern Ireland outside the Mourne Mountains. The community is mostly of the <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> / <i>Erica cinerea</i> and <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> / <i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i> types, but includes <i>Ulex gallii</i> / <i>Erica cinerea</i> dry heath on the lower slopes. The area supports a number of other vegetation communities, including wet heath and blanket bog on the summit and upper slopes, wet and dry grassland communities, and transition mires and quaking bogs.	Slieve Gullion SAC supports a range of upland habitats and associated transitional communities, especially to the north of the site, where the upland heath grades downslope into lowland heaths, acid grasslands and basin fens. Slieve Gullion is a compact upland formed by volcanic activity in Tertiary times, some 60 million years ago. It is situated in south Armagh about 5 miles southwest of Newry, and at a height of 573m, it represents a prominent landscape feature. The area is important geologically, representing the finest example of a Tertiary igneous centre in Ireland and it is also among the best topographic expressions of a ring-dyke system in the British Isles.
UK9020071	Upper Lough Erne SPA	Upper Lough Erne contributes to the maintenance of the geographic range of the Annex 1 Greenland white-fronted goose population of Northern Ireland through supporting regionally important numbers. It also supports an important assemblage of breeding birds including common tern and in the past supported breeding corncrake. Both are Annex 1 species. Over winter the area regularly supports: <i>Cygnus cygnus</i> (Iceland/UK/Ireland) 3.4% of the all-Ireland population 5 year peak mean, 1991/2-1995/6	The open waters of the main lough and smaller satellite loughs contain a variety of aquatic communities typical of natural eutrophic lakes. In addition, the shallow sheltered shores support extensive swamp, fen and marsh communities. Behind the open grazed foreshore is species-rich grassland, which occasionally extends back into the old adjacent field systems.

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
			Alluvial woodland is found where the shoreline is ungrazed or only very lightly grazed, while occasionally the dryer soils of the drumlins behind support a natural Oak woodland; this is particularly well developed within the Crom Estate to the south and the small island to the north of the Lough. Wintering Whooper Swan generally utilise improved or semi-improved grassland close to water bodies used for roosting. Foraging in flooded fields and of emergent vegetation in shallower lakes is common. The site regularly supports large numbers of over-wintering and breeding birds important in an all-Ireland context in addition to internationally important numbers of wintering Whooper Swan <i>Cygnus cygnus</i>, which has been recognised by its SPA designation.
UK9020302	Slieve Beagh-Mullaghfad-Lisnaskea SPA	The site is delimited principally by physical boundaries closest to merged radii extending 2.5km from nest sites used by hen harriers between 1997 and 2004. The site encompasses all lands within these boundaries, excluding wholly-improved pasture, arable land, buildings and associated lands. It includes coniferous plantations, blanket bog, wet and dry heath, grass moor, scrub and limited semi-improved agricultural grassland. The principal interest is the breeding population of hen harrier. The site qualifies under Article 4.1 of the Directive (79/409/EEC) by supporting internationally important populations of hen harrier. It should be noted that the site adjoins a proposed SPA for hen harrier in the Republic of Ireland.	The Slieve Beagh – Mullaghfad - Lisnaskea SPA comprises a single land unit extending between Slatbeg in the north-east and Coolnasillagh in the south-west and incorporating the Slieve Beagh massif, Mullaghfad Forest and Lisnaskea Forest. Slightly more than half the eastern boundary is formed by the border with the Republic of Ireland.
004151	Donegal Bay SPA	This site supports an excellent diversity of waterfowl species associated with shallow bays. It has an internationally important wintering population of <i>Gavia immer</i> and is one of the top sites in the country for this species. Also has one of the few regular populations of <i>Gavia arctica</i> in the country and a regionally important population of <i>Gavia stellata</i>. The site has nationally important populations of <i>Melanitta nigra</i> (up to 4.6% of all-Ireland total) and <i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>.	The Donegal Bay SPA is a very large marine dominated site. It extends from Doorin Point to the west of Donegal town to Tullaghan Point in Co. Leitrim a distance of approximately 15 km along its north-east/south-west axis. It varies in width from about 3 km to over 8 km.

Site Code	Site Name	Quality of Site	Other Site Characteristics
		A range of other species associated with estuarine and shoreline habitats occur. The site provides both feeding and roost sites for most of the species. Habitat quality is mostly good. The site has a population of <i>Phoca vitulina</i>.	The site includes the estuary of the River Eske which flows through Donegal town and the estuary of the River Erne which flows through Ballyshannon. Much of the shoreline is rocky or stony with well-developed littoral reefs in places. There are also extensive stretches of sandy beach especially from the Murvagh peninsula southwards to Rossowlagh and at the outer part of the Erne estuary. Shingle or cobble beaches are also represented. There are extensive areas of intertidal flats associated with the Eske Estuary reflecting the very sheltered conditions in this part of the bay. These have been shown to be biotope rich. Elsewhere a narrow fringe of intertidal flats are exposed at low tides. Salt marshes are found in the sheltered conditions of the innermost part of the bay. A number of small grassy islands occur in the innermost part of the bay. The shallow bay waters overlie mostly sandy substrates though reefs occur in places.

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

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
000007	Lough Oughter and Associated Loughs SAC	Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355], Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation [3150], Bog woodland [91D0]	H01.03, A10.01, B01.02, J02.01.03, I01, H01.05, E01.03, G01, B01.01, H01.04, M01.03	Other point source pollution to surface water, Removal of hedges and copses or scrub, Artificial planting on open ground (non-native trees), Infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, Invasive non-native species, Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to agricultural and forestry activities, Dispersed habitation, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Forest planting on open ground (native trees), Diffuse pollution to surface waters via storm overflows or urban run-off, Flooding and rising precipitations
000455	Dundalk Bay SAC	Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140], <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310], Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410], Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) [1330], Estuaries [1130]	F02.03.01, H01, H01.06, G02.09, G01.01.01, H05.01, G02, I01, G05.02, F05, J02.01.02, E03.01, J02.01.03, E03.03, J02.04.01, H02.06, H04.02, H05, J02.12.01, J03.01, J03.02, K01.01, K02, K04.01, G01, M02.04, J02.04	Bait digging or collection, Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), Diffuse pollution to surface waters due to transport and infrastructure without connection to canalization or sweepers, Wildlife watching, Motorized nautical sports, Garbage and solid waste, Sport and leisure structures, Invasive non-native species, Shallow surface abrasion or mechanical damage to seabed surface, Illegal taking or removal of marine fauna, Reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh, Disposal of household or recreational facility waste, Infilling of ditches, dykes, ponds, pools, marshes or pits, Disposal of inert materials, Flooding, Diffuse groundwater pollution due to agricultural and forestry activities, Nitrogen-input, Soil pollution and solid waste (excluding discharges), Sea defense or coast protection works, tidal barrages, Reduction or loss of specific habitat features, Anthropogenic reduction of habitat connectivity, Erosion, Biocenotic evolution, succession, Competition (flora), Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Migration of species (natural newcomers), Flooding modifications

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
001786	Kilroosky Lough Cluster SAC	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp. [3140], Alkaline fens [7230], White-clawed crayfish (Austropotamobius pallipes) [1092], Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae [7210]	A02.01, G02, E01.03, H01, I01, J02.06, F02.03, E03.03, X	Agricultural intensification, Sport and leisure structures, Dispersed habitation, Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), Invasive non-native species, Water abstractions from surface waters, Leisure fishing, Disposal of inert materials, No threats or pressures
004026	Dundalk Bay SPA	Common Gull (Larus canus) [A182], Dunlin (Calidris alpina) [A149], Curlew (Numenius arquata) [A160], Bar-tailed Godwit (Limosa lapponica) [A157], Lapwing (Vanellus vanellus) [A142], Herring Gull (Larus argentatus) [A184], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Ringed Plover (Charadrius hiaticula) [A137], Golden Plover (Pluvialis apricaria) [A140], Redshank (Tringa totanus) [A162], Common Scoter (Melanitta nigra) [A065], Shelduck (Tadorna tadorna) [A048], Black-headed Gull (Chroicocephalus ridibundus) [A179], Greylag Goose (Anser anser) [A043], Teal (Anas crecca) [A052], Knot (Calidris canutus) [A143], Great Crested Grebe (Podiceps cristatus) [A005], Oystercatcher (Haematopus ostralegus) [A130], Mallard (Anas platyrhynchos) [A053], Pintail (Anas acuta) [A054], Light-bellied Brent Goose (Branta bernicla hrota) [A046], Grey Plover (Pluvialis squatarola) [A141], Red-breasted Merganser (Mergus serrator) [A069], Black-tailed Godwit (Limosa limosa) [A156]	E03, D03.02, A04, F02.03, E01.03, D01.02, J02.12, J02.11, E01, E02, I01, A08, G01.02, G01.01	Discharges, Shipping lanes, Grazing, Leisure fishing, Dispersed habitation, Roads, motorways, Dykes, embankments, artificial beaches, general, Siltation rate changes, dumping, depositing of dredged deposits, Urbanised areas, human habitation, Industrial or commercial areas, Invasive non-native species, Fertilisation, Walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles, Nautical sports
004049	Lough Oughter SPA	Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Whooper Swan (Cygnus cygnus) [A038], Great Crested Grebe (Podiceps cristatus) [A005], Wigeon (Anas penelope) [A050]	A05.01, G01.01, F03.01, F02.03, A08, B	Animal breeding, Nautical sports, Hunting, Leisure fishing, Fertilisation, Sylviculture, forestry

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
004091	Stabannan-Braganstown SPA	Greylag goose (<i>Anser anser</i>) [A043]	A01, A02, A04, A08, D01.02	Cultivation, Modification of cultivation practices, Grazing, Fertilisation, Roads, motorways
004167	Slieve Beagh SPA	Hen harrier (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>) [A082]	D01.01, C01.03, D01.02	Paths, tracks, cycling tracks, Peat extraction, Roads, motorways
UK0016 614	Upper Lough Erne SAC	Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation [3150], Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0], Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae) [91E0], Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) [1355]	B02, B06, F03, G01, G02, H01, H04, I01, J02	Forest and plantation management & use, grazing in forests/ woodland, hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, sport and leisure structures, pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), air pollution, air-borne pollutants, invasive non-native species, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions
UK0016 621	Magheravealy Marl Loughs SAC	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of <i>Chara</i> spp. [3140], White-clawed crayfish (<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>) [1092], Alkaline fens [7230], Calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of the <i>Caricion davallianae</i> [7210]	A04, B03, G01, H01, H02, H04, I01, J02, K02, XO	Grazing, forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), Pollution to groundwater (point sources and diffuse sources), Air pollution, air-borne pollutants, invasive non-native species, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, Biocenotic evolution, succession, Threats and pressures from outside the Member State
UK0016 622	Slieve Beagh SAC	Blanket bogs * if active bog [7130],], Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds [3160], European dry heaths [4030]	A04, C01, H04, I01, J01, J02	Grazing, Mining and quarrying, Air pollution, air-borne pollutants, invasive non-native species, fire and fire suppression, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions
UK0030 212	Moninea Bog SAC	Active raised bogs [7110]	A04, H04, J01, J02, K02	Grazing, air pollution, air-borne pollutants, fire and fire suppression, human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, biocenotic evolution, succession
UK0030 277	Slieve Gullion SAC	European dry heaths [4030]	G01, J01, A02, H04, A04, I01	Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Fire and fire suppression, Modification of cultivation practices, Air pollution, air-borne pollutants, Grazing, Invasive non-native species

Site Code	Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
UK9020 071	Upper Lough Erne SPA	Whooper swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>) [A038]	A02, A04, D02, G01, H01, M01, M02	Modification of cultivation practices, grazing, utility and service lines, outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), changes in abiotic conditions, changes in biotic conditions
UK9020 302	Slieve Beagh- Mullaghfad- Lisnaskea SPA	Hen harrier (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>) [A082]	A04, B02, C01, C03, F03, G01, J01, J03, M01, M02	Grazing, Forest and Plantation management & use, Mining and quarrying, Renewable abiotic energy use, Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, fire and fire suppression, Other ecosystem modifications, Changes in abiotic conditions, Changes in biotic conditions
004151	Donegal Bay SPA	Great Northern Diver (<i>Gavia immer</i>) [A003], Wetland and Waterbirds [A999], Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>) [A144], Common Scoter (<i>Melanitta nigra</i>) [A065], Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A046]	A08, A04, G01.02, F01, G01.01, E01.01, D01.02	Fertilisation, Grazing, Walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Nautical sports, Continuous urbanisation, Roads, motorways

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

Qualifying Interests	EU Code	Current threats to Qualifying Interests	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
White-clawed Crayfish (<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>)	[1092]	Poor substrate quality due to increased growth of algal and macrophyte vegetation as a result of severe nutrient enrichment, as well as physical siltation.	Invasive species, disease, surface water dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological change. Very highly sensitive to pollution.
Estuaries	[1130]	Pollution, fishing /aquaculture and habitat quality.	Inappropriate development, changes in turbidity
Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	[1140]	Aquaculture, fishing, bait digging, removal of fauna, reclamation of land, coastal protection works and invasive species, particularly cord-grass; hard coastal defence structures; sea-level rise.	Surface and marine water dependent. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change. Moderate sensitivity to pollution. Changes to salinity and tidal regime. Coastal development.
Perennial vegetation of stony banks	[1220]	Disruption of the sediment supply, owing to the interruption of the coastal processes, caused by developments such as car parks and coastal defence structures including rock armour and sea walls. The removal of gravel.	Marine water dependent. Low sensitivity to hydrological changes. Coastal development, trampling from recreational activity and gravel removal.
Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand	[1310]	Invasive Species; erosion and accretion.	Marine water dependent. Medium sensitivity to hydrological change. Changes in salinity and tidal regime. Infilling, reclamation, invasive species.
Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>)	[1330]	Overgrazing; erosion; invasive species, particularly common cordgrass (<i>Spartina anglica</i>); infilling and reclamation.	Marine and groundwater dependent. Medium sensitivity to hydrological change. Changes in salinity and tidal regime. Overgrazing, erosion and accretion.
Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>)	[1355]	Decrease in water quality: Use of pesticides; fertilization; vegetation removal; professional fishing (including lobster pots and fyke nets); hunting; poisoning; sand and gravel extraction; mechanical removal of peat; urbanised areas; human habitation; continuous urbanization; drainage; management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes; and canalization or modifying structures of inland water course.	Surface and marine water dependent. Moderately sensitive to hydrological change. Sensitivity to pollution.
Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>)	[1410]	Over-grazing by cattle or sheep; infilling and reclamation.	Marine and groundwater dependent. Medium sensitivity to hydrological change. Changes in salinity and tidal regime. Coastal development and reclamation.

Qualifying Interests	EU Code	Current threats to Qualifying Interests	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles	[91A0]	The introduction of alien species; sub-optimal grazing patterns; general forestry management; increases in urbanisation and human habitation adjacent to oak woodlands; and the construction of communication networks through the woodland.	Changes in management. Changes in nutrient or base status. Introduction of alien species.
Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp.	[3140]	Hydrological changes, afforestation; waste water; invasive alien species; sport and leisure activities.	Surface and groundwater dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution.
White-clawed crayfish (Austropotamobius pallipes)	[1092]	Poor substrate quality due to increased growth of algal and macrophyte vegetation as a result of severe nutrient enrichment, as well as physical siltation.	Invasive species, disease, surface water dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological change. Very highly sensitive to pollution.
Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae	[7210]	Hydrological changes, pollution to surface waters, urbanisation, roads development, groundwater interactions, grazing and cultivation practices and the inappropriate use of pesticides.	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Inappropriate management.
Blanket bogs * if active bog	[7130]	Land reclamation, peat extraction; afforestation; erosion and landslides triggered by human activity; drainage; burning and infrastructural development.	Surface water interactions. Drainage and land use management are the key things.
Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds	[3160]	Nutrient alterations; management shifts in the associated peatland habitat, afforestation; waste water; invasive alien species; sport and leisure activities.	Surface and groundwater dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution
European dry heaths	[4030]	Afforestation, overburning, over-grazing, under-grazing and bracken invasion.	Moderately sensitive to hydrological change. Changes in management. Changes in nutrient status.
Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of muskgrass(Chara spp.)	[3140]	Hydrological changes, afforestation; waste water; invasive alien species; sport and leisure activities.	Surface and groundwater dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution.

Qualifying Interests	EU Code	Current threats to Qualifying Interests	Sensitivity of Qualifying Interests
Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation	[3150]	Hydrological changes, afforestation; waste water; invasive alien species; sport and leisure activities.	Surface and groundwater dependant. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Highly sensitive to pollution.
Calcareous fens with species of mariscus sedge and bog cotton (Cladium mariscus and Caricion davallianae)	[7210]	Hydrological changes, pollution to surface waters, urbanisation, roads development, groundwater interactions, grazing and cultivation practices and the inappropriate use of pesticides.	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Inappropriate management.
Alkaline fens	[7230]	Land reclamation, peat extraction; afforestation; erosion and landslides triggered by human activity; drainage; burning and infrastructural development.	Surface and groundwater dependent. Highly sensitive to hydrological changes. Inappropriate management.
Bog woodland	[91D0]	The introduction of alien species; sub-optimal grazing patterns; general forestry management; increases in urbanisation and human habitation adjacent to oak woodlands; and the construction of communication networks through the woodland.	Changes in management. Changes in nutrient or base status. Introduction of alien species.

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

Species Code	Common Name	Scientific Name	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
A005	Great Crested Grebe	Podiceps cristatus	Xxp/Xxt	No threats and pressures identified by the NPWS
A038	Whooper Swan	Cygnus cygnus	A02, A11, C03, D02, G01, H07	Modification of cultivation practices, Agriculture activities not referred to above, Renewable abiotic energy use, Utility and service lines, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Other forms of pollution
A043	Greylag Goose	Anser anser	A02, A11, C03, D02, F03, G01, H07	Modification of cultivation practices, Agriculture activities not referred to above, Renewable abiotic energy use, Utility and service lines, Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Other forms of pollution
A046	Light-Bellied Brent Goose	Branta bernicla hrota	A02, A11, C03, D02, F01, G01, G05, H03, H07, I01, J03	Modification of cultivation practices, Agriculture activities not referred to above, Renewable abiotic energy use, Utility and service lines, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Other Human intrusions and disturbances, Marine water pollution, Other forms of pollution, Invasive non-native species, Other Ecosystem Modifications
A048	Common Shelduck	Tadorna tadorna	F01, F02, G01, H03, M01	Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Marine water pollution, Changes in abiotic conditions
A050	Eurasian Wigeon	Anas penelope	C03, F01, F03, G01, H01, H03, H07, I01, J02, J03	Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), Marine water pollution, Other forms of pollution, Invasive non-native species, Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, Other Ecosystem Modifications
A052	Teal	Anas crecca	Xxp/Xxt	No threats and pressures identified by the NPWS
A053	Mallard	Anas platyrhynchos	Xxp/Xxt	No threats and pressures identified by the NPWS

Species Code	Common Name	Scientific Name	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
A054	Northern Pintail	Anas acuta	C03, F01, F03, G01, H01, H03, H07, J02	Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), Marine water pollution, Other forms of pollution, Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions
A065	Common Scoter	Melanitta nigra nigra	A04, C03, F02, G01, H01, H03, I01, K03, M02	Grazing, Renewable abiotic energy use, Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), Marine water pollution, Invasive non-native species, Interspecific faunal relations, Changes in biotic conditions
A069	Red-Breasted Merganser	Mergus serrator	C03, F01, F02, G01, H03	Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Marine water pollution
A082	Hen Harrier	Circus cyaneus	A02, B01, B02, C01, C03, F03, G01, I01, J01, J03	Modification of cultivation practices, Forest planting on open ground, Forest and Plantation management & use, Mining and quarrying, Renewable abiotic energy use, Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Invasive non-native species, Fire and Fire suppression, Other Ecosystem Modifications
[A003]	Great Northern Diver (Gavia immer)	Gavia immer	C03, F02, G01, H03	Renewable abiotic energy use, Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Marine water pollution
[A144]	Sanderling (Calidris alba)	Calidris alba	C03, F01, G01, H03, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Marine water pollution, Changes in abiotic conditions
[A050]	Wigeon (Anas penelope)	Anas penelope	C03, F01, F03, G01, H01, H03, H07, I01, J02, J03	Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish), Marine water pollution, Other forms of pollution, Invasive non-native species, Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, Other Ecosystem Modifications

Species Code	Common Name	Scientific Name	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
A130	Eurasian Oystercatcher	Haematopus ostralegus	C03, F01, F02, G01, H03, J02	Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Marine water pollution, Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions
A137	Common Ringed Plover	Charadrius hiaticula	C03, F01, F02, G01, H03, J02, J03, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Marine water pollution, Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, Other Ecosystem Modifications, Changes in abiotic conditions
A140	European Golden Plover	Pluvialis apricaria	A02, A04, B01, C01, C03, F01, G01, H03, J01, K03, M02	Modification of cultivation practices, Grazing, Forest planting on open ground, Mining and quarrying, Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Marine water pollution, Fire and Fire suppression, Interspecific faunal relations, Changes in biotic conditions
A141	Grey Plover	Pluvialis squatarola	C03, F01, F02, G01, H03, J02, J03, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Marine water pollution, Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, Other Ecosystem Modifications, Changes in abiotic conditions
A142	Northern Lapwing	Vanellus vanellus	A02, C03, F01, G01, H03	Modification of cultivation practices, Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Marine water pollution
A143	Red Knot	Calidris canutus	C03, F01, F02, G01, H03, J02, J03, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Marine water pollution, Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, Other Ecosystem Modifications, Changes in abiotic conditions
A149	Dunlin	Calidris alpina	C03, F01, F02, G01, H03, J02, J03, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Marine water pollution, Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, Other Ecosystem Modifications, Changes in abiotic conditions
A156	Black-Tailed Godwit	Limosa limosa islandica	A02, C03, F01, F02, G01, H03, J02, J03	Modification of cultivation practices, Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Marine water pollution, Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, Other Ecosystem Modifications

Species Code	Common Name	Scientific Name	Threats and Pressures Codes	Known Threats and Pressures
A157	Bar-Tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	C03, F01, F02, G01, H03, J02, J03, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Marine water pollution, Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, Other Ecosystem Modifications, Changes in abiotic conditions
A160	Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata arquata</i>	C03, F01, F02, G01, H03, J02, J03	Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Marine water pollution, Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, Other Ecosystem Modifications
A162	Common Redhank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	C03, F01, F02, G01, H03, J02, J03, M01	Renewable abiotic energy use, Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture, Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities, Marine water pollution, Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions, Other Ecosystem Modifications, Changes in abiotic conditions
A179	Black-Headed Gull	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	A04, C03, F02, H03, J03, M01	Grazing, Renewable abiotic energy use, Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, Marine water pollution, Other Ecosystem Modifications, Changes in abiotic conditions
A182	Common Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>	A04, C03, F02, H03, J03, M01	Grazing, Renewable abiotic energy use, Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, Marine water pollution, Other Ecosystem Modifications, Changes in abiotic conditions
A184	European Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	C03, F02, H03, J03	Renewable abiotic energy use, Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources, Marine water pollution, Other Ecosystem Modifications



