

SECTION 5

SEA Statement

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Terms of Reference

Kerry County Council undertook the process of a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in parallel with the preparation of the Dingle Functional Area Local Area Plan (FALAP) 2012-2018.

A SEA is a systematic evaluation of the likely significant effects of implementing a Plan or Programme before it is adopted. Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment was transposed into Irish law under:

- The European Communities (Environmental Assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes) Regulations 2004 (S.I. No. 435 of 2004)
- The Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) Regulations 2004 (S.I. No. 436 of 2004)

The draft Plan and the Environmental Report were put on public display from Wednesday 11th January 2012 to Thursday 23rd February 2012 and all submissions and proposed amendments to the draft Plan were reviewed by Planning Authority. Amendments / Material Alterations were made to the Environmental Report by way of an addendum document to reflect the findings of that exercise. This approach helped to ensure that potential adverse effects of the Plan on the environment were identified and avoided or mitigated against.

This document (the SEA Statement) of the Dingle FALAP 2012-2018 document forms the final stage of the requirements for the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the Plan and is prepared in conjunction with the final adopted plan. This SEA Statement is a requirement of S.I No. 435 of 2004 and S.I. No. 436 of 2004. These Regulations set out the information to be included in a SEA Statement. These requirements are discussed in the following section.

1.2 Content of the SEA Statement

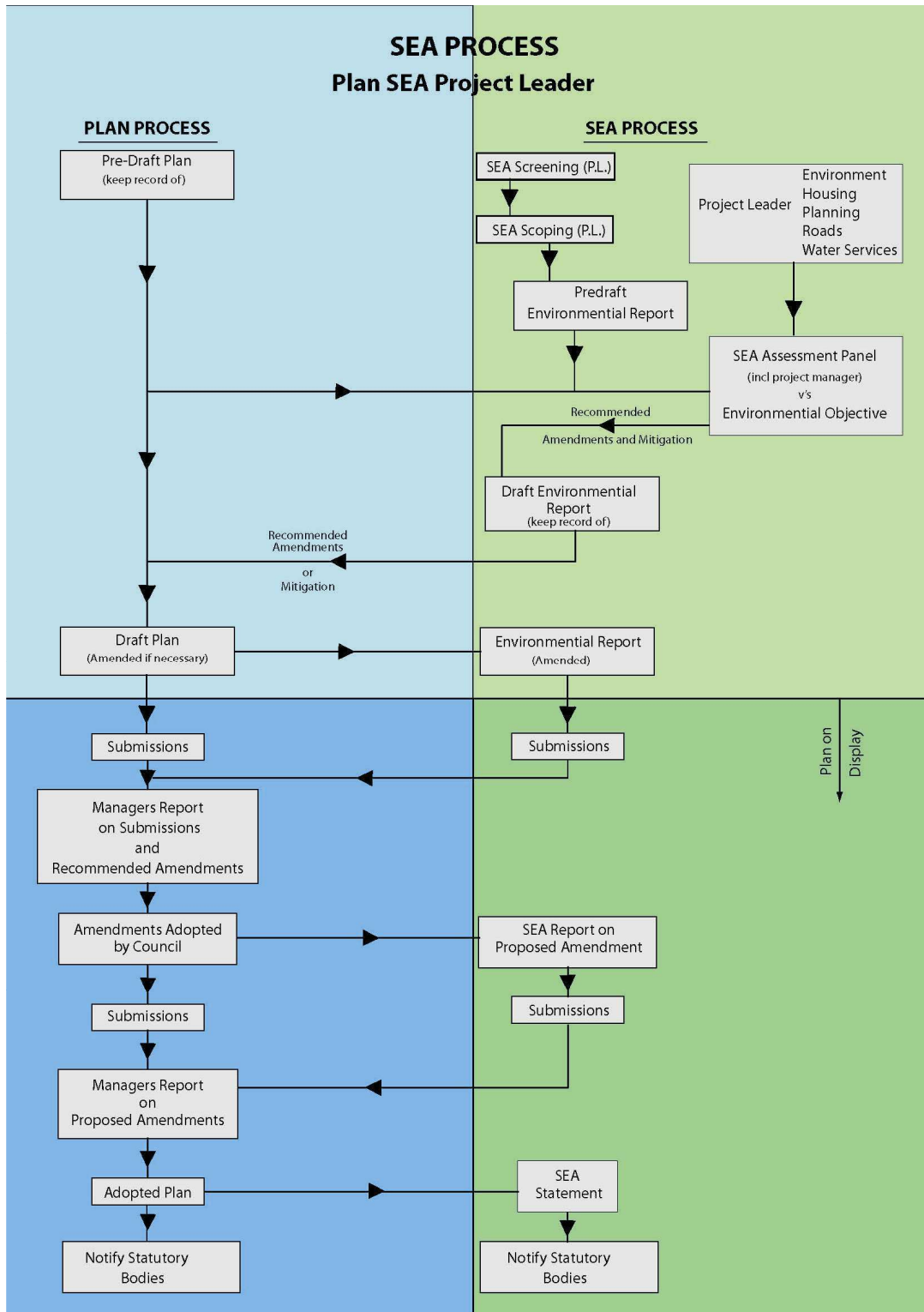
The SEA Statement is required to include information summarising: -

