

## CHAPTER 11

### Natural Environment

#### 11.1 Environmental Protection

11.1.1 The Council's responsibilities regarding water, air and pollution arise under specific domestic legislation and EU Directives.

11.1.2 Central to this issue is the maintenance and expansion of the Council's Environmental Awareness Programme that aims to focus on the principle of sustainability and the practical aspects of pollution prevention. In tandem with this, the Council recognises the need to maintain its current monitoring programme in relation to water quality.

Objective No.	Environmental Protection
	It is an objective of the Council to:
<b>EN 11-1</b>	Take all necessary measures to prevent pollution in order to maintain the quality of the environment of County Kerry.
<b>EN 11-2</b>	Ensure that policies to counter global warming and climate change are incorporated into the policies and the development management system of Kerry County Council.
<b>EN 11-3</b>	Take all necessary measures to ensure that the Natural Environment of the County is managed and protected in a sustainable manner.
<b>EN 11-4</b>	Promote the interaction of the public with the environment through environmentally sustainable projects which can improve access without detriment to the environment.
<b>EN 11-5</b>	Ensure that development throughout the County is managed in an environmentally sustainable manner.

#### Water Quality

##### *Water Framework Directive*

11.1.3 The adoption into Irish law of the EU Water Framework Directive (SI 722 of 2003) means that the issue of water quality is now being tackled increasingly on an integrated basis. A common approach is being established for the protection of groundwater and surface water with the ultimate objective of attaining good status for all waters by 2015.

11.1.4 Implementation of the Water Framework Directive will see the establishment of a number of River Basin Districts nationally. These will form regional management and monitoring units. County Kerry is divided between two of the proposed River Basin Districts: South Kerry

and parts of Counties Cork, Waterford, Limerick and Tipperary will form the South Western River Basin District while North Kerry will form part of the River Basin District for the Shannon Catchment.

Objective No.	Water Framework Directive
	It is an objective of the Council to:
<b>EN 11-6</b>	It is an objective of the Council, in partnership with other Local Authorities and relevant bodies, to prepare River Basin Management Plans in accordance with the requirements of the EU Water Framework Directive for those River Basin Districts pertaining to Kerry.

#### *Critical Lake Catchments*

**11.1.5** Experience has shown that the cumulative effect of effluent discharges, even in situations where treatment is provided, can lead to pollution of watercourses. It is generally recognised that small on-site wastewater treatment systems are not effective at long-term removal of phosphorous. This leads to the possibility of a build-up of phosphorous in the soil and subsequently to a risk to water quality.