DESIGNING AND DELIVERING
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APPENDIX 2

Relationship with Other Plans
and Programmes



This appendix is not intended to be a full and comprehensive review of 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
SEA Directive (2001/42/EC)	- Contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development. - Provide for a high level of protection of the environment by carrying out an environmental assessment of plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment.	- Carry out and environmental assessment for plans or programmes referred to in Articles 2 to 4 of the Directive. - Prepare an environmental report which identifies, describes and evaluates the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme and reasonable alternatives that consider the objectives and the geographical scope of the plan or programme. - Consult with relevant authorities, stakeholders and public allowing sufficient time to make a submission. - Consult other Member States where the implementation of a plan or programme is likely to have transboundary environmental effects. - Inform relevant authorities and stakeholders on the decision to implement the plan or programme. - Issue a statement to include requirements detailed in Article 9 of the Directive. - Monitor and mitigate significant environmental effects identified by the assessment.	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
EIA Directive (2011/92/EU as amended by 2014/52/EU)	- Requires the assessment of the environmental effects of public and private projects which are likely to have significant effects on the environment. - Aims to assess and implement avoidance or mitigation measures to eliminate environmental effects, before consent is given of projects likely to have significant effects on the environment by virtue, inter alia, of their nature, size or location are made subject to a requirement for development consent and an assessment with regard to their effects. Those projects are defined in Article 4.	- All projects listed in Annex I are considered as having significant effects on the environment and require an EIA. - For projects listed in Annex II, a "screening procedure" is required to determine the effects of projects on the basis of thresholds/criteria or a case by case examination. This should take into account Annex III. - The environmental impact assessment shall identify, describe and assess in an appropriate manner, in the light of each individual case and in accordance with Articles 4 to 12, the direct and indirect effects of a project on the following factors: human beings, fauna and flora, soil, water, air, climate and the landscape, material assets and the cultural heritage, the interaction between each factor. - Consult with relevant authorities, stakeholders and public allowing sufficient time to make a submission before a decision is made.	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.
Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)	- Promote the preservation, protection and improvement of the quality of the environment, including the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora. - Contribute towards ensuring biodiversity through the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora. - Maintain or restore to favourable conservation status, natural habitats and species of wild fauna and flora of community interest. - Promote the maintenance of biodiversity, taking account of economic, social, cultural and regional requirements.	- Propose and protect sites of importance to habitats, plant and animal species. - Establish a network of European sites hosting the natural habitat types listed in Annex I and habitats of the species listed in Annex II, to enable the natural habitat types and the species' habitats concerned to be maintained or, where appropriate, restored at a favourable conservation status in their natural range. - Carry out comprehensive assessment of habitat types and species present. - Establish a system of strict protection for the animal species and plant species listed in Annex IV.	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
Birds Directive (79/409/EEC as amended by 2009/147/EC)	• Conserve all species of naturally occurring birds in the wild state including their eggs, nests and habitats. • Protect, manage and control these species and comply with regulations relating to their exploitation. • The species included in Annex I shall be the subject of special conservation measures concerning their habitat in order to ensure their survival and reproduction in their area of distribution.	• Preserve, maintain or re-establish a sufficient diversity and area of habitats for all the species of birds referred to in Annex 1. • Preserve, maintain and establish biotopes and habitats to include the creation of protected areas (Special Protection Areas). • Ensure the upkeep and management in accordance with the ecological needs of habitats inside and outside the protected zones, re-establish destroyed biotopes and creation of biotopes. • Measures for regularly occurring migratory species not listed in Annex I is required as regards their breeding, moulting and wintering areas and staging posts along their migration routes. The protection of wetlands and particularly wetlands of international importance.	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.
EU Bathing Water Directive (revised) 2006 [2006/7/EC]	The purpose of this Directive is to preserve, protect and improve the quality of the environment and to protect human health by complementing Directive 2000/60/EC	This Directive lays down provisions for: • the monitoring and classification of bathing water quality; • the management of bathing water quality; and • the provision of information to the public on bathing water quality	The 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
EU Nitrates Directive (91/676/EC)	Reducing water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources and - preventing further such pollution.	Ireland's Nitrates Action Programme is designed to prevent pollution of surface waters and ground water from agricultural sources and to protect and improve water quality. Ireland's third NAP came into operation in 2014. Each Member State's NAP must include: • a limit on the amount of livestock manure applied to the land each year • set periods when land spreading is prohibited due to risk • set capacity levels for the storage of livestock manure	The 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.
Directive 2010/75/EU on Industrial Emissions	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.	The legislation covers industrial activities in the following sectors: • energy; • metal production and processing; • minerals; • chemicals; • waste management; • and other sectors such as pulp and paper production, slaughterhouses and the intensive rearing of poultry and pigs. 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.	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
EU Plant Protection (products) Directive 2009/127/EC	The Directive aims at reducing the risks and impacts of pesticide use on human health and the environment by introducing different targets, tools and measures such as Integrated Pest Management (IPM) or National Action Plans (NAPs).	- The Framework Directive applies to pesticides which are plant protection products. - Regarding pesticide application equipment already in professional use, the Framework Directive introduces requirements for the inspection and maintenance to be carried out on such equipment.	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.
Renewable Energy Directive (EU) 2023/2413 (recast)	This Directive sets an overall renewable energy target of at least 42.5% binding at EU level by 2030 - but aiming for 45%.	- 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. - Strong policy framework to facilitate electrification in different sectors, with new increased sector-specific targets for renewables in heating and cooling, transport, industry, buildings and district heating/cooling, but also with a framework promoting electric vehicles and smart recharging. - Permitting procedures will also be easier and faster both for renewable energy projects (including through shorter approval periods and the creation of 'Renewables acceleration areas') and for the necessary infrastructure projects.	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
Council Regulation (EU) 2022/2577 (laying down a framework to accelerate the deployment of renewable energy)	This regulation introduces faster permitting processes for projects that have the highest potential for a quick roll-out of renewable energy and the least impact on the environment.	The regulation introduces urgent and targeted measures that address specific technologies and types of projects, which have the highest potential for quick deployment and the least impact on the environment.	The 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.
Alternative Fuels Infrastructure Directive (2014/94/EU)	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.