1. How environmental considerations have been integrated into the plan
2. How the environmental report, any submission or observation to the planning authority in response to a notice under section 12(1) or (7) of the Act, and any consultations under article 13 F have been taken into account during the preparation of the plan

3. The reasons for choosing the plan, as adopted, in light of the other reasonable alternatives dealt with, and
4. The measures decided upon to monitor, in accordance with Article 13J, the significant environmental effects of implementation of the plan

Each of these individual criteria will be addressed in separate sections of this SEA Statement. The interaction between the SEA Team and the Planning Policy Unit in Kerry County Council in preparing the Dingle Functional Area Local Area Plan is shown in Figure 1.1.

Figure 1.1 SEA and Plan Interaction



2 INCORPORATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES INTO THE PLAN

2.1 Introduction

The SEA process can be broken down into a number of steps. At each stage of the process the impacts of the Plan on the environment and the public is assessed. Where it was assessed that the Plan may conflict with the environmental objectives then mitigation measures were proposed. The mitigation measures were predominately in the form of an amendment to or the addition of an objective in the draft Plan. The draft Plan was assessed during the following phases: -

- Scoping – consultation with the statutory consultees and non statutory consultees
- Evaluation of draft Plan objectives and policies (included in environmental report)
- Evaluation of submissions and observations to draft Plan
- Evaluation of proposed amendments / material alterations to draft Plan
- Evaluation of amendments / material alterations to draft Plan.

2.1.1 Scoping

The scoping report for the Strategic Environmental Assessment of the Functional area Local area plan outlines the procedures undertaken in the preparation of the Scoping Report and was prepared in parallel with the Draft Dingle Functional Area Local Area Plan, which was carried out during November 2010. The integration of the SEA and the plan was achieved through close liaison between personnel delivering the SEA and the Function Area Local Area Plan itself. This included the key stages of scoping, the review of the existing situation in the area and the assessment of the Local Area Plan objectives. The scoping process also considered the Plan alternatives, environmental objectives, targets, indicators and monitoring arrangements. The overall outcome of the scoping process was to focus attention and resources on the most important environmental issues as a result of implementing the Plan. The internal procedures for integrating the plan process with the SEA process are outlined in fig 1.1.

2.1.2 Evaluation of draft Plan Objectives and policies

Section 2 of the Environmental Report outlines the methodology of preparing the draft Plan and the Environmental Report. The Environmental Report evaluated the likely significant impacts of implementing the draft Plan on the environment using the baseline environmental data collected during the scoping process. As stated above the purpose of the Environmental Report was used to assess the likely significant effects of the Plan on the environment and to ensure that these significant impacts are considered during the preparation of the draft Plan.

The Environmental Report also considered a number of alternatives to the Plan. These alternatives were assessed and a preferred strategy chosen. This is further discussed in Section 4 of this SEA Statement

The Environmental Report also outlined mitigation measures to remedy/reduce any potential significant impacts and a monitoring programme was developed to assess the impacts of the Plan on the environment. The monitoring programme is shown in Section 5 of the SEA Statement.

Section (f) of the Schedule 2B of the SEA Regulations requires an assessment of the likely significant effects of the Plan on the environment. The Plan objectives were assessed against the Environmental Protection objectives in the Environmental Report prior to the release of the draft Functional Area Local Area Plan. The Environmental Objectives set out in Section 4 of the Environmental Report and further in the associated SEA addendum document, are described under a range of topics and are used as the standards against which the future development objectives of the Plan can be evaluated, to help to identify areas in which significant adverse impacts are likely to occur.

2.1.3 Evaluation of proposed amendments / material alterations to draft Plan

The assessment of the proposed amendments / material alterations to the Draft FALAP after public consultation and receipt of submissions was carried out by assessing each of the proposed amendments against environmental protection objectives created as part of the SEA process. An initial screening process was conducted to determine the level or degree of impact that the proposed amendments to the Plan may or may not have on the SEA environmental objectives. A further assessment phase considered the proposed amendments to the Plan that may significantly conflict with the environmental protection objectives. Mitigation measures were recommended where significant conflict may arise. The mitigation measures proposed in the report mainly required the rewording, amending or additional text to a Plan objective. A number of amendments to zoning in the draft plan were made. These were all subjected to a further environmental assessment. The findings of the assessment are given in the report prepared by Kerry County Council ‘*SEA Addendum document Draft Dingle Functional Area Local Area Plan April 2012-2018*’. Amendment No 18 and 47 sought to remove one structure from the list of protected structures and one structure from the list of proposed protected structures. The SEA addendum document determined that this would conflict with a number of Environmental Protection Objectives and therefore result in a loss of architectural history in the traditional town of Daingean Ui Chúis.