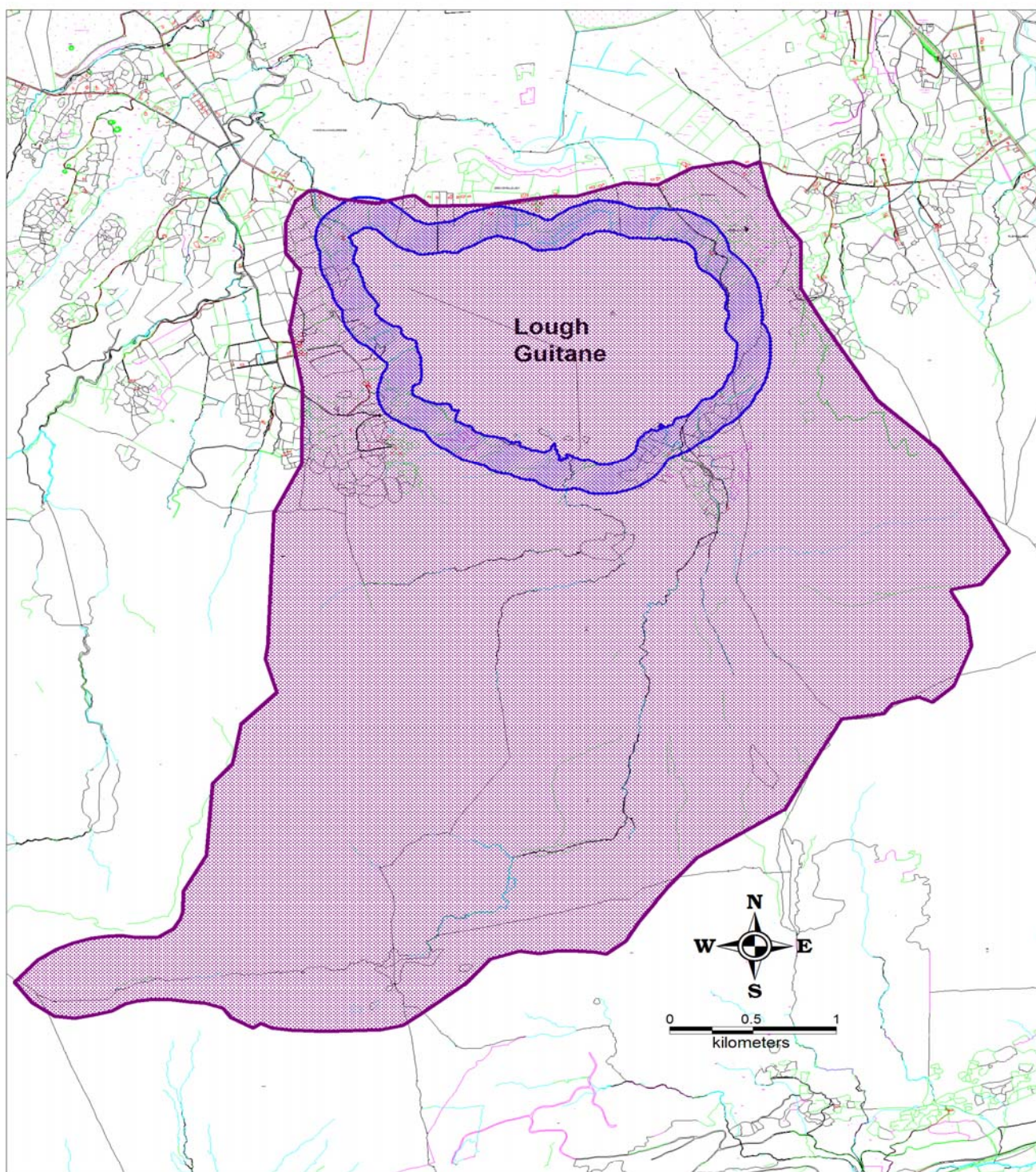
**11.1.6** Continued development in the vicinity of the lakes listed in Tables 11.1 and 11.2 could result in increased risk of pollution to these water bodies and it is, therefore, appropriate that the precautionary principle be adopted with regard to development in these areas.

#### *Lough Guitane*

**11.1.7** Lough Guitane is the primary source of drinking water for County Kerry. A high level of importance shall therefore be afforded to maintaining the quality of its waters. Continued development within the vicinity of the lake could result in increased risk of pollution to the water body, and it is therefore important that the precautionary principle be adopted with regard to development within the catchment area of the lake.

Objective No.	Lough Guitane
	It is an objective of the Council to:
<b>EN 11-7</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Prohibit any form of development within the catchment area of Lough Guitane (including Lough Guitane itself), as shown on Map 11.4, that will have a potentially detrimental effect on water quality.</li> <li>b) Have regard to the Lough Guitane Source Protection Plan.</li> </ul>





**Map 11.4**

Draft

**Lough Guitane, June 2008**

Loch Coitéáin, Meitheamh 2008

Léarscáil Uimh 11.4

- Lough Guitane catchment area.
- Prohibit all new percolation areas for on-site waste water treatment facilities within 200m of the shore. (Objective 11-8).

*Lakes used as drinking water supply sources and / or exhibiting vulnerability to phosphorous pollution*

11.1.8 A number of smaller public and group scheme supplies in the county either abstract water directly from lake sources or from rivers drawing from lakes. In the interests of public health it is extremely important that water quality be protected in each case and that appropriate measures be applied.

These Lakes are as follows:

Table 11.1. Lakes	Water Scheme
Coomaglaslaw Lake	Mountain Stage / Glenbeigh
Coomclogherane Lake	Kilgarvan
Dromoghty Lake	Dawros (Group)
Dromtine Lake	Sneem
Eirk Lough	Kenmare
Gowlawn Lough	Tuosist (Group)
Lough Acoomeen	Aughacaslagh
Lough Adoon	Liscarney
Lough Callee	Mid-Kerry
Lough Comernamuc	Killorglin Area
Mount Eagle Lough	Ventry

11.1.9 A number of lake catchments within the county have also proven to be particularly vulnerable to phosphorous pollution. This has resulted in elevated phosphorous levels on a periodic basis, transient algal accumulations and, in the case of Lough Leane in 1997, a sustained algal bloom. Pollution of this type, and its effects, pose a particular threat to fishery resources and to the ecological well being of these lakes in general.