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Energy Efficiency Directive (EU) 2023/1791	The new directive introduces a series of measures to help accelerate energy efficiency, including embracing the “energy efficiency first” principle in the energy and non-energy policies.	• Establishing an EU legally-binding target to reduce the EU’s final energy consumption by 11.7% by 2030 (relative to the 2020 reference scenario). This includes for each Member State the requirement to set its indicative national contribution based on objective criteria reflecting national circumstances. If the national contributions do not add up to the EU target, an ambition gap mechanism is applied by the Commission. • Increasing annual energy savings from 0.8% (at present) to 1.3% (2024-2025), then 1.5% (2026-2027) and 1.9% from 2028 onwards. That’s an average of 1.49% of new annual savings for the period from 2024-2030. • Obliging Member States to prioritise vulnerable customers and social housing within the scope of their energy savings measures. • Introducing an annual energy consumption reduction target of 1.9% for the public sector as a whole. • Extending the annual 3% buildings renovation obligation to all the levels of public administration. • Introducing a different approach, based on energy consumption, for business to have an energy management system or to carry out an energy audit. • Bringing in a new obligation to monitor the energy performance of data centres, with an EU-level database collecting and publishing data. • Promoting local heating & cooling plans in larger municipalities. • Progressively increasing the efficient energy consumption in heat or cold supply, also in district heating.	The 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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EU Seveso Directive (2012/18/EU)	This Directive lays down rules for the prevention of major accidents which involve dangerous substances, and the limitation of their consequences for human health and the environment, with a view to ensuring a high level of protection throughout the Union in a consistent and effective manner.	• The Seveso Directive is well integrated with other EU policies, thus avoiding double regulation or other administrative burden. This includes the following related policy areas: • Classification, labelling and packaging of chemicals; • The Union's Civil Protection Mechanism; • The Security Union Agenda including CBRN-E and Protection of critical infrastructure; • Policy on environmental liability and on the protection of the environment through criminal law; • Safety of offshore oil and gas operations.	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.
Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 - Bringing nature back into our lives (European Commission, 2020)	The EU's biodiversity strategy for 2030 is a comprehensive, ambitious and long-term plan to protect nature and reverse the degradation of ecosystems. The strategy aims to put Europe's biodiversity on a path to recovery by 2030, and contains specific actions and commitments.	The Strategy contains specific commitments and actions to be delivered by 2030, including: • Establishing a larger EU-wide network of protected areas on land and at sea, building upon existing Natura 2000 areas, with strict protection for areas of very high biodiversity and climate value. • An EU Nature Restoration Plan - a series of concrete commitments and actions to restore degraded ecosystems across the EU by 2030, and manage them sustainably, addressing the key drivers of biodiversity loss. • A set of measures to enable the necessary transformative change: setting in motion a new, strengthened governance framework to ensure better implementation and track progress, improving knowledge, financing and investments and better respecting nature in public and business decision making. • Measures to tackle the global biodiversity challenge, demonstrating that the EU is ready to lead by example towards the successful adoption of an ambitious global biodiversity framework under the Convention on Biological Diversity.	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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EU Green Infrastructure Strategy	Aims to create a robust enabling framework in order to promote and facilitate Green Infrastructure (GI) projects.	- Promoting GI in the main EU policy areas. - Supporting EU-level GI projects. - Improving access to finance for GI projects. - Improving information and promoting innovation.	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.
UNESCO (1972) The Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage	- Links concepts of nature conservation and the preservation of cultural properties; and - Recognizes the way in which people interact with nature, and the fundamental need to preserve the balance between the two.	- Sets out the duties of States Parties in identifying potential sites and their role in protecting and preserving them; - Each country pledges to conserve not only the World Heritage sites situated on its territory, but also to protect its national heritage; - Encourages to integrate the protection of the cultural and natural heritage into regional planning programmes, set up staff and services at their sites, undertake scientific and technical conservation research and adopt measures which give this heritage a function in the day-to-day life of the community.	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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UN (1992) The Convention on Biological Diversity	An overall objective is to develop national strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.	The Convention has three main goals: • the conservation of biological diversity (or biodiversity); • the sustainable use of its components; and • the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from genetic resources.	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.
UN (1992) Framework Convention on Climate Change	It is aimed at stabilising greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system.	The Convention acknowledges the vulnerability of all countries to the effects of climate change and calls for special efforts to ease the consequences, especially in developing countries which lack the resources to do so on their own.	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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UN Kyoto Protocol (2nd Kyoto Period), the Second European Climate Change Programme (ECCP II), Paris climate conference (COP21) 2015 (Paris Agreement)	The UN Kyoto Protocol set of policy measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The Second European Climate Change Programme (ECCP II) aims to identify and develop all the necessary elements of an EU strategy to implement the Kyoto Protocol. At the Paris climate conference (COP21) in December 2015, 195 countries adopted the first-ever universal, legally binding global climate deal. The agreement sets out a global action plan to put the world on track to avoid dangerous climate change by limiting global warming to well below 2°C.	• The Kyoto Protocol is implemented through the European Climate Change Programme (ECCP II). • EU member states implement measures to improve on or complement the specified measures and policies arising from the ECCP. • Under COP21, governments agreed to come together every 5 years to set more ambitious targets as required by science; report to each other and the public on how well they are doing to implement their targets; track progress towards the long-term goal through a robust transparency and accountability system.	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.
EU 2020 Climate and Energy Package	• Binding legislation which aims to ensure the European Union meets its climate and energy targets for 2020. • Aims to achieve a 20% reduction in EU greenhouse gas emissions from 1990 levels. • Aims to raise the share of EU energy consumption produced from renewable resources to 20%. • Achieve a 20% improvement in the EU's energy efficiency.	Four pieces of complimentary legislation: • Reform of the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) to include a cap on emission allowances in addition to existing system of national caps. • Member States have agreed national targets for non-EU ETS emissions from countries outside the EU. • Meet the national renewable energy targets of 16% for Ireland by 2020. • Preparing a legal framework for technologies in carbon capture and storage.	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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EU 2030 Framework for Climate and Energy	• A 2030 Framework for climate and energy, including EU-wide targets and policy objectives for the period between 2020 and 2030 that has been agreed by European countries. • Targets include a 40% cut in greenhouse gas emissions compared to 1990 levels, at least a 27% share of renewable energy consumption and at least 27% energy savings compared with the business-as-usual scenario.	• To meet the targets, the European Commission has proposed the following policies for 2030: • A reformed EU emissions trading scheme (ETS). • New indicators for the competitiveness and security of the energy system, such as price differences with major trading partners, diversification of supply, and interconnection capacity between EU countries. • First ideas for a new governance system based on national plans for competitive, secure, and sustainable energy. These plans will follow a common EU approach. They will ensure stronger investor certainty, greater transparency, enhanced policy coherence and improved coordination across the EU.	The 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.
The Clean Air for Europe Directive (2008/50/EC) (EU Air Framework Directive) Fourth Daughter Directive (2004/107/EC)	• The CAFE Directive merges existing legislation into a single directive (except for the fourth daughter directive). • Sets new air quality objectives for PM2.5 (fine particles) including the limit value and exposure related objectives. • Accounts for the possibility to discount natural sources of pollution when assessing compliance against limit values. • Allows the possibility for time extensions of three years (PM10) or up to five years (NO2, benzene) for complying with limit values, based on conditions and the assessment by the European Commission. • 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.	• Sets objectives for ambient air quality designed to avoid, prevent or reduce harmful effects on human health and the environment as a whole. • Aims to assess the ambient air quality in Member States on the basis of common methods and criteria. • Obtains information on ambient air quality in order to help combat air pollution and nuisance and to monitor long-term trends and improvements resulting from national and community measures. • Ensures that such information on ambient air quality is made available to the public. • Aims to maintain air quality where it is good and improving it in other cases. • Aims to promote increased cooperation between the Member States in reducing air pollution.	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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Noise Directive (2002/49/EC)	The Noise Directive - Directive 2002/49/EC relating to the assessment and management of environmental noise - is part of an EU strategy setting out to reduce the number of people affected by noise in the longer term and to provide a framework for developing existing Community policy on noise reduction from source.	The Directive requires competent authorities in Member States to: • Draw up strategic noise maps for major roads, railways, airports and agglomerations, using harmonised noise indicators and use these maps to assess the number of people which may be impacted upon as a result of excessive noise levels; • Draw up action plans to reduce noise where necessary and maintain environmental noise quality where it is good; and • Inform and consult the public about noise exposure, its effects, and the measures considered to address noise. The Directive does not set any limit value, nor does it prescribe the measures to be used in the action plans, which remain at the discretion of the competent authorities.	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.
Floods Directive (2007/60/EC)	• Establishes a framework for the assessment and management of flood risks • Reduce adverse consequences for human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity associated with floods in the Community	• Assess all water courses and coast lines at risk from flooding through Flood Risk Assessment • Prepare flood hazard maps and flood risk maps outlining the extent or potential of flooding and assets and humans at risk in these areas at River Basin District level (Article 3(2) (b)) and areas covered by Article 5(1) and Article 13(1) (b) in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 3. • Implement flood risk management plans and take adequate and coordinated measures to reduce flood risk for the areas covered by the Articles listed above. • Inform the public and allow the public to participate in planning process.	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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Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)	- Establish a framework for the protection of water bodies to include inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater and their dependent wildlife and habitats. - Preserve and prevent the deterioration of water status and where necessary improve and maintain “good status” of water bodies. - Promote sustainable water usage. - The Water Framework Directive repealed the following Directives: - The Drinking Water Abstraction Directive - Sampling Drinking Water Directive - Exchange of Information on Quality of Surface Freshwater Directive - Shellfish Directive - Freshwater Fish Directive - Groundwater Directive - Dangerous Substances Directive	- Protect, enhance and restore all water bodies and meet the environmental objectives outlined in Article 4 of the Directive. - Achieve "good status" for all waters. - Manage water bodies based on identifying and establishing river basins districts. - Involve the public and streamline legislation. - Prepare and implement a River Basin Management Plan for each river basin districts identified and a Register of Protected Areas. - Establish a programme of monitoring for surface water status, groundwater status and protected areas. - Recover costs for water services.	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.
Groundwater Directive (2006/118/EC)	- Protect, control and conserve groundwater. - Prevent the deterioration of the status of all bodies of groundwater. - Implements measures to prevent and control groundwater pollution, including criteria for assessing good groundwater chemical status and criteria for the identification of significant and sustained upward trends and for the definition of starting points for trend reversals.	- Meet minimum groundwater standards listed in Annex 1 of Directive. - Meet threshold values adopted by national legislation for the pollutants, groups of pollutants and indicators of pollution which have been identified as contributing to the characterisation of bodies or groups of bodies of groundwater as being at risk, also taking into account Part B of Annex II.	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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Drinking Water Directive (2020/2184)	- The recast Drinking Water Directive is the EU's main law on drinking water. It concerns the access to and the quality of water intended for human consumption to protect human health. - The EU adopted the recast Drinking Water Directive in December 2020 and the Directive entered into force in January 2021. Member States have to transpose the Directive into national law and comply with its provisions by 12 January 2023. The recast Drinking Water Directive will further protect human health thanks to updated water quality standards, tackling pollutants of concern, such as endocrine disruptors and microplastics, and leading to even cleaner water from the tap for all.	Key features of the revised Directive are: - reinforced water quality standards, in line or, in some cases, even more stringent than the World Health Organisation (WHO) recommendations - tackling emerging pollutants, such as endocrine disruptors and PFAs, as well as microplastics - a preventive approach favouring actions to reduce pollution at source by introducing the risk-based approach - measures to ensure better access to water, particularly for vulnerable and marginalised groups - measures to promote tap water, including in public spaces and restaurants, to reduce (plastic) bottle consumption - harmonisation of the quality standards for materials and products in contact with water - measures to reduce water leakages and to increase transparency of the sector	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.
Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (91/271/EEC)	- This Directive concerns the collection, treatment and discharge of urban waste water and the treatment and discharge of waste water from certain industrial sectors. - The objective of the Directive is to protect the environment from the adverse effects of waste water discharges.	- Urban waste water entering collecting systems shall before discharge, be subject to secondary treatment. - Annex II requires the designation of areas sensitive to eutrophication which receive water discharges. - Establishes minimum requirements for urban waste water collection and treatment systems in specified agglomerations to include special requirements for sensitive areas and certain industrial sectors.	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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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	Establish a framework of environmental liability based on the 'polluter-pays' principle, to prevent and remedy environmental damage.	• Relates to environmental damage caused by any of the occupational activities listed in Annex III, and to any imminent threat of such damage occurring by reason of any of those activities; damage to protected species and natural habitats caused by any occupational activities other than those listed in Annex III, and to any imminent threat of such damage occurring by reason of any of those activities, whenever the operator has been at fault or negligent. • Where environmental damage has not yet occurred but there is an imminent threat of such damage occurring, the operator shall, without delay, take the necessary preventive measures. • Where environmental damage has occurred the operator shall, without delay, inform the competent authority of all relevant aspects of the situation and take all practicable steps to immediately control, contain, remove or otherwise manage the relevant contaminants and/or any other damage factors in order to limit or to prevent further environmental damage and adverse effects on human health or further impairment of services and the necessary remedial measures, in accordance with Article 7. • The operator shall bear the costs for the preventive and remedial actions taken pursuant to this Directive. • The competent authority shall be entitled to initiate cost recovery proceedings against the operator. • The operator may be required to provide financial security guarantees to ensure their responsibilities under the directive are met. • The Environmental Liability Directive has been amended through a number of Directives that are not of significant relevance to the SEA for the • Guidelines. Implementation of the Environmental Liability Directive is contributed towards by a Multi-Annual Work Programme (MAWP) 'Making the Environmental Liability Directive more fit for purpose' that is updated annually to changing developments, growing knowledge and new needs.	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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European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Valletta 1992)	The aim of this (revised) Convention is to protect the archaeological heritage as a source of the European collective memory and as an instrument for historical and scientific study.	The Valletta Convention makes the conservation and enhancement of the archaeological heritage one of the goals of urban and regional planning policies. The Convention sets guidelines for the funding of excavation and research work and publication of research findings. It also deals with public access, in particular to archaeological sites, and educational actions to be undertaken to develop public awareness of the value of the archaeological heritage. It also constitutes an institutional framework for pan-European co-operation on the archaeological heritage, entailing a systematic exchange of experience and experts among the various States.	The 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.
Convention of the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada 1995)	The main purpose of the Convention is to reinforce and promote policies for the conservation and enhancement of Europe's heritage. It also affirms the need for European solidarity with regard to heritage conservation and is designed to foster practical co- operation among the Parties. It establishes the principles of "European co-ordination of conservation policies" including consultations regarding the thrust of the policies to be implemented.	• The reinforcement and promotion of policies for protecting and enhancing the heritage within the territories of the parties. • The affirmation of European solidarity with regard to the protection of the heritage and the fostering of practical co-operation between states and regions.	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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ICOMOS (2011) Principles for the Conservation of Industrial Heritage Sites, Structures, Areas and Landscapes ('Dublin Principles')	It is aimed to assist in the documentation, protection, conservation and appreciation of industrial heritage as part of the heritage of human societies around the World.	1. Document and understand industrial heritage structures, sites, areas and landscapes and their values; 2. Ensure effective protection and conservation of the industrial heritage structures, sites, areas and landscapes; 3. Conserve and maintain the industrial heritage structures, sites, areas and landscapes; and 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.	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.
Council of Europe Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society (Faro 2005)	• Cultural heritage is a group of resources inherited from the past which people identify, independently of ownership, as a reflection and expression of their constantly evolving values, beliefs, knowledge and traditions. It includes all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time. • A heritage community consists of people who value specific aspects of cultural heritage which they wish, within the framework of public action, to sustain and transmit to future generations.	• Recognise that rights relating to cultural heritage are inherent in the right to participate in cultural life, as defined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. • Recognise individual and collective responsibility towards cultural heritage. • Emphasise that the conservation of cultural heritage and its sustainable use have human development and quality of life as their goal. • Take the necessary steps to apply the provisions of this Convention concerning the role of cultural heritage in the construction of a peaceful and democratic society. • Greater synergy of competencies among all the public, institutional and private actors concerned.	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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European Landscape Convention 2000	The developments in agriculture, forestry, industrial and mineral production techniques, together with the practices followed in town and country planning, transport, networks, tourism and recreation, and at a more general level, changes in the world economy, have in many cases accelerated the transformation of landscapes. The Convention expresses a concern to achieve sustainable development based on a balanced and harmonious relationship between social needs, economic activity and the environment. It aims to respond to the public's wish to enjoy high quality landscapes.	• Promote protection, management and planning of landscapes. • Organise European co-operation on landscape issues.	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.
The Eighth Environmental Action Programme (EAP) of the European Community	• Obligation for the Commission to present a monitoring framework, based on a limited number of headline indicators. • These should include, where available, systemic indicators that address interlinkages between environment-social and environmental-economic policy considerations, respectively.	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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Bern Convention (Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats)	The convention has three main aims: • to conserve wild flora and fauna and their natural habitats • to promote cooperation between states • to give particular attention to endangered and vulnerable species including endangered and vulnerable migratory species	The Parties under the convention recognise the intrinsic value of nature, which needs to be preserved and passed to future generations, they also: • Seek to ensure the conservation of nature in their countries, paying particular attention to planning and development policies and pollution control. • Look at implementing the Bern Convention in central Eastern Europe and the Caucasus. • Take account of the potential impact on natural heritage by other policies. • Promote education and information of the public, ensuring the need to conserve species is understood and acted upon. • Develop an extensive number of species action plans, codes of conducts, and guidelines, at their own initiative or in co-operation with other organisations. • Created the Emerald Network, an ecological network made up of Areas of Special Conservation Interest.	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.
Bali Road Map (2007)	The overall goals of the project are twofold: • To increase national capacity to co-ordinate ministerial views, participate in the UNFCCC process, and negotiate positions within the timeframe of the Bali Action Plan; and • To assess investment and financial flows to address climate change for up to three key sectors and/or economic activities.	The Bali Action Plan is centred on four main building Blocks: • mitigation • adaptation • technology • financing	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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Cancun Agreements (2010)	Set of decisions taken at the COP 16 Conference in Cancun in 2010 which addresses a series of key issues in the fight against climate change. Cancun Agreements' main objectives cover: • Mitigation • Transparency of actions • Technology • Finance • Adaptation • Forests • Capacity building	Among the most prominent agreements is the establishment of a Green Climate Fund to transfer money from the developed to developing world to tackle the impacts of climate change.	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.
Doha Climate Gateway (2012)	Set of decisions taken at the COP 18 meeting in Doha in 2012 which pave the way for a new agreement in Paris in 2015.	• The following actions were committed to by governments at this conference: • Set out a timetable to adopt a universal climate agreement by 2015 (to come into effect in 2020); • Complete the work under Bali Action Plan and to focus on new completing new targets; • Strengthen the aim to cut greenhouse gases and help vulnerable countries to adapt; • Amend Kyoto Protocol to include a new commitment period for cutting down the greenhouse gases emissions; and • Provide the financial and technology support and new institutions to allow clean energy investment and sustainable growth in developing countries.	The 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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EU Common Agricultural Policy	- To improve agricultural productivity, so that consumers have a stable supply of affordable food; and - To ensure that EU farmers can make a reasonable living.	- ensuring viable food production that will contribute to feeding the world's population, which is expected to rise considerably in the future; - Climate change and sustainable management of natural resources; - Looking after the countryside across the EU and keeping the rural economy alive.	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.
EU REACH Regulation (EC 1907/2006)(as amended)	Aims to improve the protection of human health and the environment through the better and earlier identification of the intrinsic properties of chemical substances.	The aims are achieved by applying REACH, namely: - Registration, - Evaluation, - Authorisation; and - Restriction of chemicals. REACH also aims to enhance innovation and competitiveness of the EU chemicals industry.	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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Stockholm Convention	The objective of the Stockholm Convention is to protect human health and the environment from persistent organic pollutants.	• Prohibit and/or eliminate the production and use, as well as the import and export, of the intentionally produced POPs that are listed in Annex A to the Convention • Restrict the production and use, as well as the import and export, of the intentionally produced POPs that are listed in Annex B to the Convention • Reduce or eliminate releases from unintentionally produced POPs that are listed in Annex C to the Convention • Ensure that stockpiles and wastes consisting of, containing or contaminated with POPs are managed safely and in an environmentally sound manner • To target additional POPs • 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	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.
Ramsar Convention	The Convention's mission is "the conservation and wise use of all wetlands through local and national actions and international cooperation, as a contribution towards achieving sustainable development throughout the world".	Under the "three pillars" of the Convention, the Contracting Parties commit to: • Work towards the wise use of all their wetlands; • Designate suitable wetlands for the list of Wetlands of International Importance (the "Ramsar List") and ensure their effective management; • Cooperate internationally on transboundary wetlands, shared wetland systems and shared species.	The 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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European 2020 Strategy for Growth	Europe 2020 sets out a vision of Europe's social market economy for the 21st century and puts forward three mutually reinforcing priorities: • Smart growth: developing an economy based on knowledge and innovation; • Sustainable growth: promoting a more resource efficient, greener and more competitive economy; • Inclusive growth: fostering a high-employment economy delivering social and territorial cohesion.	In order to reach these priorities, the Commission proposes five quantitative targets to fulfil by 2020: 1. 75 % of the population aged 20-64 should be employed; 2. 3% of the EU's GDP should be invested in R&D; 3. the "20/20/20" climate/energy targets should be met (including an increase to 30% of emissions reduction if the conditions are right); 4. the share of early school leavers should be under 10% and at least 40% of the younger generation should have a tertiary degree; 5. 20 million less people should be at risk of poverty.	The 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.
The European Green Deal (EGD) 2019	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.	• It sets out a roadmap with actions to boost the efficient use of resources by moving to a clean, circular economy, restore biodiversity and cut pollution. • It outlines investments required, financing tools available and explains how to ensure a just and inclusive transition. • In order to meet the goal to become climate neutral by 2050 as part of the European Green Deal, the European Union (EU) Commission proposed on 4th March 2020 to bring about the first European Climate Law and legally bind the target of net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050	The 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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EU (2018) Clean Air Policy Package	Aims to substantially reduce air pollution across the EU.	The proposed strategy sets out objectives for reducing the health and environmental impacts of air pollution by 2030, and contains legislative proposals to implement stricter standards for emissions and air pollution.	The 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.
EU environment action programme to 2030	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. 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.	Six priority objectives: • Attain the 2030 greenhouse gas emission reduction target and achieve climate neutrality by 2050. • Enhance the ability to adapt by strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change. • Move towards a regenerative growth model, detaching economic growth from resource use and environmental degradation, while transitioning faster to a circular economy. • Aim for zero pollution of the air, water and soil and protect the health and well-being of Europeans. • Protect, preserve and restore biodiversity by improving the state of ecosystems and of the environment, as well as by combating desertification and soil degradation. • Reduce environmental and climate pressures from production and consumption, in particular energy, industrial development, buildings and infrastructure, mobility and food systems.	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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EU Action Plan: 'Towards Zero Pollution for Air, Water and Soil' 2050	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	Guided by the 9 Flagship Initiatives, the key actions include: • align the air quality standards to the latest recommendations of the World Health Organisation, • review the standards for the quality of water, including in EU rivers and seas, • reduce soil pollution and enhance restoration, • review the majority of EU waste laws to adapt them to clean and circular economy principles, • foster zero pollution from production and consumption (through the revision of the Industrial Emissions Directive, EU Ecolabel and other measures), • minimize EU external pollution footprint through export restriction of harmful products and wastes, • present a Scoreboard of EU regions' green performance to promote zero pollution across regions, • showcase zero pollution solutions for buildings, • launch Living Labs for green digital solutions and smart zero pollution, including by targeting the building and farming sectors, • consolidate the EU's Knowledge Centres for Zero Pollution and bringing stakeholders together in the Zero Pollution Stakeholder Platform. • Stronger enforcement of zero pollution together with environmental and other authorities.	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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EU Climate Adaptation Strategy 2050	The Strategy sets out how the European Union can adapt to the unavoidable impacts of climate change and become climate resilient by 2050.	The Strategy has four principle objectives: to make adaptation smarter, swifter and more systemic, and to step up international action on adaptation to climate change.	The 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.
Derelict Sites Act 1990 (as amended, latest Act No. 12 of 2024 and S.I. No. 242 of 2024)	The Act provides a definition of a "derelict site" and imposes a general duty upon the owner or occupier of any land to take all reasonable steps to ensure that the land does not become or continue to be "a derelict site".	The Act provides that all local authorities shall compile and maintain a register of all derelict sites within their area. Local authorities are obliged to levy and collect a charge to be known as a "derelict sites levy" from the owner of all derelict sites within their area. The Act provides that this levy, and interest on it, shall be a charge on the land to which it relates.	The 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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National Planning Framework (First Revision) 2025	• 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. • The focus of the revised NPF have been the following key drivers of change in Ireland: ○ Population growth and associated housing requirement ○ Infrastructure delivery ○ Climate and Environment • The revised NPF now provides the basis of review and updating of regional strategies and local authority development plans to reflect matters such as updated housing figures, projected jobs growth, renewable energy capacity allocations, including through the zoning of land for residential, employment and a range of other purposes. • The implementation of the Planning and Development Act 2024 will also be closely aligned with the implementation of the revised NPF, with updated regional strategies and new 10-year development plans required to reflect the revised NPF as they are prepared.	The revised NPF's ambition is expressed in a set of goals, termed National Strategic Outcomes: 1. Compact Growth 2. Enhanced Regional Accessibility 3. Strengthened Rural Economies and Communities 4. High-Quality International Connectivity 5. Sustainable Mobility 6. A Strong Economy 7. Enhanced Amenities and Heritage 8. Transition to a Carbon Neutral and Climate Resilient Society 9. Sustainable Management of Environmental Resources 10. Access to Quality Childcare, Education and Health Services	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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National Adaptation Framework: Planning for a Climate Resilient Ireland 2024	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.	Key actions under the framework: • Putting in place revised governance and reporting arrangements • Formalising the status of existing guidelines • Formalising long term operational support for key sectors • Facilitating the establishment of regional local authority climate action offices • Increasing awareness around climate adaptation and resilience • Integrating climate adaptation into key national plans and policies	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.
Planning, Land Use and Transport Outlook 2040 (PLUTO)	PLUTO's objective is to develop a transport investment framework which delivers a land transport network that meets the travel needs of the population in the coming decades and which supports the National Strategic Outcomes of Project Ireland 2040.	The PLUTO will take account of forecasted future economic and demographic scenarios, affordability considerations and relevant Government policies and will: • Quantify in broad terms the appropriate scale of financial investment in land transport over the long term; • Consider how fiscal, environmental and technological developments might impact on this investment; and, • Identify strategic priorities for future investment to ensure land transport infrastructure provision facilitates the objectives of Project Ireland 2040.	The 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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Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended)	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.	• Development, with certain exceptions, is subject to development control under the Planning Acts and the local authorities grant or refuse planning permission for development, including ones within protected areas. • There are, however, a range of exemptions from the planning system. Use of land for agriculture, peat extraction and afforestation, subject to certain thresholds, is generally exempt from the requirement to obtain planning permission. • Additionally, Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is required for a range of classes and large scale projects. • Under planning legislation, Development Plans must include mandatory objectives for the conservation of the natural heritage and for the conservation of European sites and any other sites which may be prescribed. There are also discretionary powers to set objectives for the conservation of a variety of other elements of the natural heritage.	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 Communities (Environmental Assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes) Regulations 2004 (S.I. 435 of 2004), as amended by S.I. 200 of 2011	The purpose of these Regulations is to transpose into Irish law Directive 2001/42/EC of 27 June 2001 (O.J. No. L 197, 21 July 2001) on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment — commonly known as the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive.	• The Regulations cover plans and programmes in all of the sectors listed in article 3(2) of the Directive except land-use planning. • These Regulations also amend certain provisions of the Planning and Development Act 2000 to provide the statutory basis for the transposition of the Directive in respect of land-use planning. • Transposition in respect of the land-use planning sector is contained in the Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) Regulations 2004 (S.I. No. 436 of 2004).	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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European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (S.I. 477 of 2011, as amended)	These Regulations provide a new for the implementation in Ireland of Council Directive 92/43/EEC on habitats and protection of wild fauna and flora (as amended) and for the implementation of Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the protection of wild birds.	• They provide, among other things, for: the appointment and functions of authorized officers; identification, classification and other procedures relative to the designation of Community sites. • The Regulations have been prepared to address several judgments of the CJEU against Ireland, notably cases C- 418/04 and C-183/05, in respect of failure to transpose elements of the Birds Directive and the Habitats Directive into Irish law.	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.
Waste Management Act 1996, as amended	To make provision in relation to the prevention, management and control of waste; to give effect to provisions of certain acts adopted by institutions of the European communities in respect of those matters; to amend the Environmental Protection Agency Act, 1992, and to repeal certain enactments and to provide for related matters.	The Waste Management Act contains a number of key legal obligations, including requirements for waste management planning, waste collection and movement, the authorisation of waste facilities, measures to reduce the production of waste and/or promote its recovery.	The 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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S.I. No. 296/2009 - European Communities Environmental Objectives (Freshwater Pearl Mussel) Regulations 2009, as amended (latest S.I 355/2018)	The purpose of these Regulations is to support the achievement of favourable conservation status for freshwater pearl mussels	Actions: • Set environmental quality objectives for the habitats of the freshwater pearl mussel populations named in the First Schedule to these Regulations that are within the boundaries of a site notified in a candidate list of European sites, or designated as a Special Area of Conservation, under the European Communities (Natural Habitats) Regulations, 1997 (S.I. No. 94/1997). • Require the production of sub-basin management plans with programmes of measures to achieve these objectives. • Set out the duties of public authorities in respect of the sub-basin management plans and programmes of measure	The 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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S.I. No. 9/2010 - European Communities Environmental Objectives (Groundwater) Regulations 2010, as amended (latest S.I. No. 287/2022)	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.	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: • measures to prevent or limit the input of pollutants into groundwater and to prevent the deterioration of the status of all bodies of groundwater • measures to protect, enhance and restore all bodies of groundwater and to ensure a balance between abstraction and recharge of groundwater, with the aim of achieving good groundwater within a particular timeframe • measures requiring the reversal of any significant and sustained upward trend in the concentration of any pollutant resulting from the impact of human activity in order to progressively reduce pollution of groundwater • measures for determining groundwater quantitative and chemical status • measures establishing procedures for the identification of significant and sustained upward trends and the definition of the starting point for trend reversal • the laying down of rules for the presentation and reporting of groundwater monitoring results, trend assessments and the classification of quantitative status and chemical status of groundwater bodies	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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S.I. No. 113/2022 - European Union (Good Agricultural Practice for Protection of Waters) Regulations 2022, as amended	The purpose of the Regulations is to provide a basic set of measures to ensure the protection of waters, including drinking water sources, against pollution caused by nitrogen and phosphorus from agricultural sources, with the primary emphasis on the management of livestock manures and other fertilisers. The set of measures also provide some basic safeguards against possible harmful impacts on water quality arising from agricultural expansion. This basic set of measures has been strengthened over the last two reviews and this new programme provides a further strengthened set of measures to help reduce nitrogen and phosphorus losses from agriculture and contribute to improvements in water quality.	The Regulations include measures such as: • Periods when land application of fertilisers is prohibited • Limits on the land application of fertilisers • Storage requirements for livestock manure; and • Monitoring of the effectiveness of the measures in terms of agricultural practice and impact on water quality.	The 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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National legislation transposing the Industrial Emissions Directive: • Environmental Protection Agency Act 1992, amended by the Protection of the Environment Act 2003; and • Environmental Protection Agency (Integrated Pollution Control) (Licensing) Regulations 2013. • European Union (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Environmental Protection Agency Act 1992)(Amendment) Regulations 2020 • Environmental Protection Agency (Industrial Emissions)(Licensing) (Amendment) Regulations 2020. • European Union (Industrial Emissions) Regulations 2013 • Environmental Protection Agency (Industrial Emissions)(Licensing)Regulations 2013. • Environmental Protection Agency (Licensing Fees) Regulations 2013	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.	The legislation covers industrial activities in the following sectors: • energy; • metal production and processing; • minerals; • chemicals; • waste management; • and other sectors such as pulp and paper production, slaughterhouses and the intensive rearing of poultry and pigs. 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.	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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S.I. 79 of 2008 - Bathing Water Quality Regulations 2008, as amended (latest S.I. No. 163/2016)	• These Regulations provide for transposition of the EU Bathing Water Directive 2006 (Directive 2006/7/EC of 15 February 2006) which aims: • To improve health protection for bathers • To establish a more pro-active approach to management of bathing waters, and • To promote increased public involvement and dissemination of information to the public.	• The Regulations establish a new classification system for bathing water quality based on four classifications “poor”, “sufficient”, “good” and “excellent” and generally require that a classification of at least “sufficient” be achieved by 2015 for all bathing waters. • Local authorities must take appropriate measures with a view to improving waters which are classified as “poor” and increasing the number of bathing waters classified as “good” or “excellent”. • A permanent advice against bathing must be issued in a case where a bathing water is classified as “poor” for five consecutive years. • Local authorities are required annually to identify bathing waters, establish a monitoring calendar, carry out the specified monitoring, report the results to the EPA, carry out appropriate management measures where necessary and provide information to the public. • There must be public participation in the identification of waters and the general implementation of the Regulations. • The EPA is required by the Regulations to classify bathing waters, generally on the basis of the monitoring results for the four preceding bathing seasons, and to publish an annual report in relation to bathing water quality. • Monitoring by local authorities is to commence not later than 2011 with a view to ensuring that a classification is assigned to bathing waters not later than 2015. Private controllers of access lands may be required to contribute towards the costs incurred by a local authority or the EPA.	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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Climate Action and Low Carbon Development Act 2015 Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021	An Act to provide for the approval of plans by the Government in relation to climate change for the purpose of pursuing the transition to a low carbon, climate resilient and environmentally sustainable economy.	When considering a plan or framework, for approval, the Government shall endeavour to achieve the national transition objective within the period to which the objective relates and shall, in endeavouring to achieve that objective, ensure that such objective is achieved by the implementation of measures that are cost effective and shall, for that purpose, have regard to: • The ultimate objective specified in Article 2 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change done at New York on 9 May 1992 and any mitigation commitment entered into by the European Union in response or otherwise in relation to that objective, • The policy of the Government on climate change, • Climate justice, • Any existing obligation of the State under the law of the European Union or any international agreement referred to in section 2; and • The most recent national greenhouse gas emissions inventory and projection of future greenhouse gas emissions, prepared by the Agency.	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.
Climate Action Plan 2024	The Climate Action Plan 2024 (CAP24) is the third annual update to Ireland's Climate Action Plan. 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.	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.	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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Ireland's Second National Implementation Plan for the Sustainable Development Goals (2022 - 2024)	- National Implementation Plan 2022 - 2024 is in direct response to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and provides a whole-of-government approach to implement the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). - The first version of the Plan (2018 – 2020) provided a 'SDG Matrix' which identifies the responsible Government Departments for each of the 169 targets. It also included a 'SDG Policy Map' indicating the relevant national policies for each of the targets.	The Plan identifies five strategic objectives to guide implementation: - To embed the SDG framework into the work of Government Departments to achieve greater Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development; - To integrate the SDGs into Local Authority work to better support the localisation of the SDGs; - Greater partnerships for the Goals; - To further incorporate the principle of Leave No One Behind into Ireland's Agenda 2030 implementation and reporting mechanisms; and - Strong reporting mechanisms	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.