An additional 11 no. submission were made on the proposed material alterations and associated SEA addendum document that went on public display on the 18th April to the 17th May 2012.

Table 2.1; The integration of environmental considerations into the final plan

Likely Significant effect if unmitigated	Mitigation measures outlined in the plan
Impact assessment of the plan on water	Objective No. T-3, Tm-2, Annascaul; OO-1, OO-3, Ceann Tra; OO-4, Baile na nGall OO-1, OO-4 A-2, Baile an Fheirtéaragh; OO-1, OO-4, Dun Chaoin; PSA-1, OO-5, Lios Poil; OO-3, OO-6, An Mhuiríoch; OO-5, OO-6, Rural Area; Ru-3
Impact assessment of the plan on Biodiversity and Fisheries	Introduction; S3.9.3 and S3.9.4 amended, Daingean Ui Chuis; TM-10 amended, T-4 amended. TM-6 amended Ru-PH-2 amendment. Rural Area; additional objectives RU-BIO-1, RU-BIO-2, RU-BIO-3, Baile na nGall; NE-6 amended, Additional objective OO-3,
Impact assessment of the plan on Landscape	Daingean Ui Chuis; additional objectives; SIA-6, H-8
Impact assessment of the plan on Human Health	N/A
Impact assessment of the plan on Material Assets	Daingean Ui Chuis; T-3 and TM-2 amended, Baile na nGall; ICF-1 amended
Impact assessment of the plan on Cultural Assets	N/A
Impact assessment of the plan on Air and Climate	Daingean Ui Chuis; Amended objectives; RD-2, OO-9
Impact assessment of the plan on Flooding	An Daingean Ui Chuis; additional objective FM-2, Rural Area; FM-2, FM-3 additional objective.

3 INCORPORATION OF SUBMISSIONS AND CONSULTATIONS

3.1 Introduction

This section of the SEA statement details how submissions received during the SEA process and draft Plan process were considered during preparation of the Plan. Under Article 13D of the SEA Regulations 2004 there is a requirement on the Local Authority to give notice to the Environment Authorities the scope of the Environmental Report. 13D(2)(c) of this Article:

‘indicates that a submission or observation in relation to the scope and level of detail of the information to be included in the Environmental Report may be made to the planning authority within a specified period which shall be not less than 4 weeks from the date of the notice’.

Under Article 13A(4)(a) of the SEA Regulations 2004 the prescribed Environment Authorities are:

- the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
- the Minister for the Environment, Heritage and Local Government (DoEHLG), and
- Where it appears to the planning authority that the plan or programme, might have significant effect on fisheries or marine environment, the Minister for Agriculture, Marine and Food and the Minister for Communications, Marine and Natural Resources.

3.1.1 SEA Scoping Consultation

Kerry County Council consulted prescribed bodies and other potentially interested bodies during the scoping process of the SEA. Kerry County Council complied with the statutory requirements of the Planning and Development Act 2000(as amended) and the planning and development regulations 2001 (as amended) in relation to informing the prescribed bodies for the purpose of making an LAP and associated SEA.

Initially a letter dated 21st October, 2010 and a copy of the SEA Scoping Report in relation to the draft Dingle Functional Area Local Area Plan was sent to the appropriate bodies. Submissions and comments were invited on the same up to and including 24th November 2010.

Table 3.1 SEA Scoping Consultation Details

RESPONDENT	ISSUE
EPA	<p>Key issues to be considered in the SEA include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wastewater Treatment Capacity & Adequacy • Drinking water Quality • Landscape Character Assessment • Integrated Coastal Zone Management • Marine Biodiversity • Provision of an Integrated Tourism Management Strategy • Consider reviewing/establishing Masterplan for the Islands within the Plan area • Integrated Traffic Management Plan
DOECLG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate consideration to archaeological issues should be given to all stages of the planning development process. • Regard to the National Heritage plan • Draft of the CDP or LAP must be given to the DOECLG • Pressures from development may be avoided or lessened by following criteria set out in “Framework and Principles for the protection of archaeological heritage”
DoCMNR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No objections/comments
NPWS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No comment at this stage
An Taisce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No comment at this stage
OPW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have regard to the Dept. of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government published guidelines on the consideration of flood risk in the planning and development management system under the Section 28 of the Planning Act, 2000. • Encouraged the planning authorities to take the regional planning authority objectives into account in zoning and establishing objectives or policies within all spatial plans • Encouraged the adoption of environmental objectives that would support this policy. • Encouraged the P.A to undertake an initial flood risk assessment (screening and scoping) in parallel with, or preferably as part of, the SEA screening and scoping process, as set out in the Guidelines. • Important tools for appropriate assessment include OPW flood mapping and CFRAM maps.
Inland Fisheries	<p>The main issues raised include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wastewater Treatment • Water supply • Aquatic zones • Land use and hydrology

Limerick Coco	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No comment at this stage
Cork CoCo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No comment at this stage
Failte Ireland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welcome the SEA process. • Satisfied with the content of the SEA scoping doc. • The EPOs identified appears to reach beyond the scope of environmental assessment.