These Lakes are as follows:

Table 11.2. Lakes
Lough Currane
Caragh Lake
Cloonaghlin Lake
Lough Gill
Lough Leane
Lough Namona
Muckcross Lake
The Upper Lake – Killarney

Objective No.	Lakes Used as Drinking Water Supply Sources and / or Exhibiting Vulnerability to Phosphorous Pollution.
	It is an objective of the Council to:
<b>EN 11-8</b>	Prohibit all new percolation areas for on-site wastewater treatment facilities within 200m of the shore of each lake.
<b>EN 11-9</b>	Assess any proposed development that has the potential to discharge to a watercourse which drains into any of the lakes identified in terms of its potential impact on the lake.
<b>EN 11-10</b>	Require the installation of additional nutrient reduction measures involving the use of on-site wastewater treatment for all new private development within the catchments of these lakes.
<b>EN 11-11</b>	Continue the implementation of the Local Authority Management Proposals recommended in the Lough Leane Management and Monitoring Report.
<b>EN 11-12</b>	Have all forestry proposals within the catchment of each lake assessed in terms of their potential impact on the water quality of the lake.
<b>EN 11-13</b>	Prohibit any development which would have an adverse impact on the water quality in these lakes.

Objectives EN 11-8 to EN 11-13 shall apply to lakes named in Tables 11.1 and 11.2 and to Lough Guitane.

#### *Branded Lakes\**

**11.1.10** In the interest of maintaining good water quality and in light of the objectives under the EU Water Framework Directive, the following objectives are proposed in relation to branded Lakes.

Objective No.	Branded Lakes
	It is an objective of the Council to:
<b>EN 11-14</b>	Require the installation of additional nutrient reduction measures involving the use of on-site wastewater treatment for all new private development within the catchments of these lakes.

\* = Branded Lakes are designated by Fáilte Ireland and the Central Fisheries Board and are considered significant in terms of their value as salmon and trout fisheries.



Table 11.3 Branded Lakes		
Acoose	Annascaul	Augher
Barfinnihy Black	Brin	Capall
Cappanalea	Clonee	Cloon
Coomasaharn	Coomloughra	Coomnacronia
Crohane	Cummeenadillure	Cummeenaloughan
Cummeenduff	Cummer	Currane
Cushvally	Derriana	Doo
Eagher	Fadda	Garagarry
Glan	Glanmore	Inchiquin
Iskanamacteery	Iskgahiny Kells	Kilbrean
Lackagh	Looscaunagh	Nakirka
Nambrackdarrig	Napeasta	Reagh (2)
Uragh		

### Groundwater Protection

11.1.11 Groundwater is a significant resource. A number of public water supplies in County Kerry are taken from groundwater reserves and a significant proportion of rural dwellers in the county are dependant on individual private groundwater supplies.

11.1.12 Groundwater quality is subject to pressures from a variety of sources including agriculture, poorly designed / constructed / maintained domestic on-site wastewater treatment systems, industry etc. Groundwater also contributes to surface water systems, providing residuals flows for river and streams and are also integral to the support of wetlands.

Objective No.	Groundwater Protection
	It is an objective of the Council to:
<b>EN 11-15</b>	Develop groundwater protection schemes in line with the recommendations contained within the DoEHLG / GSI / EPA publication 'Groundwater Protection Schemes, 1999' or any revised or replacement publication.
<b>EN 11-16</b>	Assess all planning applications within 300m of any public or group scheme groundwater source in terms of their potential impact on the water quality of that source.
<b>EN 11-17</b>	Ensure that planning applications shall have regard to any existing groundwater protection schemes and / or the likely impacts the development may have on groundwater quality. The cumulative impact shall also be considered.
<b>EN 11-18</b>	Encourage the use of proprietary wastewater treatment plants in areas of important aquifers.