Clean Air Strategy for Ireland (2023)	The Clean Air Strategy provides the strategic policy framework necessary to identify and promote integrated measures across government policy that are required to reduce air pollution and promote cleaner air while delivering on wider national objectives.	- Through this document Ireland can develop the necessary policies and measures to comply with new and emerging EU legislation. - The Strategy should also help tackle climate change. - The Strategy considers a wider range of national policies that are relevant to clean air policy such as transport, energy, home heating and agriculture. - In any discussion relating to clean air policy, the issue of people's health is paramount, this is a strong theme of the Strategy.	The 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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GRID25 Implementation Programme and associated Grid Implementation Plan 2023-2028 for the Electricity Transmission System in Ireland	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. 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. This Grid Implementation Plan 2023-2028 supersedes the Grid Implementation Plan 2017-2022. It is focused on the Transmission Development Plan (TDP) 2023-2032.	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. • The EirGrid Shaping Our Electricity Future Version 1.1 (SOEF - published in June 2023) is a core context for grid development as part of this Plan. The SOEF addresses matters such as why EirGrid develops the electricity transmission network, Government policy context that underpins this, and the importance of an efficient and economical grid network. • The Transmission Development Plan (TDP) 2023 also forms a core context for this Plan. The TDP lists the committed projects and projects under development for the enhancement of the Irish transmission network over the coming ten years.	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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The CAP Strategic Plan 2023 - 2027	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. 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. he CAP is divided into two pillars. Pillar 1 covers direct support and market supports, and rural development is in Pillar 2.	The Irish CAP Strategic Plan aims to: 1. Protect farm family incomes 2. Recognise the hard work of our farm families as food producers regardless of where they are in the country 3. Play a meaningful role in supporting our climate ambitions. It provides for the following: • Pillar 1 agri-environment schemes, including direct support consisting of payments granted directly to farmers and provides baseline income support and operates as a safety net in cases of market disturbances, and market measures to manage and control the agricultural economy. • Pillar 2 direct payments supporting rural development. 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. 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. There are three key areas in the new green architecture: 1. Conditionality 2. Pillar 1 Eco-schemes 3. Pillar 2 climate and environment-related interventions	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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All Island Grid Study 2008	- The All Island Grid Study is the first comprehensive assessment of the ability of the electrical power system and, as part of that, the transmission network ("the grid") on the island of Ireland to absorb large amounts of electricity produced from renewable energy sources. - The objective of this five-part study is to assess the technical feasibility and the relative costs and benefits associated with various scenarios for increased shares of electricity sourced from renewable energy in the all island power system.	Key conclusions of the study: - The presented results indicate that the differences in cost between the highest cost and the lowest cost portfolios are low (7%), given the assumptions made and costs included in the Study. - All but the high coal-based portfolio lead to significant reductions of CO2 emissions compared to portfolio 1 - All but the high coal-based portfolio lead to reductions on the dependency of the all island system on fuel and electricity imports. - The limitations of the study may overstate the technical feasibility of the portfolios analysed and could impact the costs and benefits resulting. Further work is required to understand the extent of such impact. - Timely development of the transmission networks, requiring means to address the planning challenge, is a precondition for implementation of the portfolios considered. - Market mechanisms must facilitate the installation of complementary, i.e. flexible, dispatchable plant, so as to maintain adequate levels of system security.	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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Strategy for the Future Development of National and Regional Greenways (2018)	- The objective of this Strategy is to assist in the strategic development of nationally and regionally significant Greenways in appropriate locations constructed to an appropriate standard in order to deliver a quality experience for all Greenways users. - It also aims to increase the number and geographical spread of Greenways of scale and quality around the country over the next 10 years with a consequent significant increase in the number of people using Greenways as a visitor experience and as a recreational amenity.	- A Strategic Greenway network of national and regional routes, with a number of high capacity flagship routes that can be extended and/or link with local Greenways and other cycling and walking infrastructure; - Greenways of scale and appropriate standard that have significant potential to deliver an increase in activity tourism - to Ireland and are regularly used by overseas visitors, - domestic visitors and locals thereby contributing to a healthier society through increased physical activity; - Greenways that provide a substantially segregated offroad experience linking places of interest, recreation and leisure in areas with beautiful scenery of different types with plenty to see and do; - Greenways that provide opportunities for the development of local businesses and economies, and - Greenways that are developed with all relevant stakeholders in line with an agreed code of practice.	The 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 Water Resources Plan (2021)	- The NWRP is a plan on how to provide a safe, secure and reliable water supply to customers for the next 25 years, without causing adverse impact on the environment. - The objective of the NWRP is to set out how we intend to maintain the supply and demand for drinking water over the short, medium and long term whilst minimising the impact on the environment.	The key objectives of the plan are to: - Identify areas where there are current and future potential water supply shortfalls, taking into account normal and extreme weather conditions - Assess the current and future water demand from homes, businesses, farms, and industry - Consider the impacts of climate change on Ireland's water resources - Develop a drought plan advising measures to be taken before and during drought events - Develop a plan detailing how we deal with the material that is produced as a result of treating drinking water - Identify, develop and assess options to help meet potential shortfalls in water supplies - Assess the water resources available at a national level including lakes, rivers and groundwater	The 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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Construction 2020, A Strategy for a Renewed Construction Sector	- Construction 2020 sets out a package of measures agreed by the Government and is aimed at stimulating activity in the building industry. - The Strategy aims both to increase the capacity of the sector to create and maintain jobs, and to deliver a sustainable sector, operating at an appropriate level. It seeks to learn the lessons of the past and to ensure that the right structures and mechanisms are in place so that they are not repeated.	This Strategy therefore addresses issues including: - A strategic approach to the provision of housing, based on real and measured needs, with mechanisms in place to detect and act when things are going wrong; - Continuing improvement of the planning process, striking the right balance between current and future requirements; - The availability of financing for viable and worthwhile projects; - Access to mortgage finance on reasonable and sustainable terms; - Ensuring we have the tools we need to monitor and regulate the sector in a way that underpins public confidence and worker safety; - Ensuring a fit for purpose sector supported by a highly skilled workforce achieving high quality and standards; and - Ensuring opportunities are provided to unemployed former construction workers to contribute to the recovery of the sector.	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 Landscape Strategy for Ireland 2015-2025 and National Landscape Character	- The National Landscape Strategy will be used to ensure compliance with the European Landscape Convention and to establish principles for protecting and enhancing the landscape while positively managing its change. It will provide a high level policy framework to achieve balance between the protection, management and planning of the landscape by way of supporting actions. - Landscape Strategy Vision: "Our landscape reflects and embodies our cultural values and our shared natural heritage and contributes to the well-being of our society, environment and economy. We have an obligation to ourselves and to future generations to promote its sustainable protection, management and planning."	The objectives of the National Landscape Strategy are to: - Implement the European Landscape Convention by integrating landscape into the approach to sustainable development; - Establish and embed a public process of gathering, sharing and interpreting scientific, technical and cultural information in order to carry out evidence-based identification and description of the character, resources and processes of the landscape; - Provide a policy framework, which will put in place measures at national, sectoral - including agriculture, tourism, energy, transport and marine - and local level, together with civil society, to protect, manage and properly plan through high quality design for the sustainable stewardship of the landscape; - Ensure that we take advantage of opportunities to implement policies relating to landscape use that are complementary and mutually reinforcing and that conflicting policy objectives are avoided in as far as possible.	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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National Hazardous Waste Management Plan (EPA) 2021 - 2027	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. 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: • To prevent and reduce the generation of hazardous waste by industry and society generally; • To maximise the collection of hazardous waste with a • view to reducing the environmental and health impacts of any unregulated waste; • To strive for increased self-sufficiency in the management of hazardous waste and to minimise hazardous waste export; • To minimise the environmental, health, social and economic impacts of hazardous waste generation and management.	The revised Plan makes 20 recommendations under the following topics: • Policy and Regulation • Prevention • Collection and Treatment • Implementation	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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National Waste Management Plan for a Circular Economy 2024-2030	The National Waste Management Plan for a Circular Economy 2024-2030 has been published and replaces the Regional Waste Management Plans. The Plan sets out a framework for the prevention and management of waste in Ireland for the period 2024 to 2030.	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. The Plan is presented in 5 Volumes. • VOLUME I Sets out the current situation including policy, the existing waste landscape and financial, human and market resources deployed. It also identifies the key waste management challenges facing the State. • VOLUME II Sets out the responses to the waste management challenges identified including the Plan ambition, targets, policies and priority actions. Targeted policies and priority actions are identified for a range of focus areas chosen to align with the challenges. • VOLUME III Sets out the delivery roadmap for the responses contained in Volume II and contains key deliverables required to enable the ambition, targets, policies, and actions identified. • VOLUME IV Provides the supporting information for the Plan in a series of technical appendices. • VOLUME V Contains the Strategic Environmental Assessment Statement and Natura Impact Statement. Key challenges identified in the Plan include resources, organisational capability, policy requirements, specific material stream targets, the provision of infrastructure and waste generation.	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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S.I. No. 254/2001 - Urban Waste Water Treatment Regulations, 2001, as amended (latest S.I. No. 48/2010)	These regulations concern the collection, treatment and discharge of urban waste water and the treatment and discharge of waste water from certain industrial sectors.	The objective of these regulations is to protect the environment from the adverse effects of the abovementioned waste water discharges.	The 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 Ports Policy 2013	The core objective of National Ports Policy is to facilitate a competitive and effective market for maritime transport services.	National Ports Policy introduces clear categorisation of the ports sector into Ports of National Significance (Tier 1), Ports of National Significance (Tier 2) and Ports of Regional Significance.	The 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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National Aviation Policy 2015	Specifically, the principal goals of this National Aviation Policy are: • To enhance Ireland's connectivity by ensuring safe, secure and competitive access responsive to the needs of business, tourism and consumers; • To foster the growth of aviation enterprise in Ireland to support job creation and position Ireland as a recognised global leader in aviation; and • To maximise the contribution of the aviation sector to • Ireland's economic growth and development.	The National Aviation Policy commits to: • Maintaining safety as the number one priority in Irish aviation and ensuring that safety regulation is robust, effective and efficient; • Creating conditions to encourage the development of new routes and services, particularly to new and emerging markets; • Ensuring a high level of competition among airlines operating in the Irish market; • Optimising the operation of the Irish airport network to ensure maximum connectivity to the rest of the world; • Ensuring that the regulatory framework for aviation reflects best international practice and that economic regulation facilitates continued investment in aviation infrastructure at Irish airports to support traffic growth; • Supporting the aircraft leasing and aviation finance sectors to maintain Ireland's leading global position in these spheres; and • Maintaining a safe and innovative general aviation sector to support Ireland's broader aviation industry	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.
Ministerial Guidelines such as Sustainable Rural Housing Guidelines and Flood Risk Management Guidelines	The Department produces a range of guidelines designed to help planning authorities, An Bord Pleanála, developers and the general public and cover a wide range of issues amongst others, architectural heritage, childcare facilities, landscape, quarries and residential density.	The Minister issues statutory guidelines under Section 28 of the Act which planning authorities and An Bord Pleanála are obliged to have regard to in the performance of their planning functions.	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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HSE Healthy Ireland Framework for Improved Health and Wellbeing 2013-2025	The vision is: <i>“A Healthy Ireland, where everyone can enjoy physical and mental health and wellbeing to their full potential, where wellbeing is valued and supported at every level of society and is everyone’s responsibility.”</i>	These four goals are interlinked, interdependent and mutually supportive: • Goal 1: Increase the proportion of people who are healthy at all stages of life • Goal 2: Reduce health inequalities • Goal 3: Protect the public from threats to health and wellbeing • Goal 4: Create an environment where every individual and sector of society can play their part in achieving a healthy Ireland	The 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.
Tourism Policy Statement: People, Place and Policy – Growing Tourism to 2025	The main goal of this policy statement is to have a vibrant, attractive tourism sector that makes a significant contribution to employment across the country; is economically, socially and environmentally sustainable; helps promote a positive image of Ireland overseas, and is a sector in which people want to work.	The Tourism Policy Statement sets three headline targets to be achieved by 2025: • Overseas tourism revenue of €5 billion per year net of inflation excluding carrier receipts; • 250,000 people employed in tourism; and • 10 million overseas visitors to Ireland per year.	The 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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Our Sustainable Future: A framework for Sustainable Development for Ireland 2012	A medium to long term framework for advancing sustainable development and the green economy in Ireland. It identifies spatial planning as a key challenge for sustainable development and sets a series of measures to address these challenges.	Sets out the challenges facing us and how we might address them in making sure that quality of life and general wellbeing can be improved and sustained in the decades to come.	The 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 Investment Framework for Transport in Ireland (NIFTI) 2021	- NIFTI is the Department of Transport's framework for prioritising future investment in the land transport network to support the delivery of the National Strategic Outcomes. - The NIFTI will guide transport investment in the years ahead to enable the National Planning Framework, support the Climate Action Plan, and promote social, environmental and economic outcomes throughout Ireland.	The four investment priorities stated in NIFTI are: - Mobility of people and goods in urban areas. - Protection and renewal. - Enhanced regional and rural connectivity. - Decarbonisation.	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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National Adaptation Framework (NAF) 2018 and associated regional, local and sectoral adaptation plans (including transport)	NAF specifies the national strategy for the application of adaptation measures in different sectors and by local authorities in their administrative areas in order to reduce the vulnerability of the State to the negative effects of climate change and to avail of any positive effects that may occur	• Adaptation under this Framework should seek to minimise costs and maximise the opportunities arising from climate change. • Adaptation actions range from building adaptive capacity (e.g. increasing awareness, sharing information and targeted training) through to policy and finance based actions. • Adaptation actions must be risk based, informed by existing vulnerabilities of our society and systems and an understanding of projected climate change. • Adaptation actions taken to increase climate resilience must also consider impacts on other sectors and levels of governance	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.
Governments White Paper 'Ireland's Transition to a Low Carbon Energy Future' (2015 – 2030)	The White Paper sets out a vision and a framework to guide Irish energy policy between now and 2030. A complete energy policy update informed by the vision to transform Ireland into a low carbon society and economy by 2050.	2030 will represent a significant milestone, meaning: • Reduced GHG emissions from the energy sector by between 80% and 95% • Ensuring that secure supplies of competitive and affordable energy remain available to citizens and businesses.	The 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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Ireland's Long-term Strategy on Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction 2024	This long-term strategy aims to build on the targets, policies, measures and actions that Ireland has committed to in the period to 2030 (as set out in success annual national Climate Action Plans and the EU National Energy and Climate Plans.	The Strategy sets out Ireland's 2050 climate action targets and describes sector-specific pathways to reaching those targets. These sectors include: • Electricity • Industry • Built Environment • Transport • Agriculture, Forestry and Land-Use	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.
Renewable Energy Ireland Strategy (2023)	The vision of the Strategy is to ensure by 2050 that Ireland will be energy independent through using indigenous, clean, carbon-free renewable energy supported by, and supporting, communities across the country.	Priority actions for the Strategy include: • Use the Planning and Development Acts to instruct An Bord Pleanála to prioritise planning applications for renewable energy and associated grid infrastructure. • Delivery of grid is a necessary foundation for decarbonisation of the economy. Market designs must include system services, flexibility, and capacity markets and fully exploit demand side resources. • Simplify administrative & regulatory requirements for renewable heat, energy efficiency, flexible demand, and storage technologies • Encourage EVs, enhanced public mobility and cycling infrastructure while harnessing Ireland's strengths for the appropriate use of sustainable biofuels and green hydrogen. • 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.	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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National Renewable Energy Action Plan	The National Renewable Energy Action Plan (NREAP) sets out the Government's strategic approach and concrete measures to deliver on Ireland's 16% target under Directive 2009/28/EC.	The Action Plan will address and achieve the following sectoral targets: - Electricity: The government has set a target of 40% electricity consumption from renewable sources by 2020 - Transport: The government has set a target of 10% electric vehicles by 2020. - Heat: The government has set a target of 12% renewable heat by 2020. 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.	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.
Wildlife Act of 1976 Wildlife (Amendment) Act, 2000 Wildlife (Amendment) Act, 2023	The act provides protection and conservation of wild flora and fauna.	- Provides protection for certain species, their habitats and important ecosystems - Give statutory protection to NHAs - Enhances wildlife species and their habitats - Includes more species for protection	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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National Broadband Plan (2019)	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.	The Plan sets out: • A clear statement of Government policy on the delivery of High Speed Broadband. • Specific targets for the delivery and rollout of high speed broadband and the speeds to be delivered. • The strategy and interventions that will underpin the successful implementation of these targets. • A series of specific complementary measures to promote implementation of Government policy in this area.	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.
The Planning System and Flood Risk Management – Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2009)	• Sets out comprehensive mechanisms for the incorporation of flood risk identification, assessment and management into the planning process. • Ensures flood risk is a key consideration in preparing land use plans and in the assessment of planning applications. • Implementation of the Guidelines is through actions at national, regional, local authority and site-specific levels. • Planning authorities and An Bord Pleanála are required to have regard to the Guidelines in carrying out their functions under the Planning Acts.	• Avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding. • Avoid new developments increasing flood risk elsewhere, including that which may arise from surface water run-off. • Ensure effective management of residual risks for development permitted in floodplains. • Avoid unnecessary restriction of national, regional or local economic and social growth. • Improve the understanding of flood risk among relevant stakeholders. • Ensure that the requirements of EU and national law in relation to the natural environment and nature conservation are complied with at all stages of flood risk management. 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.	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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European Communities (Water Policy) Regulations of 2003 (SI 722 of 2003) European Communities (Water Policy) Regulations of 2003 (SI 350 of 2014) European Communities Environmental Objectives (Surface waters) Regulations of 2009 (SI 272 of 2009) (as amended)	• Transpose the Water Framework Directive into legislation. • Outlines the general duty of public authorities in relation to water. • Identifies the competent authorities in charge of water policy (amended to Irish Water in 2013) and gives EPA and the CER the authority to regulate and supervise their actions.	• Implements River basin districts and characterisation of RBDs and River Basin Management Plans. • Requires the public to be informed and consulted on the Plan and for progress reports to be published on RBDs. • Implements a Register of protected areas, Classification systems and Monitoring programmes for water bodies. • Allows the competent authority to recover the cost of damage/destruction of status of water body. • Outlines environmental objectives and programme of measures and environmental quality standards for priority substances. • Outlines criteria for assessment of groundwater. • Outlines environmental objectives to be achieved for surface water bodies. • Outlines surface water quality standards. • Establishes threshold values for the classification and protection of surface waters against pollution and deterioration in quality.	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.
Water Pollution Acts 1977 to 1990	The Water Pollution Acts allow Local Authorities the authority regulate and supervise actions relating to water in their division.	The Water Pollution Acts enable local authorities to: • Prosecute for water pollution offences. • Attach appropriate pollution control conditions in the licensing of effluent discharges from industry, etc., made to waters. • Issue notices ("section 12 notices") to farmers, etc., specifying measures to be taken within a prescribed period to prevent water pollution. • Issue notices requiring a person to cease the pollution of waters and requiring the mitigation or remedying of any effects of the pollution in the manner and within the period specified in such notices; • Seek court orders, including High Court injunctions, to prevent, terminate, mitigate or remedy pollution/its effects. • Prepare water quality management plans for any waters in or adjoining their functional areas.	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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Water Services Act 2007, and amendments in 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2022	- Provides the water services infrastructure. - Outlines the responsibilities involved in delivering and managing water services. - Identifies the authority in charge of provision of water and wastewater supply. - Irish Water was given the responsibility of the provision of water and wastewater services in the amendment act during 2013, therefore these services are no longer the responsibility of the 34 Local Authorities in Ireland.	Key strategic objectives include: - Ensuring Irish Water delivers infrastructural projects that meet key public health, environmental and economic objectives in the water services sector. - Ensuring the provision of adequate water and sewerage services. - Ensuring good quality drinking water is available to all consumers of public and group water supplies, in compliance with national and EU drinking water standards - Ensuring the provision of the remaining infrastructure needed to provide secondary wastewater treatment, for compliance with the requirements of the EU Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive. - Promoting water conservation through Irish Water's Capital Investment Plan, the Rural Water Programme and other measures. - Monitoring the on-going implementation of septic tanks inspection regime and the National Inspection Plan for Domestic Waste Water Treatment Systems. - Ensuring a fair funding model to deliver water services. - Overseeing the establishment of an economic regulation function under the CER.	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.
Uisce Éireann Water Services Strategic Plan 2015, Water Services Strategic Plan 2050, and associated Proposed Capital Investment Plan (2020 - 2024)	The Water Services Strategic Plan (WSSP) presents Uisce Éireann's objectives for the next 25 years and the means by which we will achieve them. It aligns to requirements set out in the Water Services (No. 2) Act 2013. The first Water Services Strategic Plan was published in 2015 and are the draft Water Services Strategic Plan 2050 (WSSP 2050) is in the process of consultation which will replace the current plan.	The new Water Services Strategic Plan 2050 will be an important strategic document that will focus on the provision of safe drinking water and ensure that the environment is protected from the impacts of wastewater discharges.	The 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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Raised Bog SAC Management Plan and Review of Raised Bog Natural Heritage Areas 2017 - 2022	Aims to meet nature conservation obligations while having regard to national and local economic, social and cultural needs	• Ensure that the implications of management choices for water levels, quantity and quality are fully explored, understood and factored into policy making and land use planning. • Review the current raised bog NHA network in terms of its contribution to the national conservation objective for raised bog habitats and determine the most suitable sites to replace the losses of active raised bog habitat and high bog areas within the SAC network and to enhance the national network of NHAs.	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.
Food Harvest 2020	Food Harvest 2020 is a roadmap for the Irish food industry, as it seeks to innovate and expand in response to increased global demand for quality foods. It sets out a vision for the potential growth in agricultural output after the removal of milk quotas.	Seeks for the improvement of all agricultural sectors at all levels in terms of sustainability, environmental consideration and marketing development.	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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Food Vision 2030	The Food Vision 2030 Strategy is a new ten year Strategy for the Irish agri-food sector (taken to include primary agriculture, food and drink processing and manufacturing, fisheries, aquaculture and fish processing, forestry and forestry processing and the equine sector).	The Strategy consists of 22 Goals, grouped into four high-level Missions for the sector to work toward: 1. A Climate Smart, Environmentally Sustainable Agri-Food Sector 2. Viable and Resilient Primary Producers with Enhanced Well-Being 3. Food Which is Safe, Nutritious And Appealing, Trusted And Valued at Home and Abroad 4. An Innovative, Competitive and Resilient Agri-Food Sector, Driven by Technology And Talent	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.
Food Wise 2025 (DAFM)	Food Wise 2025 sets out a ten year plan for the agri-food sector. It underlines the sector's unique and special position within the Irish economy, and it illustrates the potential which exists for this sector to grow even further.	Food Wise 2025 identifies ambitious and challenging growth projections for the industry over the next ten years including: • 85% increase in exports to €19 billion. • 70% increase in value added to €13 billion. • 60% increase in primary production to €10 billion. • The creation of 23,000 additional jobs all along the supply chain from producer level to high end value added product development.	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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Agrivision 2015 Action Plan	Outlines the vision for agricultural industry to improve competitiveness and response to market demand while respecting and enhancing the environment	Not applicable.	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.
Rural Environmental Protection Scheme (REPS) Agri-Environmental Options Scheme (AEOS) Green, Low-Carbon, Agri-environment Scheme (GLAS)	• Agri-environmental funding schemes aimed at rural development for the environmental enhancement and protection. • GLAS is the new replacement for REPS and AEOS which are both expiring.	• Establish best practice farming methods and production methods in order to protect landscapes and maximise conservation. • Protect biodiversity, endangered species of flora and fauna and wildlife habitats. • Ensure food is produced with the highest regard to the environment. • Implement nutrient management plans and grassland management plans. • Protect and maintain water bodies, wetlands and cultural heritage.	The 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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National Rural Development Programme	The National Rural Development Programme, prepared by the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, sets out a national programme based on the EU framework for rural development and prioritises improving the competitiveness of agriculture, improving the environment and improving the quality of life in rural areas	At a more detailed level, the programme also: • Supports structural change at farm level including training young farmers and encouraging early retirement, support for restructuring, development and innovation; • Aims to improve the environment, biodiversity and the amenity value of the countryside by support for land management through funds such as Natura 2000 payments etc.; and • Aims to improve quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity through the implementation of local development strategies such as non-agricultural activities	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 Forestry Programme 2023 – 2027	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.	The Forestry Programme 2023-2027 contains a series of eight different interventions: • Forest creation; • Agroforestry; • Infrastructure and technology investments; • Sustainable forest management; • Developing skills and empowering the forest sector for sustainable forest management; • Open forests - social, cultural and heritage forests; • Climate resilient reforestation; • Reconstruction.	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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River Basin Management Plan Draft Third Cycle Draft River Basin Management Plan 2022-2027	River Basin Management Plans set out the measures planned to maintain and improve the status of waters. 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.	• 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. • Identify and manages water bodies in the RBD. • Establish a programme of measures for monitoring and improving water quality in the RBD. Involve the public through consultations.	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 Peatlands Strategy (2015-2025)	This Strategy aims to provide a long-term framework within which all of the peatlands within the State can be managed responsibly in order to optimise their social, environmental and economic contribution to the well-being of this and future generations.	Objectives of the Strategy: • To give direction to Ireland's approach to peatland management. • To apply to all peatlands, including peat soils. • To ensure that the relevant State authorities and state owned companies that influence such decisions contribute to meeting cross-cutting objectives and obligations in their policies and actions. • To ensure that Ireland's peatlands are sustainably managed so that their benefits can be enjoyed responsibly. • To inform appropriate regulatory systems to facilitate good decision making in support of responsible use. • To inform the provision of appropriate incentives, financial supports and disincentives where required. • To provide a framework for determining and ensuring the most appropriate future use of cutover and cutaway bogs. To ensure that specific actions necessary for the achievement of its objectives are clearly identified and delivered by those involved in or responsible for peatlands management or for decisions affecting their management.	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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Flood Risk Management Plans arising from National Catchment Flood Risk Assessment and Management Programme	The national Catchment Flood Risk Assessment and Management (CFRAM) programme commenced in Ireland in 2011 and is being overseen by the Office of Public Works. The CFRAM Programme is intended to deliver on core components of the National Flood Policy, adopted in 2004, and on the requirements of the EU Floods Directive.	CFRAM Studies have been undertaken for all River Basin Districts. The studies are focusing on areas known to have experienced flooding in the past and areas that may be subject to flooding in the future either due to development pressures or climate change. Flood Risk and Hazard mapping, including Flood Extent Mapping, was finalised in 2017. The final outputs from the studies are the CFRAM Plans, finalised in 2018. The Plans define the current and future flood risk in the River Basin Districts and set out how this risk can be managed.	The 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.
Draft National Bioenergy Plan 2014 - 2020	The Draft Bioenergy Plan sets out a vision as follows: Bioenergy resources contributing to economic development and sustainable growth, generating jobs for citizens, supported by coherent policy, planning and regulation, and managed in an integrated manner.	Three high level goals of equal importance, based on the concept of sustainable development are identified: - To harness the market opportunities presented by bioenergy in order to achieve economic development, growth and jobs. - To increase awareness of the value, opportunities and societal benefits of developing bioenergy. - To ensure that bioenergy developments do not adversely impact the environment and its living and non-living resources.	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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Draft Renewable Electricity Policy and Development Framework (DCCAE) 2016	Goal: To optimise the opportunities in Ireland for renewable electricity development on land at significant scale, to serve both the All Island Single Electricity Market and any future regional market within the European Union, in accordance with European and Irish law, including Directive 2018/2001: On the promotion of the use of energy from renewable resources.	Objective: To develop a Policy and Development Framework for renewable electricity generation on land to serve both the All Island Single Electricity Market and any future regional market within the European Union, with particular focus on large scale projects for indigenous renewable electricity generation. This will, inter alia, provide guidance for planning authorities and An Bord Pleanála.	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 Policy Framework on Alternative Fuels Infrastructure for Transport in Ireland 2017 to 2030	• This National Policy Framework on Alternative Fuels Infrastructure for Transport represents the first step in communicating our longer term national vision for decarbonising transport by 2050, the cornerstone of which is our ambition that by 2030 all new cars and vans sold in Ireland will be zero-emissions capable. • By 2030 it is envisaged that the movement in Ireland to electrically-fuelled cars and commuter rail will be well underway, with natural gas and biofuels developing as major alternatives in the freight and bus sectors. • This 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.	This policy set out to achieve five key goals in transport: • Reduce overall travel demand • Maximise the efficiency of the transport network • Reduce reliance on fossil fuels • Reduce transport emissions • Improve accessibility to transport These goals remain the cornerstone of transport policy and are fully aligned to the objectives of this National Policy Framework. Targets for alternative fuel infrastructure include the following: • AFV forecasts • Electricity targets • Natural gas (CNG, LNG) targets • Hydrogen targets • Biofuels targets • LPG targets • Synthetic and paraffinic fuels targets	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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National Transport Authority's Integrated Implementation Plan 2019-2024	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.	In accordance with the DTA Act, the Plan comprises the following: • An infrastructure investment programme, identifying the key objectives and outputs to be pursued by the Authority over the period of the Plan; • The actions to be taken by the Authority to ensure the effective integration of public transport infrastructure over the period of the Plan; • An integrated service plan, identifying the key objectives and outputs to be pursued by the Authority in relation to the procurement of public passenger transport services over the period of the Plan; • The actions to be taken by the Authority in relation to small public service vehicles; • The actions to be taken by the Authority to ensure the effective integration of public passenger transport services over the period of the Plan; and • Such other matters as the Authority considers appropriate or as may be prescribed by the Minister for Transport, Tourism and Sport.	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 Sustainable Mobility Policy and the Sustainable Mobility Policy Action Plan 2022 - 2025	The National Sustainable Mobility Policy sets out a strategic framework to 2030 for active travel (walking and cycling) and public transport journeys to help Ireland meet its climate obligations. It is accompanied by an action plan to 2025 which contains actions to improve and expand sustainable mobility options across the country by providing safe, green, accessible and efficient alternatives to car journeys. It also includes demand management and behavioural change measures to manage daily travel demand more efficiently and to reduce the journeys taken by private car.	The policy aims to deliver at least 500,000 additional daily active travel and public transport journeys by 2030 and a 10% reduction in the number of kilometres driven by fossil fuelled cars. It will make it easier for people to choose walking, cycling and use public transport daily instead of having to use a petrol or diesel car.	The 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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Connecting Ireland Rural Mobility Plan (2022-2025)	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.	The Plan focuses on: • Adding new high-frequency services; • Enhancing existing services; and • Providing improved connectivity to the wider transport network	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.
Climate Change Sectoral Adaptation Plan for Built and Archaeological Heritage (2019)	• 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. • 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. Aims to: • Build adaptive capacity within the sector • Reduce the vulnerability of built and archaeological heritage to climate change • Identify and capitalise on the various potential opportunities for the sector.	The five adaptation goals for built and archaeological heritage in Ireland are: 1. To improve understanding of each heritage resource and its vulnerability to climate change 2. To develop and mainstream sustainable policies and plans for climate-change adaptation of built and archaeological heritage 3. To conserve Ireland's heritage for future generations 4. To communicate and transfer knowledge 5. To exploit the opportunities for built and archaeological heritage to demonstrate value and secure resources	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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Heritage related legislation and guidelines: • National Monuments Act 1930 as amended; • Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999; and • The Heritage Act 2018. • Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities	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.
All-Island Strategic Rail Review	The Review aims to inform policy and future strategy for the railways in both jurisdictions on the island of Ireland.	The Review sets out six high-level goals which aim to use rail as effectively as possible to: • contribute to decarbonisation; • improve All Island connectivity between major cities; • enhance regional accessibility; • stimulate economic activity; • encourage sustainable mobility; and achieve economic and financial feasibility.	The 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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Ireland's 4th National Biodiversity Action Plan 2023 - 2030	Ireland's 4th National Biodiversity Action Plan (NBAP) sets the national biodiversity agenda for the period 2023-2030 and aims to deliver the transformative changes required to the ways in which we value and protect nature.	It will continue to implement actions within the framework of five strategic objectives, while addressing new and emerging issues: • Objective 1 - Adopt a Whole of Government, Whole of Society Approach to Biodiversity. • Objective 2 - Meet Urgent Conservation and Restoration Needs. • Objective 3 - Secure Nature's Contribution to People. • Objective 4 - Enhance the Evidence Base for Action on Biodiversity. • Objective 5 - Strengthen Ireland's Contribution to International Biodiversity Initiatives.	The 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 Roads 2040	NR2040 sets out TII's long-term strategy for the maintenance, development, and management of Ireland's National Roads network. NR2040 is fully aligned with NIFTI and Project Ireland 2040 and focuses on strategic issues for National Roads identified by TII.	The following objectives have been defined. • Safe and efficient transport network for people and goods • Environmentally, socially, and economically sustainable • Tailored for different customers in different places • Managed and improved as a key public asset	The 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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Spatial Planning and National Roads: Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2012)	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.	The following key principles have guided the development of these guidelines: • Land-use and transportation policies are highly interdependent • Proper planning is central to ensuring road safety • Development should be plan-led • Development Management is key to Plan Implementation • Planning Authorities and the National roads Authority and other public transport bodies must work closely together	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 Demand Management Strategy - Moving Together: A Strategic Approach to Improving the Efficiency of Ireland's Transport System	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.	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. 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.	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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National Energy Security Framework	The Framework outlines the structures which are in place within Government to monitor and manage our energy supplies. It sets out the plans which are in place to deal with energy security emergencies should they arise, and outlines out how these plans will be tested in light of the war in Ukraine. The Framework 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.	The Framework sets out the government's action in response to these issues across three key themes: - managing the impact on consumers and businesses, with a specific focus on financially vulnerable residential consumers in the short-term - ensuring security of energy supply in the near term, with a focus on the period up to and including winter 2022/23 - reducing our dependency on imported fossil fuels, in the context of the phasing out of Russian energy imports across the EU	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.
Energy Security in Ireland to 2030	Energy Security in Ireland to 2030 outlines a new strategy to ensure energy security in Ireland for this decade, while ensuring a sustainable transition to a carbon neutral energy system by 2050. This report is being published as part of an Energy Security Package, containing a range of supplementary analyses, consultations, and reviews, which have informed the recommendations and actions related to energy security.	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: - Reduced and Responsive Demand - A Renewables-Led System - More Resilient Systems - Robust Risk Governance 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.	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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National Energy and Climate Plan 2021-2030	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.
Draft Revised Wind Energy Development Guidelines 2019	These Guidelines offer advice to planning authorities on planning for wind energy through the development plan process and in determining applications for planning permission.	The guidelines are intended to ensure a consistency of approach throughout the country in the identification of suitable locations for wind energy development and the treatment of planning applications for wind energy developments.	The 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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Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim / purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
National Mitigation Plan 2017	The National Mitigation Plan represents an initial step in transitioning Ireland to a low carbon, climate resilient and environmentally sustainable economy by 2050. This whole-of-government Plan draws on the perspectives and responsibilities of a range of government departments, and reflects the central roles of key ministers responsible for electricity generation, the built environment, transport and agriculture.	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: • Climate Action Policy Framework • Decarbonising Electricity Generation • Decarbonising the Built Environment • Decarbonising Transport • An Approach to Carbon Neutrality for Agriculture, Forest and Land Use Sectors	The 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.
All-Ireland Pollinator Plans: All-Ireland Pollinator Plan 2021-2025 (latest)	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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Our Rural Future: Rural Development Policy 2021-2025	The policy provides a framework for the development of rural Ireland over the next five years.	The policy focuses on the following thematic objectives: • Optimising the opportunities for rural communities from high speed broadband. • Supporting improved quality employment and career opportunities in rural areas. • Assisting the regeneration, repopulation and development of rural towns and villages. • Enhancing the participation, leadership and resilience of rural communities. • Enhancing public services in rural areas • Supporting a Just Transition to a climate neutral economy. • Supporting the sustainability of Agriculture, the • Marine and Forestry. • Supporting the sustainability of our island and coastal communities. • Nurturing our culture and 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.
Housing for All (2021)	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.	Housing for All provides four pathways to achieving its overarching objectives: • Supporting Homeownership and Increasing Affordability. • Eradicating Homelessness, Increasing Social Housing Delivery and Supporting Social Inclusion. • Increasing New Housing Supply. • Addressing Vacancy and Efficient Use of Existing Stock.	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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National Strategic Plan for Sustainable Aquaculture Development 2030	Article 34 of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Common Fisheries Policy ('the CFP'), on the promotion of sustainable aquaculture, calls for the establishment of multiannual national strategic aquaculture plans. The NSPSA 2030 is the second such plan under the current CFP.	This Plan proposes 58 actions to be implemented over the period up to 2030. The purpose is as follows: • To align and mainstream the recently updated but non-binding guidance for the sustainable development of EU aquaculture (2021 – 2030) with national aquaculture sector planning. • To help inform the investment priorities for aquaculture in Ireland's new Seafood Development Programme 2021-2027 (EMFAF). • To provide a framework so that strategic planning for the aquaculture sector in Ireland responds to the latest thinking in terms of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats for Irish aquaculture in order to promote the development of a sustainable and forward-looking sector.	The 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.
Renewable Electricity Spatial Policy Framework (RESPF)	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. 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.	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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Ag Climatise - A Roadmap towards Climate Neutrality	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	The roadmap proposes 29 actions across two strands of activity: • Actions that can be implemented now: 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. • The development of cross cutting enabling actions into the future: 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	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 Air Pollution Control Programme (NAPCP)	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). 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). It also mandates the development of a National Air Pollution Control Programme (NAPCP) for each Member State.	The programme includes: • An overview of sectors and national policy frameworks in Ireland that impact on emissions of the five NEC pollutants • An overview of the current outlook for compliance with NEC targets for each pollutant • Projections of relevant pollutant emissions to 2030 • Policy options, measures and actions across sectors but in particular in the residential, transport agricultural and energy sectors aimed at reducing emissions of the five specified air pollutants	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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Northwest and Neagh Bann CFRAMS Flood Risk Management Plans	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.
National Retrofit Plan	The National Retrofit Plan sets out how the Government will deliver on the Climate Action Plan targets of retrofitting the equivalent of 500,000 homes to a BER of B2/cost-optimal and installing 400,000 heat pumps in existing homes to replace older, less efficient heating systems by the end of 2030.	The Plan is designed to address barriers to retrofit across four key pillars: driving demand and activity; financing and funding; supply chain, skills and standards; and governance. For each pillar, barriers were identified and time-bound policies, measures and actions were put in place to address them. The initiatives in the Plan were guided by a number of key principles.	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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National Inspection Plan - Domestic Waste Water Treatment Systems 2022 - 2026	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). The purpose of the plan is to protect human health and water quality from the risks posed by DWWTSs. This document is the fourth plan and covers the period 2022 to 2026.	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.
The Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe (CAFE) Directive (2008/50/EC) as transposed into Irish legislation by the Air Quality Standards Regulations 2011 (S.I. No. 180 of 2011 as amended)	The Directive sets air quality standards for European Union member states.	Limit values for air quality parameters are set in this Directive.	The 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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Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim / purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
Building Regulations	The aim of the building regulations is to provide for the safety and welfare of people in and about buildings.	The building regulations apply to the design and construction of a new building (including a dwelling) or an extension to an existing building.	The 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.
Strategic Planning Policy Statement (SPPS) NI	The SPPS consolidates some twenty separate policy publications into one document and sets out strategic subject planning policy for a wide range of planning matters. It also provides the core planning principles to underpin delivery of the two-tier planning system with the aim of furthering sustainable development.	The overall objective of the planning system is to further sustainable development and improve well-being for the people of the North.	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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Planning Act (Northern Ireland) 2011	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 th 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.	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: • Transferring planning functions to the planning authorities to decentralise decision-making and allowing local authorities more control over the planning decisions • Introducing a requirement for local development plans for council areas, which outline land-use, regulates development and identifies what infrastructure is required • Simplifying the planning procedure for applicants and planning authorities and allowing for more flexibility in the application process • Creating a Planning Appeals Commission to handle appeals and reviews of planning decisions to consider appeals against planning refusals, conditions or enforcement decisions. • Integrating sustainability and environmental considerations into proposed development through the planning process	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.
Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (Northern Ireland) Order 1995	The Order was introduced to protect and manage Northern Ireland's cultural heritage by focusing on monuments and objects of archaeological and historical significance.	The key provisions of the Order include: • Protection of historic monuments by extending legal protection • Designating and scheduling of monuments that are considered to possess special historic or archaeological value • 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	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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Regional Development Strategy 2035 (Northern Ireland)	Spatial strategy for the future development of Northern Ireland. Strategic planning framework to facilitate and guide public and private sectors.	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.
Tourism Strategy for Northern Ireland: 10 Year Plan	- This Strategy will be published in 2024. - 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. - 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.”	The strategic goals and core themes of the Strategy are: - Innovative - Inclusive - Sustainable - Attractive - Collaborative The document identifies the key challenges and drivers for growth.	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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The Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985 (as amended)	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.	• 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. • Protection of captive birds. • 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. • 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. 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.	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.
The Wildlife and Natural Environment Act (Northern Ireland) 2011	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.	• To make provision about biodiversity. • To amend the wildlife (Northern Ireland) order 1985 and part 4 of the environment (Northern Ireland) order 2002. • To abolish game licences and game dealers' licences. • To prohibit hare coursing events. To amend the game preservation act (Northern Ireland) 1928; and for connected purposes.	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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The Conservation (Natural Habitats, etc.) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1995 (as amended)	These regulations transpose the requirements of the EC 'Habitats' Directive and aspects of the 'Wild Birds' Directive in relation to Northern Ireland. 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.	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.
The Environment (Northern Ireland) Order 2002	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. 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.	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: 1. Reporting requirements 2. Permit requirements 3. Compliance monitoring 4. Enforcement action	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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The Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2017	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.	The regulations apply to a wide range of projects, including infrastructure developments, industrial facilities, energy projects, and certain agricultural and waste management activities. 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. 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.	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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The Climate (Northern Ireland) Act 2022	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. 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).	Section 23 of the Act requires DAERA to make regulations that set carbon budgets. 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. 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. 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). Section 37 of the Act places a duty on DAERA to establish a Just Transition Commission for Northern Ireland. 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. Section 42 of the Act requires regulations to be made in regard to climate change reporting by public bodies. Section 50 of the Act requires The Executive Office (TEO) to establish an independent office to be known as the “Northern Ireland Climate Commissioner”.	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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The Regional Development Strategy 2035	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.
The Strategic Planning Policy Statement (SPPS) for Northern Ireland	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.	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. 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".	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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Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 2: Natural Heritage (2013)	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: • to seek to further the conservation, enhancement and restoration of the abundance, quality, diversity and distinctiveness of the region's natural heritage; and • 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.	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.
Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 18: Renewable Energy	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: • to ensure that the environmental, landscape, visual and amenity impacts associated with or arising from renewable energy development are adequately addressed; • to ensure adequate protection of the Region's built and natural, and cultural heritage features; and • 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.	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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Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim / purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
Biodiversity Strategy for NI to 2020	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.	The objectives of the Biodiversity Strategy are to: i) maintain healthy ecosystems, ii) address adverse pressure, iii) increase prosperity and well-being, and iv) engage society in biodiversity conservation and develop partnerships.	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.
Draft Environment Strategy	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.	This Strategy focuses on several Strategic Context/Drivers: i) Sustainability ii) Global Climate & Biodiversity Action iii) Green Growth Strategy iv) Environmental Governance & Co-operation v) Agriculture & Environment vi) Marine Environment v) Built & Historic 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.