3.1.2 First Public Consultation

The draft Plan and SEA Environmental Report was put on public display on the 11th January 2012 for a period of 6 weeks. A total of 61 no. submissions were received by the Planning Authority on the draft Plan. Approximately 4 no. of these submissions related to the SEA process. 58 no. amendments / modifications were made to the draft Plan following the initial consultation period. A large number of the amendments / modifications to existing Plan objectives arose from submissions made by the Statutory Consultees (The Environmental Protection Agency, and The Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government) and members of the public. This constituted a first public display period.

Submissions regarding the SEA process were received from the Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of Environment, Heritage, and Local Government, the Inland fisheries and the South West Regional Authority during this period. These submissions were assessed by Kerry County Council for inclusion in the draft Plan.

A County Managers Report and Recommendations on the received submissions was prepared during March 2012 and considered at the council meeting on 16th April 2012.

3.1.3 Second Public Consultation

The amendments / material alterations to the draft Dingle Functional Area Local Area Plan and the associated SEA addendum document went on public display during on the 18th April until the 17th May inclusive for 4 weeks period. 11 no. submissions were received during this period. None of these submissions related to the SEA process. However as part of their submission An Taisce and the Dingle Sustainable Group recommended that amendment No. 18 and 47 should not proceed.

4 THE REASONS FOR CHOOSING THE PLAN AS ADOPTED, HAVING CONSIDERED ALTERNATIVES

4.1 Introduction

The development and assessment of alternatives (or options) is a legal requirement under the SEA Directive. Under Article 5 (O.J. 2001) plans and programme proponents should ensure that:

- Reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and the geographical scope of the plan or programme, are identified, described and evaluated (Article 5.1)
- The Environmental Report includes ‘an outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with’ (Annex 1(h))
- A statement is prepared summarising ‘... the reasons for choosing the plan or programme as adopted, in the light of the reasonable alternatives dealt with’ (Article 9.1(b)).

This section of the Environmental Report identifies and describes the different development scenarios that were assessed by Kerry County Council and the SEA team. The alternatives were evaluated taking into account the vision of the draft Functional Local Area Plan and the geographical scope of the Plan.

4.2 Description of Alternatives

As part of this plan making process a range of alternatives were considered as follows:-

Alternative strategies are considered within Chapter 4 of the Strategic Environmental Assessment – Environmental Report document prepared for the draft plan document. At the outset the do – nothing or non intervention development strategy and the intervention development strategy were considered. It was decided that the intervention scenario was appropriate as on the basis that it would promote the proper planning and sustainable development of the settlements.

Alternative zoning strategies were also considered. The main potentially viable options available were:

- (i) To expand the current zonings to provide for the future development of the town.
- (ii) Consolidate the existing zoning within the existing urban fabric.
- (iii) Reduce the level of zoning in line with the regional and county population protections and zone sufficient land to meet these requirements.

4.3 Assessment of Alternatives against Environmental Objectives

Kerry County Council has made provision in the plan sustainable levels of growth within of the Functional Area. These growth figures are in accordance with the population targets for the South West Regional Authority as issued by the DoECLG. These targets have been incorporated into the FALAP. Kerry County Council is aware of the potential impact of development on the environment and of the need to ensure that development is planned to ensure the proper planning and sustainable development of the area.

The following sections outline the alternative development options considered by the planning authority in the formulation of the plan with an explanation of why particular options were chosen.

4.3.1 Do-nothing Scenario or Non-Intervention Scenario

What the ‘do-nothing scenario’ means is that the current plan would be readopted with no material amendments. This in effect would mean ignoring development that had occurred during the period of the last plan and monitoring its implications for the future planning of the settlements. It is necessary to monitor the development of a plan area and react to development in planning for the future. This option would not achieve this. In addition such a scenario would not take into account advances in planning guidance, best practice in planning policy or experience gained through the implementation of the previous plan. This option was ruled out on the basis that it would not promote the proper planning and sustainable development of the settlements.

4.3.2 Intervention Scenario

In this scenario intervention would mean reassessing the plan from first principles and looking at the options available in light of the developments during the period of the last plan, the advances in planning guidance and the overall strategy for the settlements.