### *Nitrates Directive*

11.1.13 Ireland has an obligation under EU Directive 91/676/EEC to prevent pollution of groundwater and surface water by nitrates from agricultural sources. Nitrates in water pose a number of risks. These include effects resulting from eutrophication and the risk posed to human health resulting from excessive levels of nitrates in drinking water.

Objective No.	Nitrates Directive
	It is an objective of the Council to:
<b>EN 11-19</b>	Protect this county's waters from pollution by nitrates from agricultural sources through implementation of the European Communities (Good Agricultural Practice for Protection of Waters) Regulations, 2006.

### *Air Quality*

11.1.14 Kerry's location on the western seaboard coupled with the prevailing south-westerly winds and the absence of heavy industry has meant that air quality has traditionally been of a high standard. It is important that this be maintained.

Objective No.	Air Quality
	It is an objective of the Council to
<b>EN 11-20</b>	Protect air quality in County Kerry in accordance with prescribed standards.

## **11.2 Natural Environment**

11.2.1 The landscape of an area is a combination of natural and man made features. In Kerry a variety of physical features and Biodiversity combine to produce some of the most intriguing diversity of flora and fauna and spectacular scenery in Ireland.

The Council recognises the importance of these natural elements to the overall landscape and will strive to protect and enhance the landscape and physical beauty of the county.

### *EU and National Designations*

11.2.2 Areas of zoological and botanical interest, areas of ecological interest and areas of scientific interest were identified in the previous County Development Plan. Since the publication of that plan European and National Legislation, Wildlife and Habitat Directives have replaced those designations and the following are now used to protect the most valuable aspects of our natural environment:

Table 11.4 Type of Designation	Abbreviation	Level of Designation
Special Area of Conservation	SAC	EU
Special Protection Area	SPA	EU
Natural Heritage Area	NHA	National
National Park		National

**11.2.3** The obligations of the Council in relation to planning applications within NHA's, SAC's and SPA's are set out in the European Communities (Natural Habitats) Regulations 1997 and the Wildlife (Amendment) Act 2000, respectively.

SAC's and SPA's together form part of the 'Natura 2000' network of sites throughout Europe. The SAC's, SPA's and NHA's designated throughout the County at time of publication are marked on Maps 11.1 - 11.3

Objective No.	EU and National Designations
	It is an objective of the Council to:
<b>EN 11-21</b>	Ensure that development likely to have serious adverse effects on the areas listed will not normally be permitted. The designation of sites does not imply a total restriction on all development. Applicants must demonstrate that the proposed development will not have a negative impact on the fauna, flora or habitat being protected.
<b>EN 11-22</b>	Ensure that any development proposal in the vicinity of or affecting in any way a designated SAC, SPA or NHA provides sufficient information showing how its proposals will impact on the designated site. Appropriate mitigation measures must be indicated.

### *Special Areas of Conservation*

**11.2.4** In 1992 the Council of the European Communities adopted the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC), on the conservation of natural and semi-natural habitats and species of flora and fauna. It is the responsibility of each member state to designate Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) to protect habitats and species.

The Commission of the European Union calls the sites 'candidate sites' because they are currently under consideration.



Objective No.	Special Areas of Conservation
	It is an objective of the Council to:
<b>EN 11-23</b>	Maintain the conservation value of those sites identified by The National Parks and Wildlife Service of the Department of Environment, Heritage & Local Government, as Special Areas of Conservation as well as any other sites that may be so identified during the lifetime of this plan.

### *Special Protection Areas*

11.2.5 The requirement to protect SPA's is contained within the EU Birds Directive (79/409/EEC). These have been selected because they support populations of birds of particular species that are rare or threatened in Europe and require particular measures, including the designation of protected areas, to conserve them.

Objective No.	Special Protection Areas
	It is an objective of the Council to:
<b>EN 11-24</b>	Maintain the conservation value of those sites selected by The National Parks and Wildlife Service of the Department of Environment, Heritage & Local Government, as Special Protection Areas as well as any other sites that may be so identified during the lifetime of this plan.

### *Natural Heritage Areas*

11.2.6 The Wildlife (Amendment) Act 2000 contains provisions for designation of NHA's. NHA's cover sites of national or higher importance for wildlife, and also geological interest. NHA's include peatlands, native woodlands, grasslands, wetlands, rivers, lakes, machair, limestone pavement, islands, cliffs and estuaries.