National Level			
Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim / purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
Northern Ireland Peatland Strategy 2021-2040	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.
The Green Growth Strategy	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.

National Level			
Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim / purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
Circular Economy Strategy	The draft strategy sets out NI's vision to create an innovative, inclusive and competitive economy, with responsible production and consumption at its core.	The strategy outlines twelve proposals for change which will create more sustainable production and consumption patterns in Northern Ireland. 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.	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.
Northern Ireland Energy Strategy 2050 (Northern Ireland Energy Strategy 'Path to Net Zero Energy')	The Strategy sets a long-term vision of net zero carbon and affordable energy for Northern Ireland. It is also about growing the economy and supporting the 10X Economic Vision.	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. The Energy Strategy is centred around delivering on five key principles: • Placing you at the heart of our energy future • Grow the green economy • Do more with less • Replace fossil fuels with renewable energy • Create a flexible, resilient and integrated energy system	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
The Marine Plan for Northern Ireland 2018	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.	Marine Plan Objectives • To promote the sustainable development of productive activities, which support employment at all skill levels while fully considering the requirements of other marine interests. • To help realise the potential of energy resources and energy storage within the marine area, while fully considering the requirements of other marine interests. • To promote the development of vibrant, accessible and sustainable coastal communities. • To promote the marine resource, its recreational value and its wider economic, environmental and social benefits to all. • To promote the preservation and enjoyment of marine related heritage assets. • To promote a healthy, resilient and adaptable marine ecosystem and an ecologically coherent network of Marine Protected Areas. • To contribute towards climate change mitigation and adaptation measures. • 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.	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.
Towards an Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy for Northern Ireland 2006 - 2026	Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) aims to establish sustainable levels of economic and social activity in our coastal areas while protecting the coastal environment. 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.	The Strategy is based on the several key principles: • Sustainable development • Precautionary principle • Ecosystem approach	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
Northern Ireland River Basin Management Plans (RBMPs)	- The NI River Basin Management Plans take an integrated approach to the protection, improvement and sustainable use of the water environment. - They apply to groundwater and to all surface water bodies, including rivers, lakes, transitional (estuarine) and coastal waters out to one nautical mile. River Basin Management Plans (RBMP) as required by the regulations were published in 2009 and 2015 for each River Basin District within Northern Ireland.	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
Regional Economic and Spatial Strategies	The Regional Spatial and Economic Strategies provide a long-term regional level strategic planning and economic framework in support of the implementation of the National Planning Framework.	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. 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. The Northern and Western Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy includes provisions for its eight constituent local authorities: Donegal County Council, Leitrim County Council, Sligo County Council, Cavan County Council, Monaghan County Council, Mayo County Council, Roscommon County Council, and Galway County Council.	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
Greater Dublin Area (GDA) Transport Strategy (2022-2042)	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.	They set out a number of core principles deriving from the strategic vision, which are: - Dublin as the capital city of Ireland and a major European centre shall grow and progress, competing with other cities in the EU, and serving a wide range of international, national, regional and local needs. - The Dublin and Mid-East Regions will be attractive, vibrant locations for industry, commerce, recreation and tourism and will be a major focus for economic growth within the Country. - The GDA, through its ports and airport connections will continue to be the most important entry/exit point for the country as a whole, and as a Gateway between the European Union and the rest of the World. Access to and through the GDA will continue to be a matter of national importance. - Development in the GDA shall be directly related to investment in integrated high quality public transport services and focused on compact urban form. - Development within the existing urban footprint of the Metropolitan Area will be consolidated to achieve a more compact urban form - Development in the Hinterland Area will be focused on the high quality integrated growth and consolidation of development in key identified towns, separated from each other by extensive areas of strategic green belt land devoted to agriculture and similar uses.	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
Greater Dublin Area Cycle Network Plan	- Sets out a ten year cycling strategy for Counties Dublin, Kildare, Meath and Wicklow - Plan to increase regions cycle network dramatically - The Plan refers to the EuroVelo International Cycle Route Network of the European Cyclists Federation is a network of 15 long distance cycle routes connecting and uniting the whole European continent. Two of these routes are in Ireland including EV2 from Galway through Dublin to London, Berlin, Warsaw and Moscow.	Aims to identify and determine: - The Urban Cycle Network at the Primary, Secondary and Feeder level - The Inter-Urban Cycle Network linking the relevant sections of the Urban Network including the elements of the National Cycle Network within the Greater Dublin Area including linkages to key transport locations outside of urban areas such as airports and ports The Green Route Network being cycle routes for development of tourist, recreational and leisure purposes.	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.
Dublin to Galway Greenway Plan	- Develop a segregated cycling and walking trail to international standards, extending from Dublin City to Galway which is of a scale that will allow Ireland to harness the potential of an identified growing tourism market for cycling. - 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.	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.	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
Local Transport Plans and Strategies	Local Transport Plans and Strategies relevant to a particular local authority functional area provide a more granular framework for the delivery of sustainable transport systems in accordance with higher-level plans.	• To promote sustainable transport. • To promote integrated and proper transport planning. • To promote safe travel. • To promote active travel infrastructural development. • To encourage modal shift.	The 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.
Water Quality Management Plans	• Ensure that the quality of waters covered by the plan is maintained. • Maintain and improve the quantity and quality of water included in the Plan scope.	• Monitoring of water bodies against quality standards. • Outlines management programmes for water catchments. • Purpose is to maintain and improve the quantity and quality of groundwater.	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
NPWS Conservation Plans and/or Conservation Objectives for SACs and SPAs	Management planning for nature conservation sites has a number of aims. These include: • To identify and evaluate the features of interest for a site • To set clear objectives for the conservation of the features of interest • To describe the site and its management • To identify issues (both positive and negative) that might influence the site • To set out appropriate strategies/management actions to achieve the objectives	• Conservation objectives for SACs and SPAs (i.e. sites within the Natura 2000 network) have to be set for the habitats and species for which the sites are selected. • These objectives are used when carrying out appropriate assessments for plans and projects that might impact on these sites.	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.
Groundwater Protection Schemes	A Groundwater Protection Scheme provides guidelines for the planning and licensing authorities in carrying out their functions, and a framework to assist in decision-making on the location, nature and control of developments and activities in order to protect groundwater.	A Groundwater Protection Scheme aims to maintain the quantity and quality of groundwater, and in some cases improve it, by applying a risk assessment-based approach to groundwater protection and sustainable development.	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
Local Economic and Community Plan (LECP) for County Monaghan 2023-2029	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.
Development Plans, Local Area Plans and other land use plans in adjacent counties in Ireland - Louth, Meath and Cavan.	• Outline planning objectives for land use development (including transport objectives). • Strategic frameworks for planning and sustainable development including those set out in National Planning Framework and Regional Economic and Spatial Strategies. • Sets out the policies and proposals to guide development in the bordering and connected Local Authority areas.	• Identify future infrastructure, development and zoning required. • Protect and enhance amenities and environment. • Guides neighbouring planning authority in assessing proposals. • Aim to guide development in neighbouring areas • Aim to promote sustainable development in neighbouring and connected areas. • Provide for economic development and protect natural environmental, 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.