4.3.2.1 Zoning

Zoning within the settlements presented a number of choices. The main options available were:

A) To expand the current zonings to provide for the future development of the settlements

Having regard to the extent and location of the zoned land in the existing plan together with this option which would provide for the expansion of such zonings, it is considered that this option would result in ‘ad-hoc’ and ‘developer led’ planning for future development and would not provide an overall strategic framework for the guiding of sustainable development. This is not in line with existing planning guidance and most likely would facilitate hab-hazard urban sprawl and unsustainable travel patterns.

B) Consolidate the existing zoning within the existing urban fabric

This option seeks to facilitate future development within the existing urban fabric – on brownfield and infill type sites. Such an approach, in itself, would facilitate the sustainable use / reuse of brownfield lands and would reduce reliance on private cars within the settlement. However it would also reduce the level of choice available to developers / future home owners etc, who in turn may seek to build outside of the settlement boundaries on lands zoned for rural general purposes in the current County Development Plan. Accordingly such an approach may indirectly have harmful effects on the environment by way of impacting on such aspects as water quality, air quality and landscape and may result in more unsustainable commuting / travel patterns.

C) Reduce the level of zoning in line with the regional and county population projections and zone sufficient land to meet these requirements

This approach provides for the consolidation of the existing settlement pattern, giving preference to town centre and infill type sites while also providing for a sustainable level of growth within the settlement. The level of growth provided for in this option is based on Regional and County targets and accordingly has been strategically evaluated. This approach also allows for the coordination of planned infrastructure and development and facilitates the sustainable use of existing infrastructure.

4.4 Preferred Strategy

Based on the environmental assessment of the alternative policy scenarios, it was found that Scenario 2c, which represents the intervention scenario, was the preferred strategy for the County. This scenario recognises the balance that must be struck between the environment, quality of life and development (See appendix 2).

Considering the objective to provide for a compact settlement and the need to make best use of available infrastructure it was considered that it would be appropriate to reduce the level of zoning in line with the regional and county population projections and zone sufficient land to meet these requirements the zoning of the undeveloped land within the existing urban fabric.

The preferred strategy was identified as having potentially conflicting interactions with a number of environmental strategic objectives. Accordingly mitigation measures were recommended so as to reduce / eliminate potentially negative impacts and so as to incorporate additional environmental objectives. The recommended mitigation measures were also assessed and it is hereby concluded that the Plan makes sufficient provision for the protection of the environment through a range of objectives. It is imperative that when implementing the Plan objectives equal weight is given to development and environmental objectives in order to achieve a balance. If this strategy is adopted mitigation will occur naturally as a result. In general the Functional Local Area Plan (FALAP) strategies will facilitate the concentration of development and infrastructure in a compact and sustainable manner and will reduce the need to provide for such facilities in an ad hoc manner in the open countryside.

Table 4.1 Evaluation of Alternative against EPOs

	Likely to improve EPOs	Probable conflict with EPOs unlikely to be mitigated	Probable conflict with the EPOs likely to be mitigated	Uncertain interaction with EPOs	No likely interaction with EPOS
Alternative 1	-	✓	-	-	-
Alternative 2a		✓	-	-	-
Alternative 2b	✓ (short-term)	✓ (long term)	-	-	-
Alternative 2c	✓(long term)		✓	-	-

Following on from *the proposed material alterations to the Draft Dingle FALAP 2012-2018*, the “*SEA Addendum document Draft Dingle Functional Area Local Area Plan 2012-2018*” analysed the proposed amendments / material alterations against the Environment Protection Objectives (EPOs). 6 no. amendments / material alterations conflicted with a number of the EPOs. Of these 6 no amendments / material alterations identified; 2 proceeded, 2 were mitigated against by reference to additional objectives, and 2 could not be ameliorated.

The “*SEA Addendum document Draft Dingle Functional Area Local Area Plan 2012-2018*” concluded that proposed amendment / material alteration No. 18 and 47, which involved the removal of a structure from the list of protected structures and the exclusion of an additional structure from the proposed list of prospected structures, were in conflict with a number of Environmental Protection Objectives and both amendments / material alterations were unlikely to be mitigated against.

Elected members of the Council were of the opinion that both structures did not warrant inclusion on the list of protected structures and the proposed list of protected structures. It is noted that both amendment no. 18 and 47 were adopted by the Council against the recommendations of the SEA.

5 MONITORING PROGRAMME

5.1 Introduction

Under Article 10 and Section (i) of Schedule 2B of the SEA Regulations, monitoring is required in order to identify at an early stage any unforeseen adverse effects caused by the Plan. This allows remedial action to be taken. Monitoring prevents the actual impacts of the Plan to be measured against those that were predicted. It allows major problems to be identified and dealt with in a timely fashion, and environmental baseline information to be gathered for future Plan reviews. It also ensures that proposed mitigation measures are carried out and that no unforeseen impacts occur.

The methodology used in the development of the monitoring programme for the Functional Area Local Area Plan is based on the use of indicators and targets, the assignment of responsibilities and the setting of appropriate time lines. It also includes intervention in the event of an unforeseen occurrence.