Objective No.	Natural Heritage Areas
	It is an objective of the council to:
<b>EN 11-25</b>	Maintain the conservation value of all Natural Heritage Areas proposed for designation by The National Parks and Wildlife Service of the Department of Environment Heritage & Local Government, during the lifetime of this plan.

11.2.7 Certain species of fauna and flora are protected by law. These includes species listed in the *Flora Protection Order 1999*, animals and birds listed in the *Wildlife Act 1976* and subsequent statutory instruments, those listed under Annex IV of the *Habitats Directive*, and those listed in Annex 1 of the *Birds Directive*. The planning process will seek to protect and enhance designated species and their habitats.

### *Biodiversity*

11.2.8 Much of our biodiversity occurs outside sites which are subject to legal protection under national or EU law. Throughout the landscape there are many habitats and features which are of particular importance for biodiversity. These include woodlands, hedgerows and other field boundary types such as stone walls, earthen embankments and ditches; sand dunes, salt marshes, rivers, streams and associated riparian zones; canals, marine and freshwater wetlands. These elements must be protected and enhanced.

It is also important to recognize that habitats and landscape features cannot be sustained in the long term in isolation from one another. There must be a network of protected areas, ecological corridors and ecological 'stepping stones' available to support the movement of species and to sustain the habitats, ecological processes and functions necessary to maintain biodiversity. Key elements in this 'Ecological Network' need to be identified, protected and enhanced.

Objective No.	Biodiversity
	It is an objective of the council to:
<b>EN 11-26</b>	Promote biodiversity throughout the County and facilitate the maintenance and development of an ecological network where necessary through the planning process.
<b>EN 11-27</b>	Ensure that development does not have a significant adverse impact, incapable of satisfactory mitigation, on plant, animal or bird species protected by law.
<b>EN 11-28</b>	Consult with the National Parks and Wildlife Service and take account of any licensing requirements when undertaking, approving or authorizing development which is likely to affect plant, animal or bird species protected by law.
<b>EN 11-29</b>	Ensure that proposals for development protect and enhance biodiversity, wherever possible, by minimizing adverse impacts on existing habitats and by including mitigation and /or compensation measures ,as appropriate , which ensure that biodiversity and landscape character is maintained.

*Blasket Islands*

11.2.9 The protection of the natural environment of the Great Blasket Island and of the marine zone around the Island is necessary. Accordingly it is envisaged that an E.I.A. should be carried out for any developments envisaged for the Island. These include the pier, the water supply system, the village conservation and restoration project and wastewater treatment and disposal systems. This will ensure that no lasting damage will occur as a result of providing the minimum necessary level of facilities for access and service of the Island.

Objective No.	Blasket Islands
	It is an objective of the council to:
<b>EN 11-30</b>	Support and promote the implementation of the Great Blasket Island Management Plan.

*Tree Preservation /Woodland Areas*

11.2.10 Woodland amenities developed for the public enjoyment and located in and around villages and towns create a host of social, environmental and economic benefits. Trees, groups of trees or woodlands that are important landscape features should be protected.

Objective No.	Tree Preservation / Woodland Areas
	It is an objective of the planning authority to:
<b>EN 11-31</b>	Carry out a study of the trees within the County in order to identify trees that are of special amenity value.
<b>EN 11-32</b>	Protect the woodlands listed in table 11.5. and any other woodlands subsequently identified as meeting the requirements of the habitat directive.
<b>EN 11-33</b>	Protect any tree, group of trees or woodland where these are of special amenity value.
<b>EN 11-34</b>	Ensure that any application for development within the woodlands listed in table 11.5 shall be accompanied by a tree survey and a report on the potential impact of the development on the woodland.

Table 11.5 Protected Woodlands

Ballyseedy Wood, Tralee
Benson's Point, Tomies Wood
Bunrower Wood (Flesk R.) Lough Leane
Camillaun Wood, Muckross, Killarney
Cloghereen Wood, Muckross, Killarney
Coolbane West, R. Laune
Dunmaniheen Wood, Killorglin
Farrantoreen Wood, Killorglin
Game Wood, Knockreer, Killarney
Kilbonane, R. Laune
Meanus Island, R. Laune
Reennadinna Wood, Muckross, Killarney
Reen Wood, Killarney
Ross Island Wood, Killarney
Roughty Valley Woods
Glena Woods
Uragh Wood

### 11.3 Coastal Areas

11.3.1 Kerry has a coastline of approximately 1000km, which accommodates various uses - i.e. ports and harbours, leisure, amenity, fishing and mariculture / aquaculture.