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
Monaghan Biodiversity and Heritage Strategic Plan 2020-2025	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.	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. • Climate change mitigation and adaptation through heritage and biodiversity • Monaghan's Wonderful Wetlands. • Hedgerows and Native woodland. • High Nature Value Farmland. • The Worm Ditch / The Black Pig's Dyke. • Pre-historic archaeology / Passage graves and cairns. • Protected Structures. • Vernacular and traditional buildings. • Demesnes and estates. • Historic Graveyards, holy wells and church ruins. • Indigenous knowledge and traditions. • Cross-border heritage. • Irish and the vernacular English.	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.
County Monaghan Walking & Cycling Strategy 2021-2026	This document is a high-level, strategic look at how Monaghan County Council proposes to: • develop walking and cycling infrastructure, and • promote walking and cycling as activities which support the economic, cultural and social wellbeing of the people of Co Monaghan. It takes into account Monaghan County Council's role as an important agent of change in driving a number of key national programmes	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.	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
Monaghan Retail Strategy 2016	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.	The key requirements of this retail strategy are to: • Confirm the retail hierarchy. • 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. • Identify the broad requirement for additional retail floorspace over the plan period. • Identify policies to support the continued development of the retail sector.	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.
Monaghan Land Use & Transportation Study 2017	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.

Regional / County / Local Level			
Legislation, Plan, etc.	Summary of high level aim / purpose/ objective	Summary of lower level objectives, actions etc.	Relevance to the Plan
County Landscape Character Assessments	Characterises the geographical dimension of the landscape.	- Identifies the quality, value, sensitivity and capacity of the landscape area. - Guides strategies and guidelines for the future development of the landscape.	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.
Freshwater Pearl Mussel Sub-Basin Management Plans	- Identifies the current status of the species and the reason for loss or decline. - Identifies measure required to improve or restore current status.	- Identifies pressures on Freshwater Pearl Mussels for each of the designated populations in Ireland. - Outlines restoration measures required to ensure favourable conservation status.	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
Local Catchment Flood Risk Management Plans	- Produced by Local Authorities. - Outlines areas local flood risk. - Sets out measures to manage and prevent flood risk at a local level.	Not applicable.	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.
Shellfish Pollution Reduction Programmes	Aims to improve water quality and ensure the protection or improvement of designated shellfish waters in order to support shellfish life and growth and contribute to the high quality of shellfish products directly edible by man.	- Identifies key and secondary pressures on water quality in designated shellfish areas. - Outlines specific measures to address identified key and secondary pressures on water quality. - Addresses the specific pressures acting on water quality in each area.	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
Monaghan Noise Action Plan 2024-2028	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.	The main purpose of the Noise Action Plan is to: • Inform and consult the public about noise exposure, its effects and the measures which may be considered to address noise problems • Address strategic noise issues by requiring competent authorities to draw up action plans to manage noise issues and their effects • Reduce noise, where possible, and maintain the environmental acoustic quality where it is good. The 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) & R927 (Main Street, Carrickmacross).	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.
Monaghan County Council Local Authority Climate Action Plan 2024-2029	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. 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.	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. 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. 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.	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
Monaghan County Council Corporate Plan 2020-2024	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. 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.	The core values of the Council are: • To provide strong governance, be open to scrutiny and transparent in our dealings with stakeholders. • To provide a public service that has a strong customer and citizen focus. • To be professional, competent and progressive in the design and delivery of our services. • To provide clear direction in economic, social and community 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.
Northern Irish Local Development Plans for Northern Irish local authorities bordering Ireland	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.	Northern Irish Local Development Plans for Northern Irish local authorities bordering Ireland include: • Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough Council's Local Development Plan 2030 • Mid Ulster District Council's Local Development Plan 2030 • Derry City and Strabane District Council's Local Development Plan 2032 • Fermanagh and Omagh District Council's Local Development Plan 2030 • Newry, Mourne and Down District Council's Local Development Plan 2030	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.



DESIGNING AND DELIVERING
A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

APPENDIX 3

Assessment of Proposed
Material Alterations to the
Plan



OVERVIEW

AA Screening of Plan Amendments has been completed. This assessment is presented in Table 1. All amendments Screened In for AA have been subject to full AA (presented in Table 2). Mitigation measures that mitigate effects of Plan Amendments on European sites 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. Having incorporated mitigation measures, it is concluded that the Plan amendments are not foreseen to give rise to any adverse effects on designated European sites, alone or in combination with other plans or projects. This evaluation is made in view of the conservation objectives of the habitats or species, for which these sites have been designated.

TABLE 1 - AA SCREENING OF PLAN AMENDMENTS

Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	AA Screening Assessment	AA Screening Conclusion
CMSO 2	To ensure that the following priorities for the town are delivered within the lifetime of the development plan:- - the implementation of the Town Centre First Plan for the town - the preparation and implementation of a Local Transport Plan for the town - 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 - the preparation of a feasibility study in respect of proposed road links within the town	This amendment supports/promotes development that may result in likely significant effects on European sites.	Screen In
CBSO 2	To ensure that the following priorities for the town are delivered within the lifetime of the development plan:- - the progression of the Masterplan and Development Framework for Lough Muckno and Environs - 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 - the preparation and implementation of a Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan for the town	This amendment supports/promotes development that may result in likely significant effects on European sites.	Screen In

Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	AA Screening Assessment	AA Screening Conclusion
	- the preparation and implementation of a Town Centre First Plan for the town - the preparation of a feasibility study in respect of proposed road links within the town		
CLSO 2	To ensure that the following priorities for the town are delivered within the lifetime of the development plan:- - the preparation and implementation of a Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan for the town - the preparation and implementation of a Town Centre First Plan for the town - the preparation of a feasibility study in respect of proposed road links within the town	This amendment supports/promotes development that may result in likely significant effects on European sites.	Screen In
BBSO 2	To ensure that the following priorities for the town are delivered within the lifetime of the development plan:- - the preparation and implementation of a Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan for the town - the preparation and implementation of a Town Centre First Plan for the town - the preparation of a feasibility study in respect of proposed road links within the town	This amendment supports/promotes development that may result in likely significant effects on European sites.	Screen In
MTSO 2	To ensure that the following priorities for the town are delivered within the lifetime of the development plan:- - the implementation of the Dublin Street South Regeneration Plan, Dublin Street North Regeneration Plan, and Roosky Lands Master Plan - the preparation and implementation of a Master Plan for the Saint Louis Convent lands - the development of the Industry, Enterprise and Employment lands at Annahagh and Tullyherim - the implementation of the Town Centre First Plan for the town - the preparation and implementation of a Local Transport Plan for the town	This amendment supports/promotes development that may result in likely significant effects on European sites.	Screen In

Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	AA Screening Assessment	AA Screening Conclusion
	- the preparation of a feasibility study in respect of proposed road links within the town - the implementation of the Monaghan Drainage Area Plan - 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.		
SHO 5	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 underutilised sites. 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 likely significant effects on European sites.	Screen In
VIO 4	To prepare plans for the Tier 4 villages plans during the lifetime of this plan, which with a focus on housing, amenity, infrastructure, parking provision and traffic calming transport 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.	This amendment supports/promotes development that may result in likely significant effects on European sites.	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 likely significant effects on European sites.	Screen In
TMO 9	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 of the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025- 2031.	This amendment is clerical in nature and will not result in any likely significant effects on European sites.	Screen Out

Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	AA Screening Assessment	AA Screening Conclusion
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 likely significant effects on European Sites.	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 public transport providers, during the lifetime of this plan, subject to available resources. commencing by 2027.	This amendment is clerical in nature and will not result in any likely significant effects on European sites. The amendment sets a timeframe on the delivery of the policy/objective.	Screen Out
MTO 9	To prepare a Local Transport Plan for Monaghan Town using the Area Based Transport Assessment process, during the lifetime of this plan, subject to available resources by 2025.	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 likely significant effects on European Sites.	Screen Out
CMO 6	To prepare a Local Transport Plan for Carrickmacross Town using the Area Based Transport Assessment process, during the lifetime of this plan, subject to available resources commencing by 2026.	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 likely significant effects on European Sites.	Screen Out
CBO 5	To prepare a Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan for Castleblayney Town using the Area Based Transport Assessment process, during the lifetime of this plan, subject to available resources commencing by 2026.	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 likely significant effects on European Sites.	Screen Out
CLO 7	To prepare a Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan for Clones Town using the Area Based Transport Assessment process, during the lifetime of this plan, subject to available resources completed by 2025.	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 likely significant effects on European Sites.	Screen Out
BBO 7	To prepare a Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan for Ballybay Town using the Area Based Transport Assessment process, during the lifetime of this plan, subject to available resources commencing by 2026.	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	Screen Out

Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	AA Screening Assessment	AA Screening Conclusion
		result in any likely significant effects on European Sites.	
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.	This amendment may result in significant land use change, potentially leading to the likely significant effects on European Sites	Screen In
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.	This amendment may result in significant land use change, potentially leading to the likely significant effects on European Sites	Screen In
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 the likely significant effects on European Sites	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 the likely significant effects on European Sites	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 the likely significant effects on European Sites	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 the likely significant effects on European Sites	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	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 likely significant effects on European	Screen Out

Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	AA Screening Assessment	AA Screening Conclusion
	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.	Sites.	
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 likely significant effects on European Sites.	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 likely significant effects on European Sites.	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 likely significant effects on European Sites.	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 likely significant effects on European Sites.	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	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 likely significant effects on European Sites.	Screen Out

Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	AA Screening Assessment	AA Screening Conclusion
	ensure efficient and sustainable use of the County's land resources in accordance with the provisions of the Urban Regeneration and Housing Act 2015.		
GIO 1	To prepare a Green Infrastructure Strategy for the County which considers ecology, climate change mitigation and adaptation, environmental protection considerations, increased climate resilience, and a wide range of ecosystem services, while also enhancing biodiversity, during the lifetime of this plan, subject to available resources.	This amendment is clerical in nature and will not result in any likely significant effects on European sites	Screen Out
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, subject to available resources.	This amendment is clerical in nature and will not result in any likely significant effects on European sites	Screen Out
ACO 1	To carry out a comprehensive review of the Architectural Conservation Areas within the County during the lifetime of this Plan, subject to available resources.	This amendment is clerical in nature and will not result in any likely significant effects on European sites	Screen Out
ATP 10	To prepare Sustainable Mobility Plans for Ballybay, Castleblayney and Clones, during the lifetime of this plan, subject to available resources.	This amendment is clerical in nature and will not result in any likely significant effects on European sites	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 likely significant effects on European sites.	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 European sites.	Screen out
HCLP4	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-	The effects of this amendment are uncertain and therefore likely significant effects on European Sites cannot be ruled out.	Screen In

Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	AA Screening Assessment	AA Screening Conclusion
	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.		
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.	The effects of this amendment are uncertain and therefore likely significant effects on European Sites cannot be ruled out.	Screen In
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 likely significant effects on European Sites 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 likely significant effects on European Sites 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	The effects of this amendment are uncertain and therefore likely significant effects on European	Screen In

Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	AA Screening Assessment	AA Screening Conclusion
	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.	Sites cannot be ruled out.	
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 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.	This amendment is clerical in nature and will not result in any likely significant effects on European sites.	Screen out
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 likely significant effects on European Sites 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 likely significant effects on European Sites 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 likely significant effects on European Sites 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 European sites.	Screen out

Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	AA Screening Assessment	AA Screening Conclusion
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 European sites.	Screen out
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.	This amendment supports/promotes development that may result in likely significant effects on European Sites.	Screen In
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 likely significant effects on European Sites 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 likely significant effects on European Sites 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 likely significant effects on European Sites 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 likely significant effects on European Sites cannot be ruled out.	Screen In
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 from the site is managed sustainably: Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage	The effects of this amendment are uncertain and therefore likely significant effects on European Sites cannot be ruled out.	Screen In

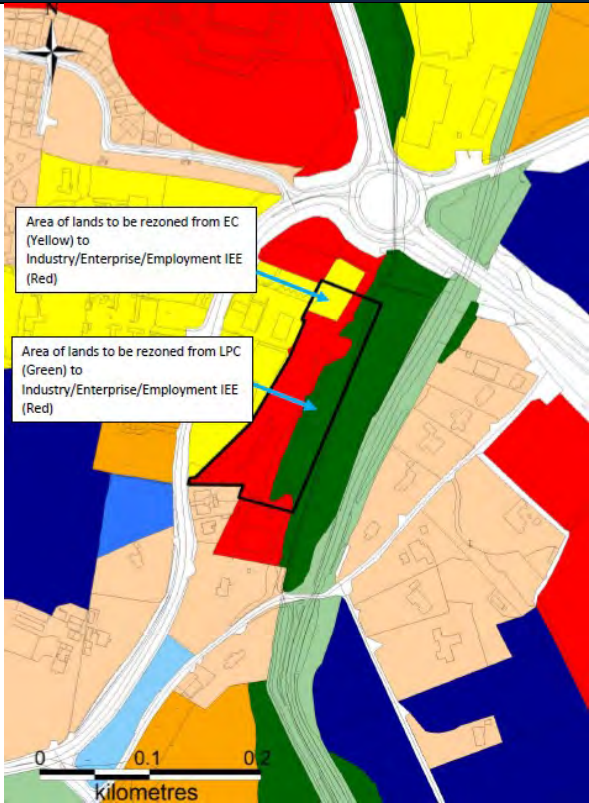
Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	AA Screening Assessment	AA Screening Conclusion
	(DHLGH) 'Nature- based Solutions to the Management of Rainwater and Surface Water Runoff in Urban Areas – Water Sensitive Urban Design' (March 2022) - CIRIA SuDS Manual C753 (2015) - It is noted that updates 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.		
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 likely significant effects on European Sites.	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 likely significant effects on European Sites.	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 likely significant effects on European Sites.	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 first three years of this plan, subject to funding and available resources.	This amendment is clerical in nature and will not result in any likely significant effects on European sites. 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, having regard to infrastructure availability and capacity , 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 likely significant effects on European Sites.	Screen Out

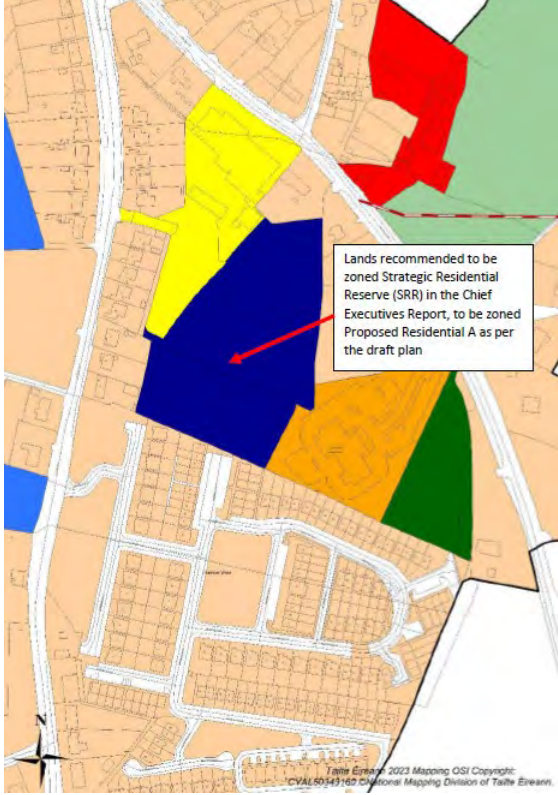
Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	AA Screening Assessment	AA Screening Conclusion
WWO 1	To support and co-operate with Uisce Éireann, as appropriate, to deliver a sustainable water supply services in line with the objectives set out in the Core Strategy.	This amendment is clerical in nature and will not result in any likely significant effects on European Sites.	Screen Out
WWP 1	To only permit development in instances where there is sufficient capacity in the public water and wastewater infrastructure subject to executed connection by agreement with Uisce Éireann.	This amendment only serves to clarify the intended meaning of measures by adding the clause for agreement with Uisce Éireann. It will not result in likely significant effects on European Sites.	Screen Out
SWDO 1	To require 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 likely significant effects on European Sites.	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 likely significant effects on European Sites 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 likely significant effects on European Sites 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 likely significant effects on European Sites.	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 likely significant effects on European Sites.	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 likely significant effects on European Sites cannot be ruled out.	Screen In

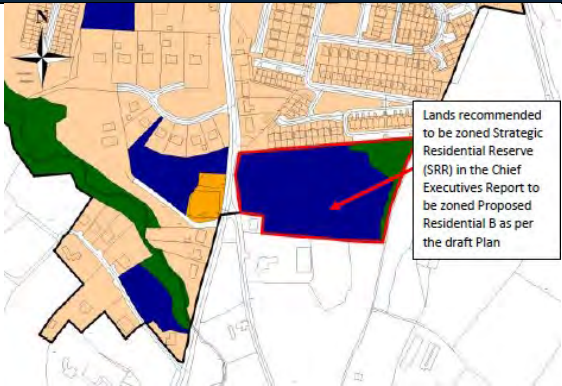
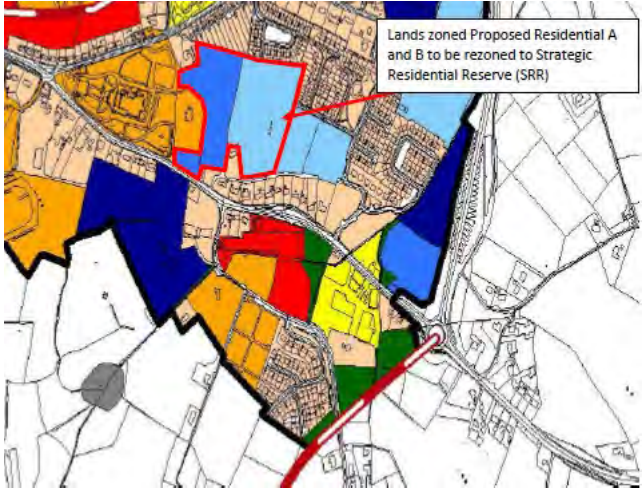
Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	AA Screening Assessment	AA Screening Conclusion
TMO 1	To promote and strengthen the development of tourist and cultural offerings in Monaghan Town, as set out in the Monaghan Destination Town Plan , to help support its growth as an identified Destination 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 likely significant effects on European Sites.	Screen Out
TMO 19	To promote and support Sliabh Beagh as an eco 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 likely significant effects on European Sites.	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 likely significant effects on European Sites.	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 likely significant effects on European Sites.	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 likely significant effects on European Sites.	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 likely significant effects on European Sites.	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	This amendment is clerical in nature and will not result in any likely significant effects on European Sites.	Screen Out

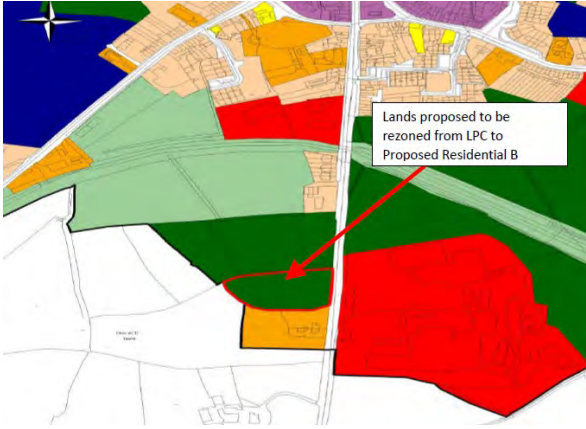
Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	AA Screening Assessment	AA Screening Conclusion
	tree species on the site shall be provided, as appropriate.		
REO 3	To facilitate the sustainable development, renewal and maintenance of energy generation infrastructure in order to maintain a secure energy supply while protecting the landscape, archaeological and built heritage and having regard to the provisions of the Habitats Directive and other environmental and ecological considerations.	This amendment constitutes a minor amendment. It will not support/promote development not previously considered that may result in likely significant effects on European Sites.	Screen Out
RTO 1	To prepare commence the preparation of a new Retail Strategy for the County within the lifetime 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 likely significant effects on European Sites.	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 European sites.	Screen out
TMO 8	To facilitate, where appropriate, the provision of high-quality sustainable tourism products and services within the County where it is of a scale and nature appropriate to its setting , 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 European sites.	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 European sites	Screen out

Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	AA Screening Assessment	AA Screening Conclusion
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 European sites	Screen out
PTO 3	Provide and co-ordinate with ancillary public transport infrastructure, including active travel 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.	This amendment constitutes a minor amendment. It will not support/promote development not previously considered that may result in likely significant effects on European sites.	Screen out
PTO 5	Support the development of an integrated public transport service through the development of bus depots and hubs, 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 European sites	Screen out
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.	This amendment supports/promotes development that may result in likely significant effects on European Sites.	Screen In
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.	This amendment supports/promotes development that may result in likely significant effects on European Sites.	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 supports/promotes development that may result in likely significant effects on European Sites.	Screen In

Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	AA Screening Assessment	AA Screening Conclusion
	 Area of lands to be rezoned from EC (Yellow) to Industry/Enterprise/Employment IEE (Red) Area of lands to be rezoned from LPC (Green) to Industry/Enterprise/Employment IEE (Red) 0 0.1 0.2 kilometres		
N/A	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).	This amendment supports/promotes development that may result in likely significant effects on European Sites.	Screen In

Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	AA Screening Assessment	AA Screening Conclusion
	 Lands recommended to be zoned Strategic Residential Reserve (SRR) in the Chief Executives Report, to be zoned Proposed Residential A as per the draft plan		
N/A	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).	This amendment supports/promotes development that may result in likely significant effects on European Sites.	Screen In

Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	AA Screening Assessment	AA Screening Conclusion
	 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		
N/A	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.  Lands zoned Proposed Residential A and B to be rezoned to Strategic Residential Reserve (SRR)	This amendment supports/promotes development that may result in likely significant effects on European Sites.	Screen In

Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	AA Screening Assessment	AA Screening Conclusion
N/A	It is proposed that lands identified in draft Plan submission MN-C22-MCDP-69 be rezoned from Landscape Protection/Conservation to Residential B. 	This amendment supports/promotes development that may result in likely significant effects on European Sites.	Screen In
N/A	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).	This amendment supports/promotes development that may result in likely significant effects on European Sites.	Screen In

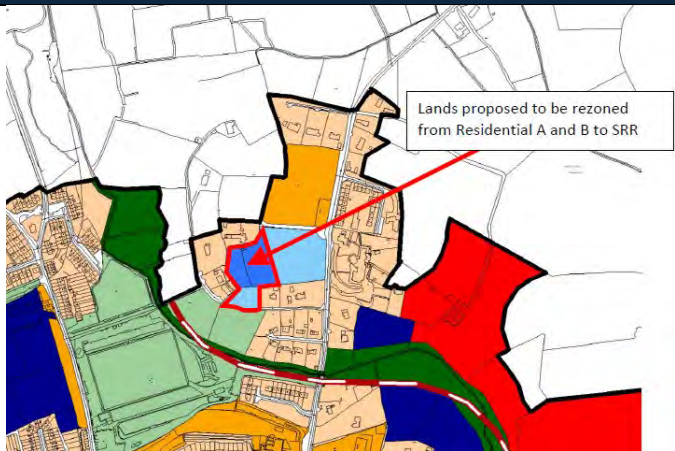
Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	AA Screening Assessment	AA Screening Conclusion																														
																																	
N/A	It is proposed to add the following text (shown in red) at paragraph 10.6 (Monaghan Town Settlement Plan – Retailing) of the draft Development Monaghan County Plan 2025 – 2031: 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.	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	It is also proposed to amend Table 9.3 (Land Use Zoning Matrix) as indicated in red below. <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> *Retail (Convenience) and Retail Comparison are acceptable in principle at the Monaghan Retail Park.	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 – AA OF PLAN AMENDMENTS

Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	AA Assessment	Example/s of other Policies/Objectives that mitigate Potential Adverse Effects on European Sites
CMSO 2	To ensure that the following priorities for the town are delivered within the lifetime of the development plan:- • The implementation of the Town Centre First Plan for the town • The preparation and implementation of a Local Transport Plan for the town • 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 • The preparation of a feasibility study in respect of proposed road links within the town	This objective supports the carrying out of development that has the potential to generate environmental impacts (e.g. polluting aqueous discharges) that directly or indirectly cause effects on European sites present or connected to the plan area, such as 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, habitat quality). Such impacts could lead to particular effects on Stabannan-Braganstown SPA, Dundalk Bay SAC or Dundalk Bay SPA.	WPO 1, WPO 2, WPO 3, WPO 6, WPO 8, FRMO 4, AQO 1, HCLSO 1, HCLP 4, HCLP 5, HCLP 6, HCLP 7, GIO 4, TWP 2, ISP 1, CAO 3, GIP 1, NPO 1, LP 1, LP 3, EEC SO 1, AQO 2, HCLO 3, HCLO 4, WPO 4, WPO 7 etc.
CBSO 2	To ensure that the following priorities for the town are delivered within the lifetime of the development plan:- • The progression of the Masterplan and Development Framework for Lough Muckno and Environs • 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 • The preparation and implementation of a Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan for the town	This objective supports the carrying out of development that has the potential to generate environmental impacts (e.g. polluting aqueous discharges) that directly or indirectly cause effects on European sites present or connected to the plan area, such as disturbance to key species (i.e. through human activity/movement, noise, light), reduction in species density, impact on non-designated sites or	WPO 1, WPO 2, WPO 3, WPO 6, WPO 8, FRMO 4, AQO 1, HCLSO 1, HCLP 4, HCLP 5, HCLP 6, HCLP 7, GIO 4, TWP 2, ISP 1, CAO 3, GIP 1, NPO 1, LP 1, LP 3, EEC SO 1, AQO 2, HCLO 3, HCLO 4, WPO 4, WPO 7 etc.

Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	AA Assessment	Example/s of other Policies/Objectives that mitigate Potential Adverse Effects on European Sites
	- The preparation and implementation of a Town Centre First Plan for the town - The preparation of a feasibility study in respect of proposed road links within the town	habitat that support European sites, or changes on indicators of conservation value (i.e. water quality, habitat quality). Such impacts could lead to particular effects on Dundalk Bay SAC or Dundalk Bay SPA.	
CLSO 2	To ensure that the following priorities for the town are delivered within the lifetime of the development plan:- - The preparation and implementation of a Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan for the town - The preparation and implementation of a Town Centre First Plan for the town - The preparation of a feasibility study in respect of proposed road links within the town	This objective supports the carrying out of 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). Particular effects may occur on Kilroosky Lough Cluster SAC, for example.	WPO 1, WPO 2, WPO 3, WPO 6, WPO 8, FRMO 4, AQO 1, HCLSO 1, HCLP 4, HCLP 5, HCLP 6, HCLP 7, GIO 4, TWP 2, ISP 1, CAO 3, GIP 1, NPO 1, LP 1, LP 3, EECSO 1, AQO 2, HCLO 3, HCLO 4, WPO 4, WPO 7 etc.
BBSO 2	To ensure that the following priorities for the town are delivered within the lifetime of the development plan:- The preparation and implementation of a Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan for the town	This objective supports the carrying out of development that has the potential to generate environmental impacts (e.g. polluting aqueous discharges) that directly or indirectly cause effects	WPO 1, WPO 2, WPO 3, WPO 6, WPO 8, FRMO 4, AQO 1, HCLSO 1, HCLP 4, HCLP 5, HCLP 6, HCLP 7, GIO 4, TWP 2, ISP 1, CAO 3, GIP 1, NPO 1, LP 1, LP 3, EECSO 1, AQO

Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	AA Assessment	Example/s of other Policies/Objectives that mitigate Potential Adverse Effects on European Sites
	- The preparation and implementation of a Town Centre First Plan for the town - The preparation of a feasibility study in respect of proposed road links within the town	on European sites present or connected to the plan area, such as 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, habitat quality). Such impacts could lead to particular effects on Dundalk Bay SAC or Dundalk Bay SPA.	2, HCL0 3, HCL0 4, WPO 4, WPO 7 etc.
MTSO 2	To ensure that the following priorities for the town are delivered within the lifetime of the development plan:- - The implementation of the Dublin Street South Regeneration Plan, Dublin Street North Regeneration Plan, and Roosky Lands Master Plan - The preparation and implementation of a Master Plan for the Saint Louis Convent lands - The development of the Industry, Enterprise and Employment lands at Annahagh and Tullyherim - The implementation of the Town Centre First Plan for the town - The preparation and implementation of a Local Transport Plan for the town - The preparation of a feasibility study in respect of proposed road links within the town - The implementation of the Monaghan Drainage Area Plan - An annual increase in population by a minimum of 100 persons per annum in order to	It is not predicted that development undertaken in Monaghan Town will have the potential to generate effects on European sites given the distance from the town to European sites.	WPO 1, WPO 2, WPO 3, WPO 6, WPO 8, FRMO 4, AQO 1, HCLSO 1, HCLP 4, HCLP 5, HCLP 6, HCLP 7, GIO 4, TWP 2, ISP 1, CAO 3, GIP 1, NPO 1, LP 1, LP 3, EEC SO 1, AQO 2, HCL0 3, HCL0 4, WPO 4, WPO 7 etc.

Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	AA Assessment	Example/s of other Policies/Objectives that mitigate Potential Adverse Effects on European Sites
	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.		
SHO 5	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 underutilised sites. At least one village plan will be prepared for a village in each of the three Municipal Districts per annum.	This objective supports the carrying out of 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).	WPO 1, WPO 2, WPO 3, WPO 6, WPO 8, FRMO 4, AQO 1, HCLSO 1, HCLP 4, HCLP 5, HCLP 6, HCLP 7, GIO 4, TWP 2, ISP 1, CAO 3, GIP 1, NPO 1, LP 1, LP 3, EECSO 1, AQO 2, HCLO 3, HCLO 4, WPO 4, WPO 7 etc.
VIO 4	To prepare plans for the Tier 4 villages plans during the lifetime of this plan, which with a focus on housing, amenity, infrastructure, parking provision and traffic calming transport 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.	This objective supports the carrying out of 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,	WPO 1, WPO 2, WPO 3, WPO 6, WPO 8, FRMO 4, AQO 1, HCLSO 1, HCLP 4, HCLP 5, HCLP 6, HCLP 7, GIO 4, TWP 2, ISP 1, CAO 3, GIP 1, NPO 1, LP 1, LP 3, EECSO 1, AQO 2, HCLO 3, HCLO 4, WPO 4, WPO 7 etc.

Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	AA Assessment	Example/s of other Policies/Objectives that mitigate Potential Adverse Effects on European Sites
		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).	
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 objective supports the carrying out of 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).	WPO 1, WPO 2, WPO 3, WPO 6, WPO 8, FRMO 4, AQO 1, HCLSO 1, HCLP 4, HCLP 5, HCLP 6, HCLP 7, GIO 4, TWP 2, ISP 1, CAO 3, GIP 1, NPO 1, LP 1, LP 3, EECSO 1, AQO 2, HCLO 3, HCLO 4, WPO 4, WPO 7 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.	This objective supports the carrying out of 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	WPO 1, WPO 2, WPO 3, WPO 6, WPO 8, FRMO 4, AQO 1, HCLSO 1, HCLP 4, HCLP 5, HCLP 6, HCLP 7, GIO 4, TWP 2, ISP 1, CAO 3, GIP 1, NPO 1, LP 1, LP 3, EECSO 1, AQO 2, HCLO 3, HCLO 4, WPO 4, WPO 7 etc.

Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	AA Assessment	Example/s of other Policies/Objectives that mitigate Potential Adverse Effects on European Sites
		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).	
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.	It is not predicted that development undertaken in Monaghan Town will have the potential to generate effects on European sites given the distance from the town to European sites.	WPO 1, WPO 2, WPO 3, WPO 6, WPO 8, FRMO 4, AQO 1, HCLSO 1, HCLP 4, HCLP 5, HCLP 6, HCLP 7, GIO 4, TWP 2, ISP 1, CAO 3, GIP 1, NPO 1, LP 1, LP 3, EEC SO 1, AQO 2, HCLO 3, HCLO 4, WPO 4, WPO 7 etc.
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 objective supports the carrying out of development that has the potential to generate environmental impacts (e.g. polluting aqueous discharges) that directly or indirectly cause effects on European sites present or connected to the plan area, such as 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	WPO 1, WPO 2, WPO 3, WPO 6, WPO 8, FRMO 4, AQO 1, HCLSO 1, HCLP 4, HCLP 5, HCLP 6, HCLP 7, GIO 4, TWP 2, ISP 1, CAO 3, GIP 1, NPO 1, LP 1, LP 3, EEC SO 1, AQO 2, HCLO 3, HCLO 4, WPO 4, WPO 7 etc.

Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	AA Assessment	Example/s of other Policies/Objectives that mitigate Potential Adverse Effects on European Sites
		quality, habitat quality). Such impacts could lead to particular effects on Stabannan-Braganstown SPA, Dundalk Bay SAC or Dundalk Bay SPA.	
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 objective supports the carrying out of development that has the potential to generate environmental impacts (e.g. polluting aqueous discharges) that directly or indirectly cause effects on European sites present or connected to the plan area, such as 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, habitat quality). Such impacts could lead to particular effects on Dundalk Bay SAC or Dundalk Bay SPA.	WPO 1, WPO 2, WPO 3, WPO 6, WPO 8, FRMO 4, AQO 1, HCLSO 1, HCLP 4, HCLP 5, HCLP 6, HCLP 7, GIO 4, TWP 2, ISP 1, CAO 3, GIP 1, NPO 1, LP 1, LP 3, EECSO 1, AQO 2, HCLO 3, HCLO 4, WPO 4, WPO 7 etc.
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 objective supports the carrying out of 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,	WPO 1, WPO 2, WPO 3, WPO 6, WPO 8, FRMO 4, AQO 1, HCLSO 1, HCLP 4, HCLP 5, HCLP 6, HCLP 7, GIO 4, TWP 2, ISP 1, CAO 3, GIP 1, NPO 1, LP 1, LP 3, EECSO 1, AQO 2, HCLO 3, HCLO 4, WPO 4, WPO 7 etc.

Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	AA Assessment	Example/s of other Policies/Objectives that mitigate Potential Adverse Effects on European Sites
		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). Particular effects may occur on Kilroosky Lough Cluster SAC, for example.	
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 objective supports the carrying out of development that has the potential to generate environmental impacts (e.g. polluting aqueous discharges) that directly or indirectly cause effects on European sites present or connected to the plan area, such as 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, habitat quality). Such impacts could lead to particular effects on Dundalk Bay SAC or Dundalk Bay SPA.	WPO 1, WPO 2, WPO 3, WPO 6, WPO 8, FRMO 4, AQO 1, HCLSO 1, HCLP 4, HCLP 5, HCLP 6, HCLP 7, GIO 4, TWP 2, ISP 1, CAO 3, GIP 1, NPO 1, LP 1, LP 3, EEC SO 1, AQO 2, HCLO 3, HCLO 4, WPO 4, WPO 7 etc.
FRP 1	Proposals for developments shall comply with Section 15.22.8 of the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031.	The amendment does not have the potential to introduce an impact that can result in likely significant effects on European Sites.	N/A

Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	AA Assessment	Example/s of other Policies/Objectives that mitigate Potential Adverse Effects on European Sites
HSO 13	To encourage and support the provision of service sites within smaller towns and villages.	This objective supports the carrying out of 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).	WPO 1, WPO 2, WPO 3, WPO 6, WPO 8, FRMO 4, AQO 1, HCLSO 1, HCLP 4, HCLP 5, HCLP 6, HCLP 7, GIO 4, TWP 2, ISP 1, CAO 3, GIP 1, NPO 1, LP 1, LP 3, EECSO 1, AQO 2, HCLO 3, HCLO 4, WPO 4, WPO 7 etc.
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 amendment does not have the potential to introduce an impact that can result in likely significant effects on European Sites.	N/A
HCLP 5	Monaghan County Council shall complete Appropriate Assessment, where required as a Competent Authority, in accordance with Article	The amendment does not have the potential to introduce an impact	N/A

Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	AA Assessment	Example/s of other Policies/Objectives that mitigate Potential Adverse Effects on European Sites
	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.	that can result in likely significant effects on European Sites.	
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 amendment does not have the potential to introduce an impact that can result in likely significant effects on European Sites.	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.	The amendment does not have the potential to introduce an impact that can result in likely significant effects on European Sites.	N/A
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 amendment does not have the potential to introduce an impact that can result in likely significant effects on European Sites.	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 amendment does not have the potential to introduce an impact	N/A

Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	AA Assessment	Example/s of other Policies/Objectives that mitigate Potential Adverse Effects on European Sites
	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.	that can result in likely significant effects on European Sites.	
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 amendment does not have the potential to introduce an impact that can result in likely significant effects on European Sites.	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.	The amendment does not have the potential to introduce an impact that can result in likely significant effects on European Sites.	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 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 amendment does not have the potential to introduce an impact that can result in likely significant effects on European Sites.	N/A
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.	The amendment does not have the potential to introduce an impact that can result in likely significant effects on European Sites.	N/A

Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	AA Assessment	Example/s of other Policies/Objectives that mitigate Potential Adverse Effects on European Sites
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 amendment does not have the potential to introduce an impact that can result in likely significant effects on European Sites.	N/A
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 amendment does not have the potential to introduce an impact that can result in likely significant effects on European Sites.	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 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 amendment does not have the potential to introduce an impact that can result in likely significant effects on European Sites.	N/A
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 amendment does not have the potential to introduce an impact that can result in likely significant effects on European Sites.	N/A
SWDO 2	All development proposals, as required shall carry out a surface water and drainage assessment and	The amendment does not have the potential to introduce an impact	N/A

Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	AA Assessment	Example/s of other Policies/Objectives that mitigate Potential Adverse Effects on European Sites
	shall be compliant with the following to ensure that drainage from the site is managed sustainably: - 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) - CIRIA SuDS Manual C753 (2015) 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.	that can result in likely significant effects on European Sites.	
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 objective supports the carrying out of 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).	WPO 1, WPO 2, WPO 3, WPO 6, WPO 8, FRMO 4, AQO 1, HCLSO 1, HCLP 4, HCLP 5, HCLP 6, HCLP 7, GIO 4, TWP 2, ISP 1, CAO 3, GIP 1, NPO 1, LP 1, LP 3, EEC SO 1, AQO 2, HCLO 3, HCLO 4, WPO 4, WPO 7 etc.
REO 11	Support and facilitate proposals for secure, appropriately scaled energy storage systems and	This objective supports the carrying out of development that	WPO 1, WPO 2, WPO 3, WPO 6, WPO 8, FRMO 4, AQO 1, HCLSO 1,

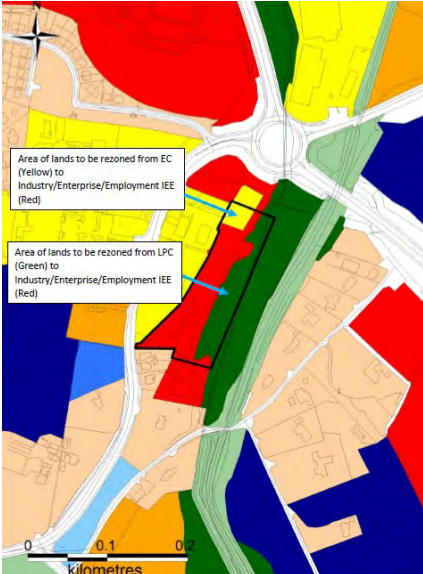
Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	AA Assessment	Example/s of other Policies/Objectives that mitigate Potential Adverse Effects on European Sites
	infrastructure, including green hydrogen gas storage which support energy efficiency and reusable energy systems, provided such proposals have regard for health and safety and accord with the principles of proper planning and sustainable development of the area.	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).	HCLP 4, HCLP 5, HCLP 6, HCLP 7, GIO 4 , TWP 2, ISP 1, CAO 3, GIP 1, NPO 1, LP 1, LP 3, EECSO 1, AQO 2, HCLO 3, HCLO 4, WPO 4, WPO 7 etc.
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 objective supports the carrying out of 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	WPO 1, WPO 2, WPO 3, WPO 6, WPO 8, FRMO 4, AQO 1, HCLSO 1, HCLP 4, HCLP 5, HCLP 6, HCLP 7, GIO 4 , TWP 2, ISP 1, CAO 3, GIP 1, NPO 1, LP 1, LP 3, EECSO 1, AQO 2, HCLO 3, HCLO 4, WPO 4, WPO 7 etc.

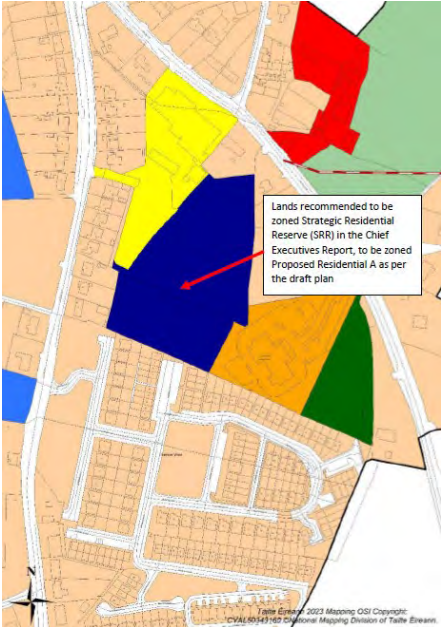
Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	AA Assessment	Example/s of other Policies/Objectives that mitigate Potential Adverse Effects on European Sites
		conservation value (i.e. water quality, air quality, habitat quality).	
PWWO 3	To support Uisce Éireann in the development and implementation 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.	This objective supports the carrying out of 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).	WPO 1, WPO 2, WPO 3, WPO 6, WPO 8, FRMO 4, AQO 1, HCLSO 1, HCLP 4, HCLP 5, HCLP 6, HCLP 7, GIO 4, TWP 2, ISP 1, CAO 3, GIP 1, NPO 1, LP 1, LP 3, EEC SO 1, AQO 2, HCLO 3, HCLO 4, WPO 4, WPO 7 etc.
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 amendment does not have the potential to introduce an impact that can result in likely significant effects on European Sites.	N/A
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 objective supports the carrying out of 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	WPO 1, WPO 2, WPO 3, WPO 6, WPO 8, FRMO 4, AQO 1, HCLSO 1, HCLP 4, HCLP 5, HCLP 6, HCLP 7, GIO 4, TWP 2, ISP 1, CAO 3, GIP 1, NPO 1, LP 1, LP 3, EEC SO 1, AQO 2, HCLO 3, HCLO 4, WPO 4, WPO 7 etc.

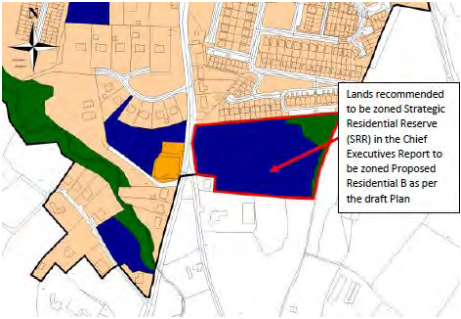
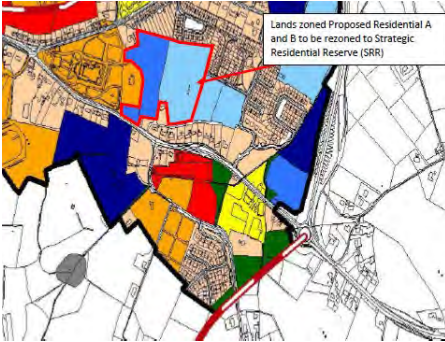
Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	AA Assessment	Example/s of other Policies/Objectives that mitigate Potential Adverse Effects on European Sites
		European sites present or connected to the plan area, such as loss/reduction of habitat, habitat or species fragmentation, disturbance to 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).	
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 objective supports the carrying out of 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).	WPO 1, WPO 2, WPO 3, WPO 6, WPO 8, FRMO 4, AQO 1, HCLSO 1, HCLP 4, HCLP 5, HCLP 6, HCLP 7, GIO 4, TWP 2, ISP 1, CAO 3, GIP 1, NPO 1, LP 1, LP 3, EEC SO 1, AQO 2, HCLO 3, HCLO 4, WPO 4, WPO 7 etc.
CAO 19	To prohibit the discharge of additional surface water to combined (foul and surface water) sewers in order to maximise the capacity of	The amendment does not have the potential to introduce an impact	N/A

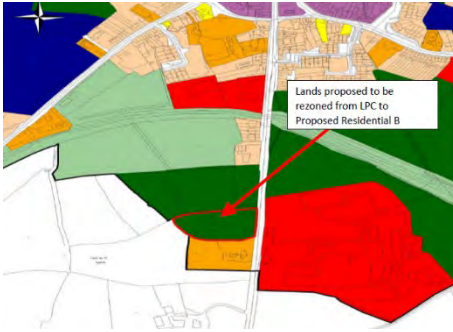
Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	AA Assessment	Example/s of other Policies/Objectives that mitigate Potential Adverse Effects on European Sites
	existing collection systems for foul water.	that can result in likely significant effects on European Sites.	
TMO 23	To promote and support the implementation of the Monaghan Destination and Experience Development Plan.	This objective supports the carrying out of 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).	WPO 1, WPO 2, WPO 3, WPO 6, WPO 8, FRMO 4, AQO 1, HCLSO 1, HCLP 4, HCLP 5, HCLP 6, HCLP 7, GIO 4, TWP 2, ISP 1, CAO 3, GIP 1, NPO 1, LP 1, LP 3, EEC SO 1, AQO 2, HCLO 3, HCLO 4, WPO 4, WPO 7 etc.
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 objective supports the carrying out of 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),	WPO 1, WPO 2, WPO 3, WPO 6, WPO 8, FRMO 4, AQO 1, HCLSO 1, HCLP 4, HCLP 5, HCLP 6, HCLP 7, GIO 4, TWP 2, ISP 1, CAO 3, GIP 1, NPO 1, LP 1, LP 3, EEC SO 1, AQO 2, HCLO 3, HCLO 4, WPO 4, WPO 7 etc.