Monitoring is carried out by reporting on the set of indicators and targets drawn up for the various environmental aspects and used to describe future trends in the baseline, which enable positive and negative impacts on the environment to be measured. The indicators that are used show changes that would be attributable to implementation of the Plan. In particular, the indicators can also in certain circumstances act as an early warning system should unforeseen impacts occur or conditions deteriorate further or faster than anticipated. For example, water quality indicators describe trends in both improvements and deterioration in water quality. If quality targets are not being reached and water is seen to be unexpectedly deteriorating immediate intervention will be required.

Monitoring will focus on aspects of the environment that are likely to be significantly impacted by the Plan. Indicators and targets have been identified for the main environmental issues in the study area, namely water, biodiversity, cultural heritage and landscape.

The indicators chosen are at a level, which is relevant to the Plan, and are collated and reported on by a variety of Government Agencies, such as EPA, OPW, National Parks and Wildlife Services and different sections within Kerry County Council.

Much of the indicator information required is already being actively collected and reported at a level sufficient to meet the needs of this Plan. The frequency of monitoring is set by relevant legislation.

The monitoring programme for the SEA is given in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1: Monitoring Programme for SEA

Environmental Objectives		Indicator	Responsible Authority	Frequency	Target	Type of Intervention required
WO1.1	<u>WATER</u> Maintain / improve the quality of surface water	Changes in receiving water quality as identified during water quality monitoring for the SWRBMP conducted by KCC and the EPA	KCC	As per monitoring cycle in accordance with the WFD Monitoring Programme	Achieve good status of surface waters in accordance with WFD by 2015	Investigate source of problem and remedy accordingly
		Biotic quality rating of river waters at EPA monitoring locations	EPA	As per monitoring cycle in accordance with EPA monitoring programme	Improvement or at least no deterioration in surface water quality by 2015	Investigate source of problem and remedy accordingly
WO1.2	Promote the use of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS)	Provision of SUDS compliant drainage plans for proposed developments in study area	KCC	SUDS compliant drainage plans to be provided with all proposed developments	100% compliance with SUDS drainage plans supplied with planning requests	Planning application not to be considered for planning assessment unless necessary drainage plans are also submitted where necessary
		Quantified surface water flows from proposed developments as part of planning process Measured river levels	KCC EPA	Hydrological assessments including quantified surface water contribution to be supplied with planning applications River levels logged as per EPA's logging cycle	100% compliance with hydrological assessments supplied with planning requests River levels to remain at current percentiles as per OPW hydrological data	Planning application not to be considered for planning assessment unless necessary hydrological assessments are also submitted where necessary

Environmental Objectives		Indicator	Responsible Authority	Frequency	Target	Type of Intervention required
WO1.3	Maintain / Improve the quality of groundwaters	Changes in groundwater quality as identified in monitoring programmes conducted by KCC and the EPA under the RBMPs	CCC WFD	As per monitoring cycle in accordance with the WFD Monitoring Programme	Achieve good status of groundwaters in accordance with WFD by 2015	Investigate source of problem and remedy accordingly
WO1.4	Maintain and improve the quality of drinking water supplies	Drinking water quality and bacterial counts and frequency of 'boil water' notices and RAL's notices from the EPA Frequency of 'water shortage' notices	KCC	As required by the population served in the study area and by the requirements of the Drinking Water Regulations	No 'water boil' notices issued. No RALS from the EPA Decrease in the number of water shortage notices issued	Investigate source of problem and remedy accordingly
WO1.5	Maintain and improve the quality of waste water	Number of new developments permitted which cannot be adequately served by wastewater treatment systems to current EPA specifications	KCC EPA	-	No new developments granted permission which cannot be adequately served by wastewater treatment systems to current EPA specifications	Investigate source of problem and remedy accordingly
BO 1.1	<u>BIODIVERSITY</u> Conserve and protect designated habitats and species, including Natura 2000 sites	Designation of additional areas due to biodiversity or geological value. Percentage of unique habitats and species lost in designated sites through trending of annual/ bi-annual habitat surveys.	KCC DoECLG	-	No loss of protected habitats and species	-

Environmental Objectives		Indicator	Responsible Authority	Frequency	Target	Type of Intervention required
		Number of Article 6 assessments supplied with planning applications for developments proposed for sites overlying or potentially impacting Natura 2000 sites in study area.	KCC DoECLG	-	Article 6 assessments to be supplied with each planning application for sites overlying or having a potential to impact a Natura 2000 site.	Planning application not to be considered for planning assessment unless necessary Article 6 assessments are also submitted where necessary
BO1.2	Conserve and enhance the diversity of habitats and species in non-designated sites	Percentage of unique habitats and species lost in non-designated sites through trending of annual/ bi-annual habitat surveys. Percentage of native tree and broadleaf planted Percentage of proposals close to water incorporating riparian zones.	KCC SWRFB	-	No loss of hedgerows such as Townland Boundary Hedges or roadside hedgerows. . Operators who conduct mechanical hedge cutting should have achieved the Teagasc proficiency standard MT 1302 – Mechanical Hedge Trimming. 30% broadleaf afforestation Development of identified non-designated habitats as green belt. Incorporation of riparian zones within proposals close to water systems.	Investigate source of problem and remedy accordingly Requirement in planning permissions. Requirement for provision of bio-diversity plans with planning application where decided by KCC.