11.3.2 The coastal zone is of intrinsic natural and special amenity value and contains a number of areas that have been designated at European / National or County level. These designations are based on the conservation value of particular habitats and the species of flora and fauna contained within them or the desire to preserve areas of high quality physical landscape.

11.3.3 The coastline has always been perceived as an attractive place to live. Recently coastal areas have been coming under increased pressure from development trying to utilise its value as a social, economic and recreational resource.

#### *Coastal Management*

11.3.4 The Council recognises that the coastal zone is a vital asset with limited capacity to absorb development. Due to its unique character it requires special attention and management to ensure its long term sustainable use. This necessitates an emphasis on the scale and rate of development that can be accommodated without damaging or detracting from the basic qualities and attractions of the coast.

11.3.5 A number of different agencies have responsibilities in the area of the coastal zone management. These include local authorities, the National Parks & Wildlife Service, the Department of Community, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs, the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Department of Environment, Heritage & Local Government. In some instances, these agencies have overlapping objectives and responsibilities, including the issuing of foreshore

licences, which can cause difficulties in regard to adopting an integrated approach to the management of coastal areas.

The scope of land use planning and the development plan is limited to matters directly under the control of planning legislation and cannot, therefore, deal with all the issues that arise on the coastal zone.

Objective No.	Coastal Management
	It is an objective of the planning authority to:
<b>EN 11-35</b>	Designate a Coastal Development Zone based on the importance of preserving marine habitats and coastal landscapes throughout the period of the plan.
<b>EN 11-36</b>	Assist in the development of an Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy for the county, in conjunction with all other relevant agencies and bodies

#### *Coastal Development Zone*

11.3.6 For the purpose of zoning, a ‘Coastal Development Zone’ has been defined to include the areas over which the coastline has a functional and visual influence.

Objective No.	Coastal Development Zone
	It is an objective of the planning authority to:
<b>EN 11-37</b>	Assess all applications for development, both individually and cumulatively, within the designated Coastal Development Zone. Developments will be judged in terms of their potential impact on natural and cultural heritage whilst considering the potential risks from flooding and erosion.
<b>EN 11-38</b>	Accommodate within existing developed coastal areas developments for which a coastal location is required.
<b>EN 11-39</b>	Prohibit developments that pose a significant or potential threat to the coastal environments in keeping with the precautionary principal.

#### *Location of Coastal Development*

11.3.7 Previously developed areas should be the focus for developments requiring a coastal location. Where development on the coast is justified it should contribute to renewal and regeneration of coastal areas. By concentrating coastal development away from previously undeveloped or isolated areas it will be possible to reduce pressure on more sensitive stretches of the coast.



11.3.8 Where there are no, or only very limited, opportunities for the regeneration of coastal areas, planning authorities shall seek to accommodate new development on the landward side of settlements rather than permitting additional development on the coastal strip.

Objective No.	Location of Coastal Development
	It is an objective of the planning authority to:
<b>EN 11-40</b>	Encourage and promote the imaginative reuse of previously developed land and buildings, particularly where there are opportunities to restore or enhance degraded coastal environments.
<b>EN 11-41</b>	Provide a framework for development while protecting the undeveloped coast from unjustified and inappropriate development.
<b>EN 11-42</b>	Have a presumption against new development within sections of the coast deemed to be isolated.
<b>EN 11-43</b>	Promote the development of locations on the landward side of existing settlements before considering new development on the coastal strip, except in situations where a coastal location is required.
<b>EN 11-44</b>	Discourage the coalescence of development along the coast.

#### *Development Above and Below the High Water Mark*

11.3.9 In its role as the Planning Authority, the Council will deal with coastal developments as appropriate in accordance with the provisions of the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended.

Objective No.	Development above and below the high water mark
	It is an objective of the planning authority to:
<b>EN 11-45</b>	Work closely with The Department of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food and the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government, in order to ensure that a consistent approach is taken with regard to development above and below the high water mark.