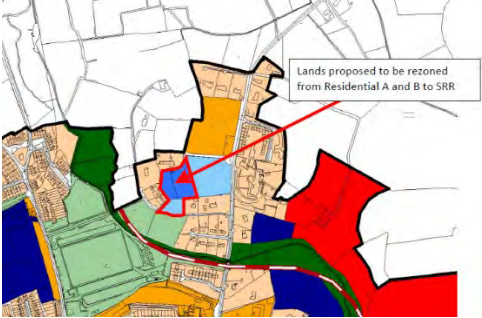
Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	AA Assessment	Example/s of other Policies/Objectives that mitigate Potential Adverse Effects on European Sites
		reduction in species density, impact on non-designated sites or habitat that support European sites, or changes on indicators of conservation value (i.e. water quality, air quality, habitat quality).	
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.	This objective supports the carrying out of 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).	WPO 1, WPO 2, WPO 3, WPO 6, WPO 8, FRMO 4, AQO 1, HCLSO 1, HCLP 4, HCLP 5, HCLP 6, HCLP 7, GIO 4, TWP 2, ISP 1, CAO 3, GIP 1, NPO 1, LP 1, LP 3, EECSO 1, AQO 2, HCLO 3, HCLO 4, WPO 4, WPO 7 etc.
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.	This objective supports the carrying out of 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,	WPO 1, WPO 2, WPO 3, WPO 6, WPO 8, FRMO 4, AQO 1, HCLSO 1, HCLP 4, HCLP 5, HCLP 6, HCLP 7, GIO 4, TWP 2, ISP 1, CAO 3, GIP 1, NPO 1, LP 1, LP 3, EECSO 1, AQO 2, HCLO 3, HCLO 4, WPO 4, WPO 7 etc.

Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	AA Assessment	Example/s of other Policies/Objectives that mitigate Potential Adverse Effects on European Sites
		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).	
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 objective supports the carrying out of 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).	WPO 1, WPO 2, WPO 3, WPO 6, WPO 8, FRMO 4, AQO 1, HCLSO 1, HCLP 4, HCLP 5, HCLP 6, HCLP 7, GIO 4, TWP 2, ISP 1, CAO 3, GIP 1, NPO 1, LP 1, LP 3, EECSO 1, AQO 2, HCLO 3, HCLO 4, WPO 4, WPO 7 etc.

Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	AA Assessment	Example/s of other Policies/Objectives that mitigate Potential Adverse Effects on European Sites
N/A	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. 	This objective supports the carrying out of 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).	WPO 1, WPO 2, WPO 3, WPO 6, WPO 8, FRMO 4, AQO 1, HCLSO 1, HCLP 4, HCLP 5, HCLP 6, HCLP 7, GIO 4, TWP 2, ISP 1, CAO 3, GIP 1, NPO 1, LP 1, LP 3, EEC SO 1, AQO 2, HCLO 3, HCLO 4, WPO 4, WPO 7 etc.
N/A	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	This objective supports the carrying out of development that has the potential to generate environmental impacts (e.g. land-take, dust, noise, light, polluting	WPO 1, WPO 2, WPO 3, WPO 6, WPO 8, FRMO 4, AQO 1, HCLSO 1, HCLP 4, HCLP 5, HCLP 6, HCLP 7, GIO 4, TWP 2, ISP 1, CAO 3, GIP 1, NPO 1, LP 1, LP 3, EEC SO 1, AQO

Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	AA Assessment	Example/s of other Policies/Objectives that mitigate Potential Adverse Effects on European Sites
	Report, be zoned as Residential B (as per the draft Plan). 	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).	2, HCLO 3, HCLO 4, WPO 4, WPO 7 etc.
N/A	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. 	This objective supports the carrying out of 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).	WPO 1, WPO 2, WPO 3, WPO 6, WPO 8, FRMO 4, AQO 1, HCLSO 1, HCLP 4, HCLP 5, HCLP 6, HCLP 7, GIO 4, TWP 2, ISP 1, CAO 3, GIP 1, NPO 1, LP 1, LP 3, EECSO 1, AQO 2, HCLO 3, HCLO 4, WPO 4, WPO 7 etc.

Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	AA Assessment	Example/s of other Policies/Objectives that mitigate Potential Adverse Effects on European Sites
N/A	It is proposed that lands identified in draft Plan submission MN-C22-MCDP-69 be rezoned from Landscape Protection/Conservation to Residential B. 	This objective supports the carrying out of 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).	WPO 1, WPO 2, WPO 3, WPO 6, WPO 8, FRMO 4, AQO 1, HCLSO 1, HCLP 4, HCLP 5, HCLP 6, HCLP 7, GIO 4, TWP 2, ISP 1, CAO 3, GIP 1, NPO 1, LP 1, LP 3, EECSO 1, AQO 2, HCLO 3, HCLO 4, WPO 4, WPO 7 etc.
N/A	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),	This objective supports the carrying out of 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	WPO 1, WPO 2, WPO 3, WPO 6, WPO 8, FRMO 4, AQO 1, HCLSO 1, HCLP 4, HCLP 5, HCLP 6, HCLP 7, GIO 4, TWP 2, ISP 1, CAO 3, GIP 1, NPO 1, LP 1, LP 3, EECSO 1, AQO 2, HCLO 3, HCLO 4, WPO 4, WPO 7 etc.

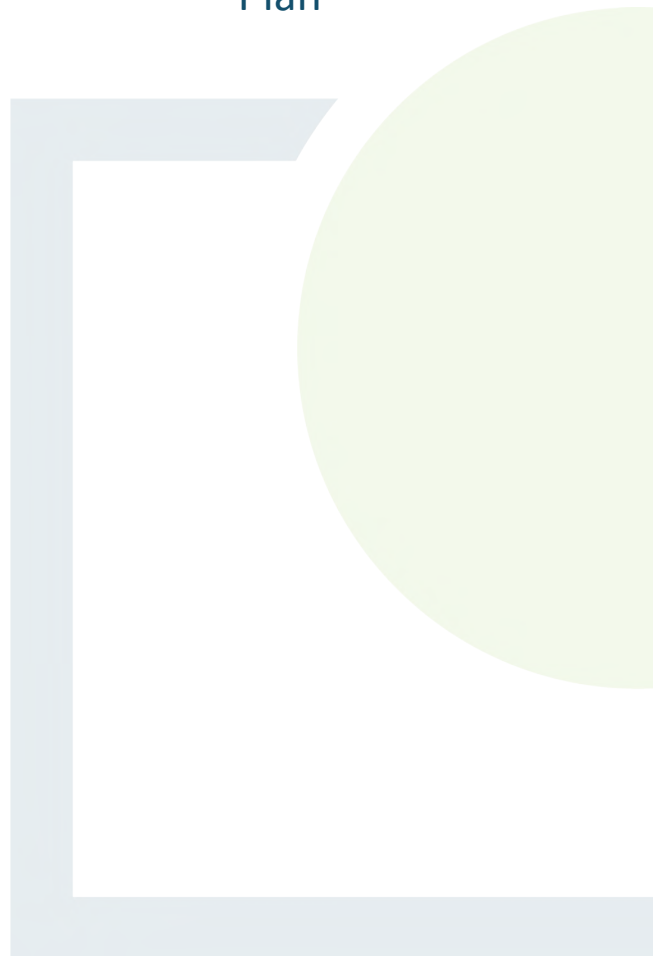
Policy / Objective Reference	Draft Plan Amendment	AA Assessment	Example/s of other Policies/Objectives that mitigate Potential Adverse Effects on European Sites
		habitat that support European sites, or changes on indicators of conservation value (i.e. water quality, air quality, habitat quality).	



DESIGNING AND DELIVERING
A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

APPENDIX 4

Assessment of Further
Amendments to the Proposed
Material Alterations to the
Plan



OVERVIEW

AA Screening of Plan Amendments has been completed. This assessment is presented in Table 1. It is concluded in view of best scientific knowledge and in view of conservation objectives, that the amendments, individually or in-combination with other plans or projects, would not be likely to have any significant effect on European sites.

TABLE 1 - AA SCREENING OF PLAN AMENDMENTS

Policy / Objective Reference	Summary of Draft Plan Amendment	AA Screening Assessment	AA 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 any likely, significant effects on European sites beyond what has already been considered and mitigated against under the AA 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 any likely, significant effects on European sites beyond what has already been considered and mitigated against under the AA 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 any likely, significant effects on European sites beyond what has already been considered and mitigated against under the AA of the Plan.	Screen Out.

Policy / Objective Reference	Summary of Draft Plan Amendment	AA Screening Assessment	AA Screening Conclusion
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 Guidelines. It will not introduce any likely, significant effects on European sites beyond what has already been considered and mitigated against under the AA of the Plan.	Screen Out.
N/A	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. ** It should be noted that there are infrastructure constraints at Clontibret North	This amendment serves to clarify that there are infrastructural constraints at this area. It will not introduce any likely, significant effects on European sites beyond what has already been considered and mitigated against under the AA of the Plan.	Screen Out.
N/A	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: - 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.	These amendments have been made in consideration of the consultation submissions received from the Office of Public Works (OPW). Text clarifying flood risk and SuDs considerations and principles during drainage design has been added to the relevant sections of the Plan. Justification Tests contained in the SFRA have been amended for clarity and to ensure consistency with Flood Guidelines. The amendment also proposes making the Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031 without Map MA Ref: MTDP1 No. 15 (Monaghan Town).	Screen Out.

Policy / Objective Reference	Summary of Draft Plan Amendment	AA Screening Assessment	AA Screening Conclusion
	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: 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. 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: 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) Additional Section to be added as follows:- Section 6.6.1 - Regional SuDS Measures 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.	These amendments will not introduce any likely, significant effects on European sites beyond what has already been considered and mitigated against under the AA of the Plan.	

Policy / Objective Reference	Summary of Draft Plan Amendment	AA Screening Assessment	AA Screening Conclusion
	Such interventions are likely to be most appropriate within water compatible land use zonings (i.e. Landscape Protection/Conservation and Recreation/Amenity) or other undeveloped lands. Design criteria outlined in subsequent sections would also apply to regional SuDS measures. 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. Justification Tests- have been amended and reviewed. 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.		
REO 10	The wording of policy REO 10 is grammatically amended. As follows: 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, as well as whilst also ensuring the protection of the landscape, natural, archaeological and built heritage, and residential amenity’.	The amendment is clerical and serves to grammatically adjust the wording of the proposed policy (REO 10). These amendments will not introduce any likely, significant effects on European sites beyond what has already been considered and mitigated against under the AA of the Plan.	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	AA Screening Assessment	AA Screening Conclusion
		mobility modes. To this end, MCC have amended their Public and Shared Transport Policies (PTO 3 and PTO 12 within Chapter 7). The amendments serve to clarify the focus of these policies, promoting mobility facilities. These amendments will not introduce any likely, significant effects on European sites beyond what has already been considered and mitigated against under the AA of the Plan. The effects of shared active travel and public transport infrastructure have been assessed and mitigated against under the AA already.	
WWP 1	Amend Water and Wastewater Policy WWP 1 wording remove 'by'. Reference to Irish Water in the Environmental Reports will be updated to Uisce Éireann.	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'. The nature of the amendments are clerical and will serve to provide accurate information for the reader. The amendment will not introduce any likely, significant effects on European sites beyond what has already been considered and mitigated against under the AA of the Plan.	Screen Out.

Policy / Objective Reference	Summary of Draft Plan Amendment	AA Screening Assessment	AA Screening Conclusion
N/A	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.	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. These amendments will not introduce any likely, significant effects on European sites beyond what has already been considered and mitigated against under the AA of the Plan.	Screen Out.
N/A	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: • 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'. • Any work regarding traffic calming shall be in accordance with TII Standards and Safety Audit requirements. • Any proposals for traffic calming retrofitted onto existing pavements shall not compromise the	These amendments clarify the need to adhere to appropriate traffic related guidelines and consult with TII as necessary. They will not introduce any likely, significant effects on European sites beyond what has already been considered and mitigated against under the AA of the Plan.	Screen Out.

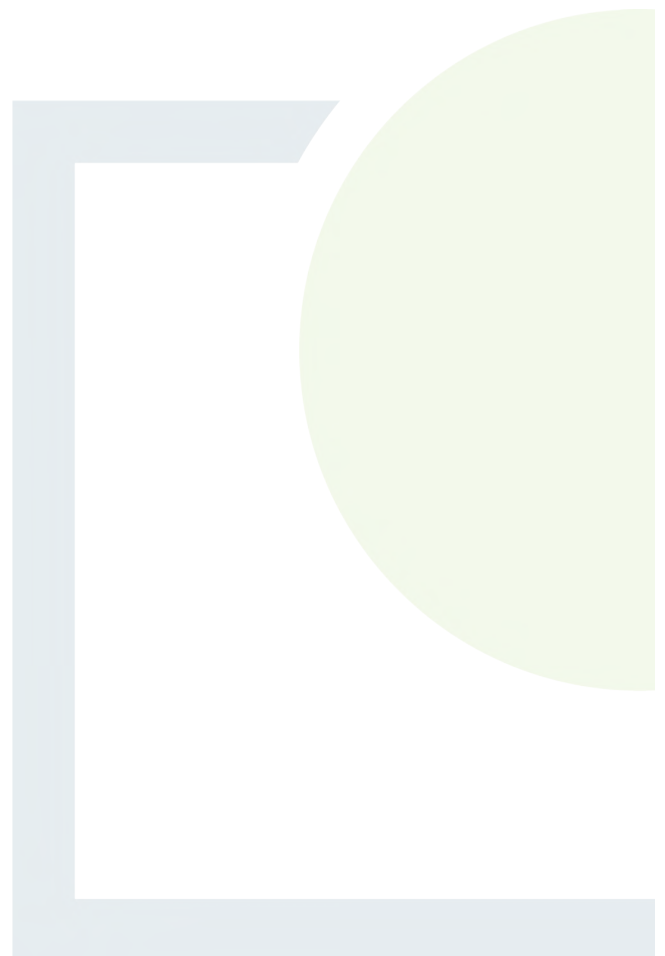
Policy / Objective Reference	Summary of Draft Plan Amendment	AA Screening Assessment	AA Screening Conclusion
	structural integrity of the existing pavement. The installation of coloured surfaces that are trafficked shall comply with the requirements of TII Publication DN-PAV-03023 and CC-SPW00900. All pavement works on the national road network shall comply with TII Specification for Roadworks CC-SPW-00900. • 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. • The phasing and delivery of the above requirements shall be agreed between the Council and TII in advance of any planning permission		



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APPENDIX 5

Assessment of Amendments
to the Plan proposed by way
of Resolution

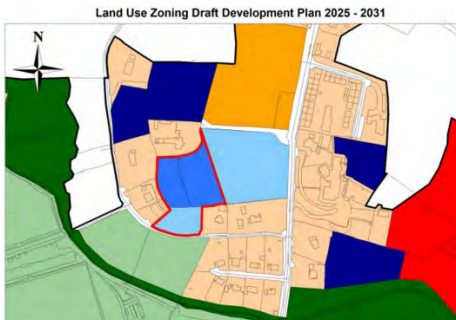
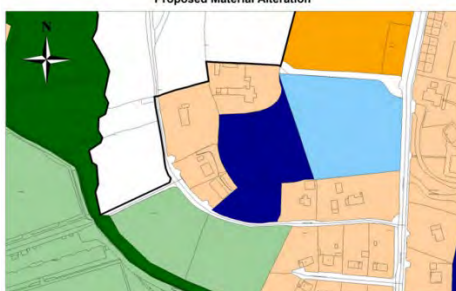


OVERVIEW

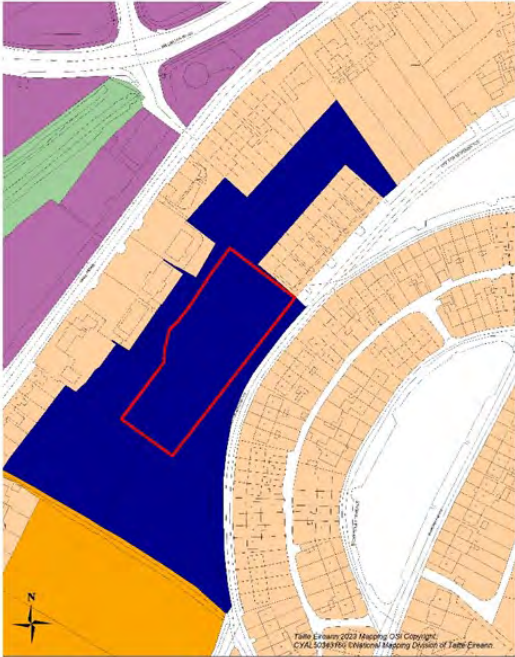
AA Screening of Amendments to the Plan proposed by way of Resolution has been completed. It is concluded in view of best scientific knowledge and in view of conservation objectives, that the amendments, individually or in-combination with other plans or projects, would not be likely to have any significant effect on European sites.

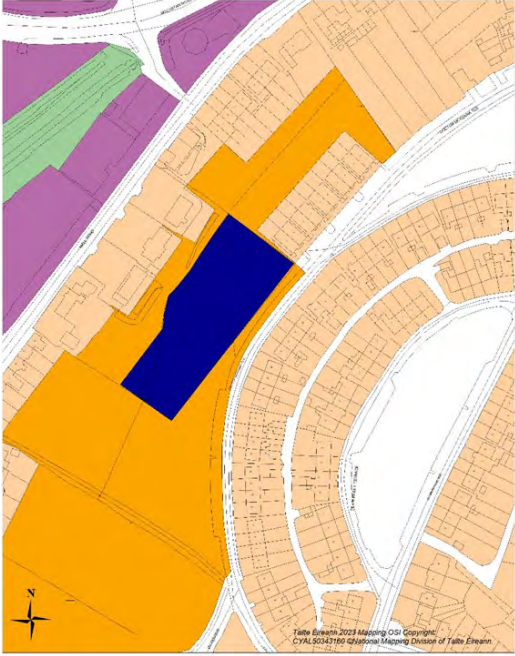
TABLE 1 - AA SCREENING OF PLAN AMENDMENTS

Policy / Objective Reference	Summary of Draft Plan Amendment	AA Screening Assessment	AA Screening Conclusion
N/A	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.	This amendment was previously proposed and assessed at the Material Alteration stage of the Plan-making process. It was concluded that – with the adoption of mitigation integrated into the Plan - the amendment will not give rise to any adverse effects on designated European sites, alone or in combination with other plans or projects. This evaluation was made in view of the conservation objectives of the habitats or species, for which these sites have been designated. The amendment will not give rise to any new likely significant/adverse effects on European sites not already considered and mitigated against under the AA.	Screen Out
N/A	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.	This amendment was previously proposed and assessed at the Material Alteration stage of the Plan-making process.	Screen Out

Policy / Objective Reference	Summary of Draft Plan Amendment	AA Screening Assessment	AA Screening Conclusion																														
	Land Use Zoning Draft Development Plan 2025 - 2031  Proposed Material Alteration 	It was concluded that – with the adoption of mitigation integrated into the Plan - the amendment will not give rise to any adverse effects on designated European sites, alone or in combination with other plans or projects. This evaluation was made in view of the conservation objectives of the habitats or species, for which these sites have been designated. The amendment will not give rise to any new likely significant/adverse effects on European sites not already considered and mitigated against under the AA.																															
N/A	It is proposed to amend Table 9.3 (Land Use Zoning Matrix) as indicated in red below. <table><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><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></table> *Retail (Convenience) and Retail Comparison are acceptable in principle at the Monaghan Retail Park.	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 likely significant effects on European sites.	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																								
N/A	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. 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.	This amendment constitutes a minor amendment. It will not support/promote development not previously considered that may result in likely significant effects on European sites.	Screen Out																														

Policy / Objective Reference	Summary of Draft Plan Amendment	AA Screening Assessment	AA Screening Conclusion
	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. 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.		
N/A	Proposed Map Alteration Reference: MTD1 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. Land Use Zoning Draft Development Plan 2025 - 2031 Proposed Material Alteration	This amendment was previously proposed and assessed at the Material Alteration stage of the Plan-making process. It was concluded that – with the adoption of mitigation integrated into the Plan - the amendment will not give rise to any adverse effects on designated European sites, alone or in combination with other plans or projects. This evaluation was made in view of the conservation objectives of the habitats or species, for which these sites have been designated. The amendment will not give rise to any new likely significant/adverse effects on European sites not already considered and mitigated against under the AA.	Screen Out

Policy / Objective Reference	Summary of Draft Plan Amendment	AA Screening Assessment	AA Screening Conclusion
N/A	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. <u>Draft Plan Zoning</u> 	This zoning was proposed and assessed at the Draft Plan stage of the Plan-making process. It was concluded that – with the adoption of mitigation integrated into the Plan - the amendment will not give rise to any adverse effects on designated European sites, alone or in combination with other plans or projects. This evaluation was made in view of the conservation objectives of the habitats or species, for which these sites have been designated. The amendment will not give rise to any new likely significant/adverse effects on European sites not already considered and mitigated against under the AA.	Screen Out

Policy / Objective Reference	Summary of Draft Plan Amendment	AA Screening Assessment	AA Screening Conclusion
	<u>Proposed Amendment to Material Alteration Zoning</u> 		



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