Environmental Objectives		Indicator	Responsible Authority	Frequency	Target	Type of Intervention required
LO1.1	<u>LANDSCAPE</u> Protect scenic landscapes, views, routes and landscape features of value.	Number and type of developments in designated views and prospects	KCC	Review each planning application as submitted.	No significant disruption of views or prospects	Planning application not to be considered for planning assessment where there is a potential conflict with designated views and prospects or areas of special amenity.
LO1.2	Protect streetscapes in towns and villages	Number of unauthorised developments in the settlements that will impact significantly on their existing character.	KCC	Annually	No unauthorised developments in the settlements of the Plan area that will impact significantly on their existing character.	Planning application not to be considered for planning assessment unless Architectural Impact Assessments are carried out where necessary.
PO1.1	<u>POPULATION AND HUMAN HEALTH</u> Promote the creation of safe high quality environments / urban designs	Number of residential units granted planning permission Number of planning applications accompanied with Urban Design Statements	KCC	Review during the lifetime of the Plan.	Provision of suitable accommodation for the increased population under the lifetime of this Plan Increase in the number of planning applications accompanied with Urban Design Statements	Investigate the source of the problem

Environmental Objectives		Indicator	Responsible Authority	Frequency	Target	Type of Intervention required
PO1.2	Protect and enhance green spaces and amenities available to the public	Number of green spaces and amenities available to the public.	KCC	Review during the lifetime of the Plan.	Increase in the number of green spaces and amenities available to the public.	Investigate the source of the problem
PO1.3	Protect and enhance medical educational and community facilities	<p>Occurrence of any decline in human health</p> <p>Number of educational facilities granted planning permission.</p> <p>Number of planning applications for community facilities granted planning permission</p>	<p>HSE</p> <p>DoE&S</p> <p>KCC</p>	Review during the lifetime of the Plan.	<p>No significant deterioration in human health as a result of environmental factors.</p> <p>Increase in the number of educational facilities.</p> <p>Increase in the number of community facilities.</p>	Investigate source of problem and remedy accordingly
PO1.4	Protect and enhance employment opportunities and economic development	Employment rates over the lifetime of the Plan.	<p>DoET&E</p> <p>KCC</p>	Review during the lifetime of the Plan.	Increase employment rates	Investigate source of problem and remedy accordingly

MATERIAL ASSETS					
Environmental Objective		Indicator	Responsible Authority	Frequency	Type of Intervention required
MAO1.1	Promote sustainable transport infrastructure and practices	<p>MAI1.1a Number of link roads / bypasses provided</p> <p>MAI1.1b Number of private cars on road as a percentage of AADT.</p> <p>MAI1.1c Length of cycle lane provided</p> <p>MAI1.1d Number of cycle shelters provided</p>	KCC	Review during the lifetime of the plan.	<p>Increase in the number of link roads / bypasses</p> <p>Reduction in the number of private vehicles on the road.</p> <p>Increase in the use of public transport.</p> <p>Increase in the number of cycle lanes and parking shelters</p>

MATERIAL ASSETS						
Environmental Objective		Indicator	Responsible Authority	Frequency	Target	Type of Intervention required
MAO1.2	Promote sustainable waste management infrastructure and practices	MAI1.2a Quantity of household waste sent to landfill MAI1.2b Quantity of household waste sent for recycling MAI1.2c The number of bring banks and civic amenity facilities provided	KCC	Review during the lifetime of the plan.	Reduction in the quantities of waste sent to landfill. Increase in the quantities of waste sent for recycling. Increase in the number of bring banks provided for the population to 1 bank per 1,000 population	-
MAO1.3	Promote sustainable telecommunications infrastructure and practices	MAI1.3a Number of houses / premises connected to broadband	KCC	Review during the lifetime of the plan.	Increase in the number of houses / premises connected to broadband	-
MAO1.4	Promote sustainable energy infrastructure and practices (excluding transport)	MAI1.4a Number of energy network upgrades	KCC	Review during the lifetime of the plan.	Upgrading of energy networks (Electricity and Gas) within the plan area	-