#### *Leisure and Amenity - Bathing Waters*

11.3.10 The coastal areas are an established area of leisure and amenity and the county has resorts and beaches of the highest quality, which is recognised by the number of EU designated 'Blue Flag' beaches in the county.

Objective No.	Bathing Water Standards
	It is an objective of the Council to:
<b>EN 11-46</b>	Protect bathing waters in order that they meet the required Bathing Water standards.

#### *Tourism / Recreational Development*

11.3.11 Coastal areas also have potential for tourist related projects which could generate sustainable employment opportunities. These would include marina type developments, golf courses, and water based sports.

11.3.12 It will be necessary to identify locations on the coast where these developments could be developed and where it can occur without being in conflict with other interests or contrary to the proper planning and development of the area.

Objective No.	Tourism / Recreational Development
	It is an objective of the Council to:
<b>EN 11-47</b>	Maintain and upgrade facilities in coastal areas by the provision of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Car Parking Areas</li> <li>• Public Toilets</li> <li>• Refuse Facilities</li> </ul>
<b>EN 11-48</b>	Ensure that any coastal development permitted should not detract from the visual amenity of an area and conform to the highest standards of design, siting, pollution control and provision of facilities.

#### *Coastal Protection*

11.3.13 Coastal erosion is a dynamic natural process involving the movement of sediment from one area of the coast to another. This process normally takes place slowly but in certain instances the rate of erosion may be accelerated, particularly on soft coastlines, due to violent storm action, pressures from leisure or recreational activities or the presence of inappropriate man-made protection works. Typically, coastal erosion is most immediately evident on soft coastlines such as sand dunes, sand cliffs, glacial cliffs and gravel ridges.

Objective No.	Coastal Protection
	It is an objective of the Council to:
<b>EN 11-49</b>	Prohibit development <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In those parts of the Coastal Development Zone where such development could not be adequately safeguarded over the lifetime of the development without the construction of coastal defences,</li> <li>or</li> <li>2. Where existing coastal defences, properly maintained, would not provide an acceptable standard of safety over the lifetime of the development.</li> </ol>
<b>EN 11-50</b>	Prohibit development in areas of the Coastal Development Zone where the natural erosion process is likely to threaten the viability of such development.
<b>EN 11-51</b>	Prohibit any coastal protection works which have not been the subject of a recognised design process and have not been assessed in terms of their likely impact on the marine environment.
<b>EN 11-52</b>	Implement site specific management policies to ensure that erosion is not initiated or aggravated by the impact of human activity.
<b>EN 11-53</b>	Prohibit the removal of beach material, aggregates, sand and gravel, including the removal of material from sand dune ecosystems.

### *Sand Dune Preservation*

11.3.14 Serious sand dune erosion continues to occur in many of the well know recreational areas in the county. The Council proposes to preserve these areas by undertaking appropriate management measures.

Objective No.	Sand Dune Preservation
	It is an objective of the Council to:
<b>EN 11-54</b>	Protect the sand dunes of the County and prohibit any development that would damage or lead to the erosion of the dunes in areas where sand dunes have a high amenity value and provide coastal protection.

### *Mariculture / Aquaculture*

11.3.15 Mariculture / Aquaculture play an important role in the economy and development of coastal areas. The future growth of this sector offers potential for increased employment, particularly in areas remote from the larger centres of population.

11.3.16 The use by a number of systems of large cages, colourful buoys and markers have tended to make developments visually obtrusive as these developments are located and likely in future to be located in areas of high amenity value.

11.3.17 It is an overall strategy of the Council as part of integrated coastal management strategy to put in place a framework that accommodates the various and diverse interests who use the coastal areas including maricultural/aquacultural interests.

Objective No.	Mariculture / Aquaculture
	It is an objective of the Council to
<b>EN 11-55</b>	Maintain ports, piers, quays and slipways for which it has responsibility in good repair.
<b>EN 11-56</b>	Facilitate the development of on shore primary and secondary processing units, provided that such developments are in accordance with the proper planning and sustainable development of the area.
<b>EN 11-57</b>	Co-operate with all agencies and bodies involved in the promotion and development of mariculture / aquaculture.