MATERIAL ASSETS						
Environmental Objective		Indicator	Responsible Authority	Frequency	Target	Type of Intervention required
MAO1.5	Promote the provision of sustainable drainage infrastructure and practices	MAI1.5a Completion of WWTP upgrades MAI1.5b percentage of applications granted planning permission which require the pumping of wastewaters	KCC	Review during the lifetime of the plan.	Provision and upgrade to provide adequate wastewater infrastructure based on existing and forecasted population demands Reduction in percentage of developments which require the pumping of wastewaters	-

CULTURAL HERITAGE						
Environmental Objective		Indicator	Responsible Authority	Frequency	Target	Type of Intervention required
CHO1.1	<u>CULTURAL HERITAGE</u> Protect Archaeological features	Number of unauthorised developments over the lifetime of the Plan which result in the loss or partial loss of sites of important archaeological status	KCC DoEHLG	Review the County Heritage Plan mid term.	No unauthorised developments permitted over the lifetime of the Plan which will result in the loss or partial loss of sites of important archaeological status.	Investigate source of problem and remedy accordingly
CHO1.2	Protect Built Heritage	Number of unauthorised developments in protected sites and complexes	KCC	-	No unauthorised developments permitted over the lifetime of the Plan which will result in the loss or partial loss of protected structures or buildings of historic importance. Ensure all planning applications that might have an impact on built heritage are referred to the DoEHLG for comment and that their recommendations are adhered to.	-
CH01.3	Protect and encourage the development of literary, musical, artistic, sporting and other cultural heritage initiatives	Provide funding as per Kerry Arts Plan 2007-2012	KCC	-	Increase in literary and artistic events during the lifetime of the Plan	-

AIR AND CLIMATE						
Environmental Objective		Indicator	Responsible Authority	Frequency	Target	Type of Intervention required
ACO1.1	Greenhouse Gas emissions	<p>ACI1.1a Number of private cars on road as a percentage of AADT.</p> <p>ACI1.1b Use of public transport</p> <p>ACI1.1c Provision of cycle lanes and walking routes</p>	KCC	Review during the lifetime of the plan.	<p>Reduction in the number of private vehicles on the road.</p> <p>Increased use of public transport</p> <p>Increase numbers of cycle lanes and pedestrian routes in the study area</p>	-

ACO1.2	Air Quality	ACI1.2a Air quality indicators	KCC EPA	Review during the lifetime of the plan.	Maintain or improve ambient air quality through reduction of private vehicle usage	-
ACO1.4	Energy Efficient Buildings	ACI1.4a Number of energy audits conducted Number of Passive / low energy designed buildings permitted / constructed	KCC SEI	Review during the lifetime of the plan.	Increase the number of passive / low energy design buildings permitted / constructed and the making of existing buildings more energy efficient Increase in number of energy audits conducted on existing facilities and new homes	-
ACO1.5	Promote integrated coastal zone management practices	ACI1.5 Number of applications granted on lands identified on OPW maps as been at risk from coastal flooding	KCC OPW	Review during the lifetime of the plan.	Promote greater consideration of climate change impacts in coastal zone management	-

SOILS AND GEOLOGY						
Environmental Objective		Indicator	Responsible Authority	Frequency	Target	Type of Intervention required
SGO1.1	<u>SOILS AND GEOLOGY</u> Maximise the sustainable re-use of brownfield sites.	SGI1.1 Percentage of new developments on brownfield sites	KCC	Review during the lifetime of the plan.	Percentage of new applications granted to be on brownfield sites.	-
SGO1.2	Maximise the sustainable re-use of soil within Greenfield sites.	SGI2.1 Percentage of dwelling house planning permissions granted where a depth of 50cm of topsoil is required to be provided within the backgardens.	KCC	Review during the lifetime of the plan.	Percentage of dwelling house planning permissions granted where a depth of 50cm of topsoil is required to be provided within backgardens.	-
SGO1.3	Maximise the sustainable use of soil and geological resources	SGI3.1 Number of geological NHAs and CGS designated in lifetime of the plan	KCC	Review during the lifetime of the plan.	Sites to be selected for NHA and CGS designations and designation process to have been undertaken during lifetime of the plan.	-

FLOOD RISK						
Environmental Objectives		Indicator	Responsible Authority	Frequency	Target	Type of Intervention required
FRO1.1	Promote sustainable flood risk management practices	Number and type of developments in the recognised flooding area	KCC	-	Decrease in the number of properties flooded. Adherence to the guidelines given in the DOEHLG's Guidelines on Flood Risk Management	Investigate source of problem and remedy accordingly
		Provision of flood risk evaluations with proposed developments/ changes to land zoning with emphasis on flood risk management	KCC	-	Mitigation of flood risk and damage to properties caused by flooding	Planning application not to be considered for planning assessment unless necessary assessments are also submitted in areas of known flooding or drainage district benefiting areas with planning applications
		No. of proposed surface water diversions supplied with hydrological assessments	KCC	-	Mitigate against changes to surface water morphology and risk of new flooding areas	Planning application not to be considered for planning assessment unless necessary hydrological assessments are also submitted